

ganization of American States with the Charter of the United Nations in the general area of international peace and security. Although the survey is not extensive and is mainly descriptive, it identifies the possible conflicts that could arise in the applications of the regional and world systems.

The documentation includes basic materials concerning the thirteen cases in which the Rio Treaty has been applied from its first invocation by Costa Rica against Nicaragua almost as soon as it went into effect in December 1948 to the allegation of Panama in January 1964 that it had been the victim of an armed attack by the United States. The method of presenting the materials is to provide what may be called the absolute minimum of explanatory or background data in each case and to present the relevant documents in chronological sequence with appropriate headings. An appendix to volume I contains the text of the Rio Treaty, the reservations made at the time of signature by some states, and a map showing the region of the treaty as set forth in Article 4. Volume II has an appendix showing the applications of the treaty in convenient summary form.

Students of Inter-American relations will be grateful for this unusually inexpensive new edition of basic materials which cannot be found so conveniently anywhere else. It is to be hoped that the Pan American Union intends to keep this collection up to date as new cases in the application of the Treaty arise. Without intending to imply a criticism of the work in any way, it may be proper to suggest that whenever a new edition is prepared a select bibliography after each case would be welcome.

The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy RUHL J. BARTLETT

20 años de naciones unidas. By VÍCTOR ANDRÉS BELAÚNDE. Madrid, 1966. Ediciones Cultura Hispánica. Indices. Pp. xxiii, 398. Paper. Ptas. 400.00 (Spain).

This review of the record of the United Nations is also something of a memoir of the late Víctor Belaúnde, who was closely associated with the organization from its beginning until his recent death. Among other things he served as president of the fourteenth general assembly. Not the least interesting aspect of the study is its point of view, that of a representative of a small state and of a Latin American state. Virtually the entire story of the U.N. is presented here, from the San Francisco Conference to the critical nineteenth session of the Assembly in 1965. The account includes Korea, Suez, Hungary, disarmament, the Congo, the Cuban missile crisis, and many other historic

questions with which the United Nations has been involved. For Belaúnde, many if not most of these problems were the consequence of the expansionist policies of the Soviet Union and its Communist allies, motivated by a Marxist philosophy which was antithetical to the principles of the Charter and to the ethical and religious values which he deemed to be so important.

Not surprisingly, the study places considerable stress on the role of the Latin American states, both in the shaping and in the implementation of the Charter, suggesting that this role was often decisive, especially in the earlier years when the total membership was smaller. The study anticipates that one of the greatest contributions of Latin America in the future will be to serve as a link between the developed countries of the north and the emerging nations of the south. One hopes that such a role may indeed materialize.

All in all, this is an interesting interpretation of the work of the United Nations to date, told by one who had a significant part in shaping the record.

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JOHN A. HOUSTON

Alliance without Allies. The Mythology of Progress in Latin America.

By VÍCTOR ALBA. Translated by JOHN PEARSON. New York, 1965. Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers. Notes. Index. Pp. vii, 244. \$6.95.

“This is a political book, a passionate book—a polemic, if you will. Its purpose . . . is not to rehearse facts; it is to punch and kick the many people who deserve it.” Thus declares the author in his preface (p. v). And he does a lot of punching and kicking—perhaps also a little shadowboxing—directed primarily at Latin Americans, but sometimes at the bureaucrats, technocrats, and military of the United States.

The volume is divided into four long chapters with the following titles: “Notes for a Treatise on Parasitology”; “Notes for a Treatise on Mythology”; “Dialogue of the Deaf and Dumb”; “Memorandum for Amnesiacs.” The meaning of the first two titles is clear enough. But who are the deaf and who are the dumb? And how do they manage a dialogue? The fourth title is amply justified, for the author’s verbosity is a strain on the memory of the reader—at least the memory of this reviewer, who has read the volume repeatedly without gaining assurance that he has grasped the author’s meaning and message in all of its phases.

The jacket flaps make this declaration: “Mr. Alba presents an