

The ideas of development, revolution, and war produce some paramount issues in their encounter with Christianity. Christian theology has failed to come to grips with a postindustrial civilization and has opposed revolutionary developments, but Christianity cannot escape facing the threefold question of development, revolution, and war. The question is one and indivisible, since mankind has become one and indivisible. The Christian response must thus be one and indivisible.

Practitioners involved in developmental programs will find many ideas in this book that will contribute to a better understanding of their roles, although some may become impatient with the discursive and philosophical style of writing. Others, especially those in non-Christian nations, may find the issues between developmental change and Christianity interesting but rather academic.

E. GRANT YOUMANS
Adjunct Professor of Sociology
University of Kentucky

A Building Process

The Economic Development of Harlem by Thomas Vietorisz and Bennett Harrison. New York, Praeger Publishers, 1970. xxvi + 287 pp. \$15.

This book, especially timely in view of present racial tensions, offers several interesting theoretical constructs and bristles with economic data on Harlem.

The authors emphasize comprehensive planning with spillovers in the form of on-the-job training, as opposed to piecemeal planning, which does not take account of local externalities. For instance, they envision workers leaving the auto mechanics school (attached to their proposed auto-repair facility) and entering the labor market outside of Harlem, only to return again and again if need be, each time upgrading their skills.

Based on multiple regression results presented in the first chapter, the authors contend that educational investment will not be of much value in alleviating the serious unemployment problem. Subsequent chapters document the need for ghetto development—highlighting the social, cultural, and psychological manifestations of underdevelopment as well as the economic problems—and discuss such theoretical considerations relevant to ghetto project selection as technology dynamics, distribution, balanced economic base, labor intensity, and project profitability.

Economic profit is not the only criterion of suc-

cess for a project; resource allocation must take a backseat to social and political considerations. For instance, the authors, I am sure, would favor “the one-man one-vote feature of co-op control [as] an excellent device for giving community members a sense of participation in decisions affecting their lives,” even if it were unprofitable.

Chapters 4 and 5 are the heart of the book; it is here that specific projects are proposed. There are detailed plans for an auto service center and mechanics school, a co-op supermarket, a canning factory, a data processing center for hospitals, and an antenna television system. Several other projects, including metalworking and stationery supplies, are recommended for further study.

The relation of Harlem’s economy to the economy of New York City as a whole is discussed. The book concludes with the point that the prospects for development depend on political, not economic, considerations, given that profits in the economic sense will be higher elsewhere.

Although the plans presented for the development of Harlem are detailed enough, perhaps the most serious shortcoming of this book is that it fails to live up to its expressed goal of presenting a *comprehensive* plan for getting Harlem on the road to recovery. One might well wonder at the comprehensiveness of a proposed development plan which does not come to grips with the possibility that autos may be banned from Manhattan or even discuss a minimum-wage law that leads to unemployment for unskilled youngsters, a union establishment that discriminates against blacks with skills, rent control that destroys ghetto housing, and the drug problem in Harlem.

WALTER BLOCK
Instructor of Economics
Rutgers University
Newark, N.J.

A New Day for Zoning

The New Zoning: Legal, Administrative, and Economic Concepts and Techniques, edited by Norman Marcus and Marilyn W. Groves. New York, Praeger Publishers, 1970. xxiv + 263 pp. \$15.

Lest you be concerned by the expression “edited by,” this is not a collection of fragmentary readings. It is a book by several competent authors whose contributions form a practical unit. Like some other recent books, it restores zoning as a legitimate tool and perhaps the most currently dynamic part of the planning process. Some writers on planning—for