

the larger sum, instead of achieving a political breakthrough or economic takeoff, may well end by creating no end of headaches and tensions.”

Another point on which the author puts major emphasis is the futility of American efforts to influence Latin America to adopt institutions which have worked in the United States but which might not work in Latin America. On this point, the author concludes: “It would certainly be naive to assume that Latin American political evolution will necessarily follow along British and American lines.” One may also add social, economic, and cultural evolution as well. In the author’s opinion full understanding of this particular point, on the part of the United States government, would immediately result in much smoother relations with Latin America. A corollary of the above is the extreme sensitivity of the United States when criticized and its tendency to equate opposition with pro-Communism. This phobia toward Communism has led the United States to support governments whose every action was contrary to democratic processes and the dignity of the individual and has weakened our claim to leadership of the democratic forces of the world.

Men yearn for peace but the assumption that better economic conditions among Latin American nations will assure peace may be a dangerous delusion. The author wisely points out that “the resentment of the debtor” is being replaced by the more vigorous and self-respecting hostility of the rival! He concludes: “Latin America yearns for a *soul* and voice of its own and a chance to follow the line of its own internal evolution.” Is the United States sufficiently mature in its leadership to permit Latin Americans to experiment with different social systems in finding its true self?

Michigan State University

GARLAND P. WOOD

Inter-American Conferences 1826-1954: History and Problems. By SAMUEL GUY INMAN. Edited and with a preface by HAROLD EUGENE DAVIS. Washington, D. C., 1965. The University Press of Washington, D. C. Index. Pp. 282. \$6.00. Paper. \$4.00.

This volume is a posthumous publication of Samuel Guy Inman who died on February 19, 1965. It had been his intention to survey the history and problems of inter-American conferences from 1826 to the Cuban crisis, but since much of the final section was unfinished, the editor decided to terminate the discussion with the Caracas Conference of 1954. There is a brief concluding chapter gleaned from notes left by the author.

Dr. Inman was well known as a proponent of inter-American cooperation. He was a self-confessed "devotee of Pan Americanism," a believer in the "spiritual unity of the Americas," and "a lover of peace." He attended unofficially almost all of the inter-American conferences since the Fifth Conference at Santiago, Chile in 1923. Because of Dr. Inman's presence at so many of these meetings his interesting and intimate observations of conference actions and personalities lend a special value to this volume. At best however, none of his descriptions of individual conferences or meetings of foreign ministers can be regarded as fully adequate either in detail or in significance. Apparently he did not intend to write an exhaustive history of the conferences but rather an appraisal of inter-Americanism from the perspective of a long and active identification with the movement.

This work bears the mark of the propagandist and his idealism. Since the publication of his *Intervention in Mexico* in 1919 Dr. Inman was an ardent advocate of nonintervention as any Latin disciple of Carlos Calvo. Concerning Cordell Hull's acceptance of the non-intervention pledge at the Montevideo Conference in 1933, Dr. Inman wrote: "It was . . . one of the greatest moments in the life of the writer who had struggled for a decade to bring about such a change" (p. 157). Thereafter he regarded the principle of nonintervention as the keystone of the arch of inter-American cooperation.

Believing that the United States had abandoned the Good Neighbor Policy after the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dr. Inman was particularly concerned that American economic assistance to Latin America was too niggardly. He insisted as much as the Latins that vastly increased aid was essential for survival of the "spiritual unity" of the Americas.

Naturally he welcomed the Alliance for Progress as the kind of inter-American economic cooperation for which he had sought. Its advent tempered an element of pessimism which was creeping into his views on inter-American relations in the decade following the Caracas Conference.

University of Texas

J. LLOYD MECHAM

American Support of Free Elections Abroad. By THEODORE PAUL WRIGHT, JR. Washington, D. C., 1964. Public Affairs Press. Pp. 178.

This work critically evaluates two important, interrelated facets of American foreign policy in the twentieth century. It is conceptually concerned with the hypothesis propounded by such scholars as Hans