

For some of the members of the Eisenhower cabinet there was more at stake than ideological concerns. Among those who agreed to Arbenz's overthrow were the Secretary of State, the CIA Director, the Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, the Secretary of Commerce and the President's first special assistant for national security affairs; all were either on UFC's board of directors or maintained intimate financial links with the company. Perhaps it was all a gigantic coincidence, or perhaps ideology coincided with self-interest. Though Immerman is adamant in his conviction that the 1954 *coup* must be seen through the prism of American policy makers who "viewed what they perceived to be the spread of Communism throughout Guatemala," he nevertheless readily admits that "United Fruit's connections within the Eisenhower White House cannot be ignored."

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Footnotes

1. Richard Immerman, *The CIA in Guatemala: The Foreign Policy of Intervention* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1982), p. 1.
2. *Ibid.*, pp. 73-74.
3. *Ibid.*, p. 85.
4. *Ibid.*, pp. 81 and 82.
5. *Ibid.*, pp. 100 and 124.

Donelan, Rita (ed.). *The Maintenance of Order in Society*. The Canadian Police College, Symposium, August 1980. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, 1982.

The eight articles presented in this book are edited and rewritten revisions of a collection of papers presented at the Canadian Police College symposium, August 1980, in Ottawa. In keeping with the purpose of the symposium, which was "to look at the broad issues of order, control, and law enforcement," the articles offer rather different but complementary views. They are not meant to be "how to do it" papers but are written "to broaden the view of the reader regarding the general issues relating to social control in our society." It is suggested that by understanding the problems and challenges of contemporary society the reader will be able "to deal adequately with difficult long-term issues and problems."

Three major themes emerge from this book of proceedings. First, the activities and discretion of individual police cannot be understood fully, independent of the society and organization in which they occur. Second, the questions of who is responsible for the maintenance of order in society and how control and accountability can be maintained with

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respect to the agents of that control cannot be taken lightly. Third, understanding the dynamics of society, in relationship to police work, will provide for a better expectation of what the future may hold.

Organizationally, the book is well-structured. After a brief preface and introduction, individual articles focus on such issues as: a world perspective on the role of the police in social control; modern police administration; private security's contribution to modern policing; and police accountability. The majority of articles are referenced and accompanied by a brief summary of questions raised at the symposium regarding the author's presentation. A two-page list of the participants in the symposium conclude the book.

Though not intended for the general reader, nor directed to solving operational problems, this concise book does provide insights into the broad issues of the role of law enforcement in society. From this perspective, the book provides a valuable contribution.

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