

pological problems, critiques of philosophy, fine arts, music, the press, science, and medicine. The apparent lack of interest in these topics may be due to the fact that Soviet scholars have undertaken extremely few field studies in Latin America. Another possible explanation is scholarly response to political dictates in the USSR, particularly since 1956. At the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, scholars were informed they must examine problems related to national liberation movements in developing countries of the world. After that congress a flood of social science and historical literature poured from the presses until very recently when a slowdown in publishing on Latin America has become evident. The recently appointed Soviet ambassador to Brazil, S. S. Mikhailov, is reported to have said: "Until late 1965, Soviet writing on Latin America was approached in a disorganized fashion; it will now be pursued on a more organized basis." This may mean that forthcoming writings will reflect changes of emphasis in research patterns. For the present, however, students of Latin American studies will find a foundation for comparative analysis of Soviet and non-Soviet views of contemporary problems of Latin America in this bibliography compiled by Leo Okinshevich.

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*Internal Security and Military Power. Counterinsurgency and Civic Action in Latin America.* By WILLARD F. BARBER and C. NEALE RONNING. Columbus, 1966. Ohio State University Press. Appendices. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 338. \$6.50.

*Civil-Military Relations in Argentina, Chile, and Peru.* By LIISA NORTH. Berkeley, 1966. University of California. Institute of International Studies. Appendix. Bibliography. Pp. 86. Paper. \$1.50.

Liisa North's short monograph, the second in David E. Apter's "Politics of Modernization" series, outlines the pattern of civil-military relations from *caudillo* origins in three neighboring republics, Chile, Peru, and Argentina. The author characterizes the early national period by the fragmentation of authority created through the dissolution of royal organization and legitimacy. She measures progress in terms of achievement of internal stability—a rather cold-blooded criterion but effective for her purposes.

Each country developed its armed forces sector according to local

conditions and with markedly differing results. Following Independence the Chilean military drew from the conservative colonial elite, but by 1890 officers were coming from the middle class, and a German chief of staff was remaking the military on the Prussian model. After brief activity in politics during the 1920s and 1930s the armed forces withdrew from the political arena.

Disunity hindered the modernization process in Argentina; education of officers on European models began under Mitre's presidency (1862-68), but *caudillo* traits remained beyond the Sarmiento era. By the post-Perón era the military had become so much influenced by middle-class politics that it divided ideologically among itself and temporarily destroyed its capacity for independent action. In Peru what the author calls the "persistence of the unlegitimized patrimonial order" (p. 21) preserved the military-elite alliance until the 1950s, when the officer corps reacted to what it considered insensitivity to social unrest among the upper classes. As far as Argentina is concerned, it would be interesting to see if the Ongaña *golpe* fits the author's scheme. She does anticipate it, holding in her conclusion that "the ideology of development, and its justification for professional intervention, may be a genuine new factor in the future role of the military" (p. 63).

The Barber-Ronning volume examines this phenomenon as it has developed in the last decade, especially after the meetings in Bogotá (1960) and Punta del Este (1962). Spurred by the United States, the Latin American military has cast itself in the role of protector against internal subversion and executor of technical progress. Such United States government programs as the Army's Caribbean School in Panama and the Inter-American Defense College have trained scores of officers, most of them in counterinsurgency tactics. The effect has been to put the military, for better or worse, in the social reform business. Direct aid for roads, schools, hospitals, and public relations has enlarged the military role and placed added responsibility on its shoulders. In the light of the recent coups in the name of democracy and socio-economic progress in Brazil and Argentina, the civic action concept merits reevaluation.

Both works, especially the North paper, are effective but a little thin. They offer useful appendices, although the Barber-Ronning tables (p. 252) show editorial unfamiliarity with Brazil.

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