

1962

The Voice of Latin America

William Benton

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Recommended Citation

Benton, William (1962) "The Voice of Latin America," *Naval War College Review*: Vol. 15 : No. 2 , Article 5.
Available at: <https://digital-commons.usnwc.edu/nwc-review/vol15/iss2/5>

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BOOKS

Dunham, Donald. *Kremlin Target: U.S.A.; Conquest by Propaganda*. New York: Ives Washburn, 1961. 274 p.

Mr. Dunham effectively begins his work by defining his terms of discussion, propaganda and agitation. This is followed by an example of Soviet propaganda showing the similarity of its use in the Romanian and Cuban take-overs. The author then demonstrates how the Soviets hope to bring about our downfall by propaganda means. He extensively covers their methods of slander, delusion and control, and documents his reasoning with instances of Soviet propaganda having already been employed against us: Khrushchev's visit of 1959, the U-2 incident and 1961 political campaign. Finally, he prescribes what we as a nation, as individuals and as professional propagandists should do to improve our own efforts in this field of influencing others. The book contains eight appendices covering a glossary of communist propaganda terms and strategy which should prove valuable to anyone researching this subject field.

Benton, William. *The Voice of Latin America*. New York: Harper, 1961. 204 p.

After devoting "intensive months to 12 Latin-American Countries," William Benton, U.S. Senator, educator, publisher, businessman and former Assistant Secretary of State, writes what is essentially a staff study on the problem of United States relations with an "impatient" Latin America. He sets up the problem, gathers his facts and assumptions, discusses them in relation to the problem, comes to conclusions and offers concrete recommendations. He feels that the big problems of Latin America are four: economic underdevelopment and agricultural insufficiency which compound themselves with the movement of the poverty-stricken from the farms to the cities, thereby reducing the agricultural output and further increasing

the prodigious slums of the large cities; the influence and the spread of communism and "Fidelismo," a trend which, according to many of the thinking leaders of Latin America, will in five to ten years, unless blunted, create explosions in the region that will make the Cuban revolt seem cream-puffy by comparison; and the unbelievably primitive, inadequate and class-perpetuating educational facilities and resources. Senator Benton concludes from his observations and experience that the greatest contribution United States assistance could make to the Latin-American countries would be in helping them to help themselves.

Wood, Bryce. *The Making of the Good Neighbor Policy*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1961. 438 p.

This survey of the policies pursued by the United States State Department in its good neighbor objectives toward the nations of South and Central America is not presented as a history, but rather as a study of the policies followed by United States Government officials. It demonstrates their differing and developing ideas of the extent and type of action to be utilized in our new concepts of being a good neighbor to Latin America in the period 1926-1943.

Vali, Ferenc A. *Rift and Revolt in Hungary; Nationalism versus Communism*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1961. 590 p.

For students of Eastern Europe who are interested in developments in Hungary since World War II, this is an invaluable and scholarly work. Professor Ferenc Vali is eminently qualified to write this volume; international lawyer and political scientist, public servant and university professor, he lived in Hungary during the years of which he writes. Although Professor Vali's love for Hungary is reflected in his writing, it only adds to its vividness. The book is thoroughly documented from a wealth of published and unpublished sources, including the polemic writings of