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Latin America in World Politics

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Anderson, Charles W. *Politics and Economic Change in Latin America*. Princeton, N.J.: Van Nostrand, 1967. 388 p.

Mr. Anderson examines the effect of the several types of political regimes in South America upon the development of that continent since 1900. The book is divided into three parts. The first describes the conditions under which democratic political institutions evolved. The second analyzes the post-World War II successes and failures of 10 typical South American nations, using statistical data summaries for analysis and illustration. Part III, "Conclusions," discusses problem areas and comments upon the future of South America. South American political systems were copied from those of Western industrial nations. These systems were largely irrelevant to South America since there existed no middle-class society, no broad industrial base, no modern economic sector, no organized labor movement, no external military threat, and no public or private service infrastructure (transportation, communications, et cetera) to be operated and regulated. Hence, from the beginning, the governments were institutions in search of a role. There has been no mass participation in government. Officials have no sense of constituency. Although they are elected, they represent only the elites of three power contenders: large landowners, a very small modern (industrial) sector, and the traditional military aristocracy. In spite of the many "revolutions," South American Governments are remarkably conservative and stable. What are called revolutions are usually bloodless and are simply efforts by one of the power contenders to gain greater influence. In fact, the South American political hierarchies and apparatuses change very slowly. The types of regimes analyzed are classed as: (1) civilian-conventional, (2) mixed civilian-military, (3) military-conventional, (4) peaceful alteration,

and (5) radical or revolutionary alteration. The public sector indices against which these regimes are judged are public works (road construction primarily), electric power generation, primary education, social services, public housing, agrarian reform, annual rates of growth (based on per capita gross domestic product), and capacity to attract foreign investment. The author concludes that no type of progress is characteristic of any regime. Each has had successes and failures in all areas.

One is left with two major impressions: that South American economic and social development has been remarkable under the circumstances and that the lack of Communist influence is surprising, considering the abject poverty extant in most of South America. Also, by learning in detail what South America lacks to make democracy work, one arrives at a much greater understanding of what makes the United States function as she does. The author concludes optimistically that the United States must be patient and understanding and must sympathetically endure South America's problems as the continent matures—because there is really no alternative.

D.A. MORTON

Commander, CEC, U.S. Navy

Bailey, Norman A. *Latin America in World Politics*. New York: Walker, 1967. 250 p.

Mr. Bailey attempts to explain the past actions of Latin America and to predict future actions, utilizing a type of functional evaluative process of political science. In order to accomplish this end, he defines certain terms such as "client," "paramount," and "floater" and places the pertinent countries within one of these categories. Otherwise, in general, he employs the conventional concepts of the political scientist to achieve his predictive tasks. The premise is initiated that Latin America has pro-

gressed through three successive phases of international interactions. Initially an attempt was made to gain strength through political unification. When this failed, the countries attempted to achieve their ends through legal measures, often contrary to international law. This method also having proved unsuccessful, they have now chosen to achieve their goals through political and economic extranational organizations. He is persuaded that for the foreseeable future the United States will remain the dominant power in Latin America. This inference is based on several factors, including an evaluation of the Central American Common Market and the Latin American Free Trade Association; the interplay between the paramount, client, and floater relationship; and the conclusion that the United States does not believe that it may accept another political setback in Latin America, such as Cuba. Mr. Bailey states that his book may be used as a text; however, its utility in such a role would be doubtful. The book does contain an excellent background on the political interplay in Latin America, has an extensive bibliography, and includes excerpts from most of the significant Latin American treaties and agreements. To this end, it is a good source document for a general overview of Latin America.

I.L.T. RODGERS
Captain, U.S. Navy

Barnett, A. Doak, *Cadres, Bureaucracy, and Political Power in Communist China*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1967. 563 p.

Professor Barnett has provided a detailed analysis of the present political structure of China, with primary emphasis on the lower strata of the organization. The work is a series of three case studies based primarily on long and thorough interviews with three former members of the political hierarchy now residing in Hong Kong. Professor

Barnett acknowledges that the information so obtained is subject to personal bias. He has, however, substantiated these primary sources by reliance on a multitude of other sources of information. The three case studies describe a central ministry or first-level government in a major functional area; a county, as the most important level of regional administration between the central government and the village level; and the very lowest levels of rural administration within the commune and brigade. These descriptions are extremely detailed and lengthy. The author has seen fit to include, seemingly as an afterthought, many romanized Chinese phrases as descriptive of political terminology. These two techniques cause the work to be almost agonizing reading. In the final section, the author has drawn several enlightening and valuable conclusions regarding the present state and the probable future of the Chinese Communist bureaucracy. The average Chinophile will find this section both rewarding and valuable. The main body of the book has value only to the political science specialist with a requirement for the detailed organizational information of the Chinese political hierarchy.

I.E. LANG
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Berzins, Alfreds. *The Two Faces of Co-existence*. New York: Speller, 1967. 335 p.

The author's thesis is that "there are really only two alternatives" in East-West relationships. "The first is an acceptance of Communist Terms and conditions . . . the other alternative is a determined resistance . . ." To reach this conclusion, Mr. Berzins presents a cursory historical survey of Soviet goals, tactics, and policies from Lenin to Kosygin. The events leading to the partition of Poland, the attack on Finland, the absorption of the Baltic States, and the takeover of Eastern Europe