

the world, and supported Fascist influences in Greece and Western Europe. The narrative, therefore, is broadened to show that the United States extended its imperialistic policies outside the Hemisphere, and in this connection the author asserts that Communist China was only defending its independence in aiding North Korea, and that the Caracas Resolution was directed, not against Communism but against democracy in Guatemala.

It is not very difficult for the author to point an accusing finger at the United States for the miserable Bay of Pigs fiasco, but it takes some doing to present the Alliance for Progress as an instrument of American imperialism. Yet a writer who can convert Woodrow Wilson into an imperialist can do almost anything. Obviously the work has no value as a scholarly examination of its subject. It may have value as source material for the study of one element in current Latin American thought about the United States, but its significance would depend on the extent of its representative character.

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The Inter-American System. By GORDON CONNELL-SMITH. New York, 1966. Oxford University Press. Royal Institute of International Affairs. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xi, 376. \$8.75.

Gordon Connell-Smith, Lecturer in International Affairs at Hull University, England, contributes to the study of the inter-American system a British scholar's point of view. Hitherto most of the books on this subject have issued from United States and Latin American sources which contrast greatly in their appraisals of the respective Anglo-American and Latin American roles in the system. The present work, while giving considerable evidence of factual accuracy and substantial scholarship, approximates the traditional Latin American critique in interpreting United States policy. Connell-Smith charges that the United States uses the inter-American system to bolster its self-image "as a world power wanting to seem to herself as well as to others to be behaving differently from traditional great powers with their spheres of influences and empires" (p. 318). In fact he asserts that United States imperialistic behavior in Latin America was scarcely better than that of European powers in Asia and Africa.

The following quotations illustrate the "tone" of the volume: "The United States has striven to maintain the imbalance of power

in the western hemisphere by preventing extra-hemispheric powers from intervening to challenge her hegemony" (p. 10). "An outstanding consequence of United States aid [in World War II] was to strengthen Brazil . . . at the expense of Argentina" (p. 127). "A great deal of her activity [U. S. military and economic assistance to Latin America during World War II] could certainly be described as intervention" (p. 146). "The most *ominous* aspect of the failure to establish an international court has been United States opposition to such an institution" (p. 310). "Although more *blatant*, her [U.S.] intervention in Santo Domingo is comparable to the overthrow of Arbenz in Guatemala in 1954 and the invasion of Cuba in 1961" (p. 341). "[In Cuba] as in the case of Guatemala, the expropriation of United States property preceded the denunciation of a government as communist" (p. 169). Incidentally, when the author says that "the extent to which the Arbenz government was under communist influence is debatable" (p. 166), he betrays ignorance of Ronald M. Schneider's *Communism in Guatemala, 1944-1955*, a work which he does not cite or even include in his bibliography. According to Schneider, the Communists filled a political vacuum in the Arbenz period.

It is unfortunate that an otherwise excellent study is marred by distortions such as we have selected from a rather goodly supply. Despite the foregoing, we can scarcely disagree with the author's observation that "an effective inter-American system has been possible only to the extent the United States has been prepared to limit her use of this wide margin of power" (p. 13).

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The Pan American Federation of Labor. By SINCLAIR SNOW. Durham, 1964. Duke University Press. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 159. \$5.50.

Latin American organized labor has been little studied in this country—or, for that matter, in Latin America. Scholars of the two Americas have paid even less attention to the history of those organizations which have tried to bring together trade unionists in Latin America and the United States for solidarity and common action. For these reasons, among others, Sinclair Snow's study of the Pan American Federation of Labor is most welcome.

The Pan American Federation of Labor was the first inter-American labor organization to have a continuous existence for any length of time. Although the anarchosyndicalists had attempted even before