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## The Two Faces of Co-existence

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*U.S. Navy*

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gressed through three successive phases of international interactions. Initially an attempt was made to gain strength through political unification. When this failed, the countries attempted to achieve their ends through legal measures, often contrary to international law. This method also having proved unsuccessful, they have now chosen to achieve their goals through political and economic extranational organizations. He is persuaded that for the foreseeable future the United States will remain the dominant power in Latin America. This inference is based on several factors, including an evaluation of the Central American Common Market and the Latin American Free Trade Association; the interplay between the paramount, client, and floater relationship; and the conclusion that the United States does not believe that it may accept another political setback in Latin America, such as Cuba. Mr. Bailey states that his book may be used as a text; however, its utility in such a role would be doubtful. The book does contain an excellent background on the political interplay in Latin America, has an extensive bibliography, and includes excerpts from most of the significant Latin American treaties and agreements. To this end, it is a good source document for a general overview of Latin America.

I.L.T. RODGERS  
Captain, U.S. Navy

Barnett, A. Doak, *Cadres, Bureaucracy, and Political Power in Communist China*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1967. 563 p.

Professor Barnett has provided a detailed analysis of the present political structure of China, with primary emphasis on the lower strata of the organization. The work is a series of three case studies based primarily on long and thorough interviews with three former members of the political hierarchy now residing in Hong Kong. Professor

Barnett acknowledges that the information so obtained is subject to personal bias. He has, however, substantiated these primary sources by reliance on a multitude of other sources of information. The three case studies describe a central ministry or first-level government in a major functional area; a county, as the most important level of regional administration between the central government and the village level; and the very lowest levels of rural administration within the commune and brigade. These descriptions are extremely detailed and lengthy. The author has seen fit to include, seemingly as an afterthought, many romanized Chinese phrases as descriptive of political terminology. These two techniques cause the work to be almost agonizing reading. In the final section, the author has drawn several enlightening and valuable conclusions regarding the present state and the probable future of the Chinese Communist bureaucracy. The average Chinophile will find this section both rewarding and valuable. The main body of the book has value only to the political science specialist with a requirement for the detailed organizational information of the Chinese political hierarchy.

H.E. LANG  
Commander, U.S. Navy

Berzins, Alfreds. *The Two Faces of Co-existence*. New York: Speller, 1967. 335 p.

The author's thesis is that "there are really only two alternatives" in East-West relationships. "The first is an acceptance of Communist Terms and conditions . . . the other alternative is a determined resistance . . ." To reach this conclusion, Mr. Berzins presents a cursory historical survey of Soviet goals, tactics, and policies from Lenin to Kosygin. The events leading to the partition of Poland, the attack on Finland, the absorption of the Baltic States, and the takeover of Eastern Europe

after World War II are recapitulated as case studies to prove his thesis. He is wary of Western penchant for a détente and believes that Soviet goals and tactics have not changed. The book is primarily an emotional appeal to the West to continue determined resistance to the Soviet Union; it lacks sophisticated analysis, and its documentation of research material is haphazard. It would seem reasonable that more alternatives in East-West relationships are possible than the simple black or white dichotomy expounded here.

R.O. BEAULIEU  
Commander, U.S. Navy

Buchanan, Keith, *The Southeast Asian World*. London: Bell, 1967. 176 p.

A worthwhile book about Southeast Asian history, sociology, economics, and geography that challenges traditional concepts and still makes sense is unusual. Geography Professor at Victoria University, Wellington, New Zealand, Keith Buchanan has written an essay that does just that: it makes sense. Beginning with the economic and political significance of Southeast Asia— an area half the size of the United States, with an estimated population in the year 2000 of one twelfth that of the world or 175 percent of the combined estimate for the United States and Canada— he then identifies three crucial factors influencing the present events of the region. These factors come into conflict, says Buchanan, when the Communist development model (North Vietnam, China, North Korea), offering an alternative to the apparent failures of “Western-style free enterprise,” meets an expanding American military perimeter. He asserts that Western man’s adverse influence on the region for the last 350 years has far exceeded that in the other two tropical regions of Africa and Latin America because of Southeast Asia’s accessibility to the sea. The massive colonial effort greatly disturbed the

socio-economic systems of the indigenous cultures. His thesis is that historical factors created the poverty of Southeast Asia, and, therefore, “man who created the conditions which led to poverty can equally certainly initiate the development which will lead out of poverty.” After drawing a concise historical-geopolitical analysis, the Professor candidly observes that Southeast Asia will most probably select a development model presently unacceptable to the United States and the Soviet Union. He suggests that a liberal socialism will emerge as the guiding formula, as other analysts have prophesied for Latin America. Whether one accepts the thesis of the author or not, the well-illustrated and documented historical background and country-by-country, social-political analysis are worth an evening’s reading. Buchanan concludes by making the point that the inhabitants of Southeast Asia are striving to be subjects, rather than objects, in international diplomacy.

I.E.M. DONOVAN  
Lieutenant Commander, U.S. Navy

Coleman, John R., ed. *The Changing American Economy*. New York: Basic Books, 1967. 275 p.

*The Changing American Economy* encompasses the individual institutions, the marketplaces, the role of fiscal and monetary policies in the functioning of a stable, growing economic system, and the international impact of the outward thrust of the powerful U.S. economy. The views of 20 well-qualified professional economists have been compiled by John R. Coleman, the editor, to tell the story. The changes that have occurred in the economy during the century are related in terms of the decisions, progress, and the problems that have characterized them. They have been widespread some profound and spectacular, and others moderate. While the book is devoted to a review of these