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The United States and the Challenge to Security in Latin America

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PROFESSIONAL READING

Hevesy, Paul de. *The Unification of the World*.
Oxford, Eng.: Pergamon, 1966. 356p.

In his introduction to Chapter XV of *The Unification of the World*, the author states, "If I am reproached with the folly of indulging in the vision of a united world, I would plead that man must be inspired by some vision, whether or not it can soon be fulfilled." Many readers will accept the opportunity to share in this idealizing. This book is best described as a naive primer, wherein the author sets forth concepts long in vogue among those who fail to grasp the difference between the proscription and the prevention of war. Most of these grand concepts can be found in this one volume: an "International Peace Force--a standing army of such quality and efficiency as to command general respect and assent;" the dream of sufficient food from the sea and/or chemical synthesis; the common currency solution (which he would dub "stellar," from sterling/dollar); the convergence theory of the narrowing gap between Communists and capitalist economic systems; and a new Marshall Plan, with Russia and China among the recipients--to be accompanied, of course, by the destruction of weapons, the prohibition of new weapon manufacture, and the withdrawal of extraterritorial troops. This is a suitable book for that reader who prefers religion, economics, morality, strategy, agriculture, politics, and foreign policy arranged more neatly than in their natural states.

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Lieuwen, Edwin. *The United States and the Challenge to Security in Latin America*. Columbus: Ohio State University Press, 1966. 98p.

Professor Lieuwen's pamphlet was completed in 1965 and looks ahead to the period ending in 1970. It is in the nature of background material or a position paper. He begins with "An Inventory," which covers United States interests in Latin America from a military, economic, and political viewpoint. He then develops the external threat to Latin America which is posed primarily by Soviet Russia, Red China, and Castro's Cuba. This is followed by internal threats from each country's radical left, insurgency, and military factionalism. He shows how, to a great

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extent, some countries' political stability depends on the military. Professor Lieuwen also discusses some of the deficiencies of the Organization of American States, in particular Article 17 of the Charter which states: "The territory of a state is inviolable; it may not be the object, even temporarily, of military occupation or other measures of force taken by another state, directly or indirectly on any grounds whatever." He states that this non-intervention policy is incompatible with the collective security concept and reduces the effectiveness of the OAS in dealing with the Communist threat. The final chapter is devoted to "Prospects to 1970." He looks to American interests within this time frame with "cautious optimism." He sees the main trouble shifting from rural to urban areas. The Alliance for Progress has marginally improved the economic outlook. However, social stability continues to be a pressing problem due, in great part, to the continuing population explosion. In summary, his outlook is that much the same sort of situation will prevail throughout Latin America through the next four years as has existed since the Cuban missile crisis in 1962. The pamphlet is excellent for a brief but comprehensive coverage of United States' interests in, and the problems that exist throughout, Latin America.

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Morison, Elting E. *Men, Machines, and Modern Times*.
Cambridge: M.I.T. Press, 1966. 235p.

Men, Machines and Modern Times is a historian's analysis of what impact the rapidly changing technology of the modern world has had and will have on society. The problem postulated in the book is twofold in nature. First, can man overcome the historical resistance to technological change which could be afforded in the past when changes came about rather gradually, and in discrete increments? Today these changes have become a continuum and a way of life, and the future portends an intensification of this situation rather than an alleviation. The second part of the problem is closely related to the first in that the technological changes of the past have generally given man only limited advantages over this natural environment, whereas present and future developments may well bring our natural environment under control