

recognized as the world's foremost authority on what he calls "the great American dogma." He has done this by revising his one-volume study of the Doctrine, published in 1941 under the fuller title *Hands off: A History of the Monroe Doctrine*, with the material since 1938 rewritten and the story brought forward in two additional chapters.

These chapters deal with a variety of matters. There is discussion of the United States' rejection of von Ribbentrop's argument that the Monroe Doctrine precluded our taking an active interest in Hitler's European plans. There is explanation and justification for the extension of the conception of the Doctrine to include Canada, Greenland, and even Iceland. The Chapultepec Conference is noted and the influence of its decisions charted, both within the hemisphere and with respect to the San Franciscan Conference and the United Nations. Finally, Professor Perkins reviews the position of the Doctrine today with particular respect to our increased concern for Europe and Asia, which relegates Latin America to third place, and the use of the Doctrine in the struggle against international communism.

This reviewer has only one adverse criticism to make, and even that is in a sense complimentary. I recognize the limitations of space and subject matter, but would have enjoyed a fuller discussion of the relation of the Doctrine to the decisions taken at Chapultepec and the subsequent actions taken in connection with the 1954 Guatemalan crisis. The "internationalizing" of the Doctrine seems to be important enough to justify a wider excursion into what might be thought peripheral territory.

CLEMENT G. MOTTEN

Temple University

Historia de la colonización agrícola en Argentina. By ROBERTO SCHOPFLOCHER. Buenos Aires, 1955. Editorial Raigal. Bibliography. Index. Illustrations. Pp. 96. 10 Argentine pesos.

Historia de los saladeros argentinos. By ALFREDO J. MONTOYA. Buenos

Aires, 1956. Editorial Raigal. Index. Illustrations. Pp. 107. 10 Argentine pesos.

These works are two of four that have appeared in a new collection called Colección Campo Argentino. Ten more volumes are scheduled to appear, several of them of historical interest. If the high quality of those volumes already published is maintained in the remaining volumes, the set will be perhaps the most important contribution yet made to the social history of Argentina.

Schopflocher's book takes the story of agricultural colonies in Argentina from the "first colony" of Fuerte Sancti Spiritu, founded by Sebastian Cabot in 1527, to the immigration mission sent to Europe by the Argentine government in 1948—over four centuries of history in a small volume, whose story flows rapidly and delightfully in spite of statistics and parading of other historical data.

The same praise can be accorded Montoya's book, which covers the period from 1603 (when the first meat was shipped from Buenos Aires to Brazil and the Guinea coast) to 1908 (when the last *saladeros* disappeared, because of the increasing volume of chilled beef being sent to Europe).

Stripped of the verbiage so commonly found in Latin American works, endowed with sound historical research, and presented in exceedingly attractive format, these small volumes are a heartening contribution to the neglected field of social history of South America.

FRITZ L. HOFFMANN

University of Colorado

Jamaica. The Portrait of an Island.

By W. ADOLPHE ROBERTS. New York 1955. Coward-McCann, Inc. Illustrations. Index. Pp. 247. \$4.00.

This Portrait is about two-thirds narrative history; the rest is travelog and guidebook even to recommending hotels. There is no scholarly apparatus. By mentions in the text, or occasionally by recognition of ideas, one gathers that the author had read a fair number of the standard English language histories of Jamaica, including those few