

of the executive as co-legislator, although decree-laws grow in volume with time.

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Entrepreneurship in Argentine Culture.

By THOMAS C. COCHRAN and RUBÉN E. REINA. Philadelphia, 1962. University of Pennsylvania Press. Notes. Charts. Appendices. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xi, 338. \$7.50.

The authors state in the preface that this is neither a biography nor a business history, but "a selection of the elements that seem historically and socially important in a case study of the introduction of mass production of machinery into the grain and cattle economy of Argentina." In spite of this statement, the book is primarily a history of the *Sociedad Industrial Americana Maquinarias Di Tella Limitada* (SIAM) and the preponderant role of Torcuato Di Tella in its early history. Excluding the introduction (which is a brief survey of the economic and political history of Argentina), four of the book's seven chapters trace the evolution of SIAM from 1928 to 1960, while two others (II and V) form a rather brief biography of Di Tella. The last chapter, "Entrepreneurship, Industrialization, and Argentine Culture," attempts to generalize from the example of SIAM and Di Tella.

The description of SIAM's development from the making of bread-kneading machines in an old garage to Argentina's largest industrial complex includes quite detailed discussions of the manufacturing of gasoline pumps, water softeners, ice boxes, electric motors, etc. It does not, however, go much beyond such descriptions. For example, there is no analysis of the place of SIAM in the overall process of Argentine industrialization; neither is there an explanation of the effects upon SIAM—nor industry in general—of the different economic positions of the Radical, Conservative, Peronist, and military governments.

The last section could have made the entire book worthwhile; unfortunately,

it does not quite do so. While there is a good description of Di Tella's labor policy and the changes thereupon forced by the Peronist government, it is only SIAM and Di Tella that are discussed—not "Entrepreneurship, Industrialization, and Argentine Culture."

The book was written almost entirely from SIAM records, Di Tella's correspondence, and personal interviews. This is apparent not only from the footnotes, but also from the authors' style, which detracts seriously from the work. In places the method of expression is such that many readers may well refuse to go on.

In general, this is a good description of the early development of SIAM; however, it does little to analyze the phenomenon of *Entrepreneurship in Argentine Culture*.

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La política exterior argentina. By ARTURO FRONDIZI. Buenos Aires, 1962. Transición. Pp. 213. Paper.

This book is a collection of speeches and other public statements of Arturo Frondizi. The pronouncements offered here were originally made between 1958 and 1962 while he was in office as President of Argentina. Ranging over a wide variety of topics, the collected statements are organized in six groups, dealing with Argentina's place in the world, economic development in Latin America, the nature of the inter-American community, the bases for a just peace, some specific questions in Argentine foreign policy, and problems posed at the meeting of the Organization of American States held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, early in 1962, shortly before the Argentine military coup which overthrew Frondizi's government. Most of the speeches collected here, as the title of the book implies, deal directly or indirectly with questions in Argentine foreign policy, although some of the statements included also dwell on such subjects as the nature of Western civilization and the character of university life in Latin America.

There can be little question that Frondizi is an established and accomplished scholar. However, *La política exterior argentina* is not one of his scholarly works. The book is inspirational and polemical rather than analytical—the work of a statesman and political leader rather than that of an inquirer after, or reporter of, knowledge. For the benefit of readers who might otherwise miss the book's messianic point, the volume is also equipped with a foreword by Dardo Cuneo reminding us of Frondizi's political imprisonment and the text of a petition signed by forty-six variously prominent politicians, journalists, labor leaders, and professors, demanding his release.

The fact that this reviewer is sympathetic with Frondizi and his current cause does not improve the quality of *La política exterior argentina* as a contribution to the existing literature on inter-American problems. The book will no doubt take its place in that literature as an object or ingredient, rather than as a result, of research on Argentine and inter-American problems. Students seeking insight into Frondizi and his ideals will find this volume useful, as it deals far more with that subject than it does with Argentine foreign policy.

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Falkland Islands and Dependencies. Report for the Years 1960 and 1961. London, 1962. Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Illustrations. Tables. Maps. Pp. 73. Paper. \$1.20.

In this age of rampant nationalism it is unusual and somewhat refreshing to come upon a colony that is calm, prosperous, and entirely satisfied to remain under the imperial yoke. This report of life in the Falklands, which will evidently remain the last British outpost in the Western Hemisphere, breathes an air of quiet; in some ways it will be of more interest to the geographer, the meteorologist, and the ornithologist than to the historian or the political scientist. The sober official prose gives an analysis of the islands' population

(which has decreased by some ten percent in the last twenty-five years), their complete dependence on imported foodstuffs, the close balance between revenue and expenditure, the reliance on wool for over 95 percent of exports, and the almost total absence of social problems:

There was no unemployment. . . . No labor legislation was enacted. . . . The health of the population was good. . . . There were no maternal deaths. . . . There are no orphanages. . . . One prisoner (male) was received during 1961 and served a sentence of fourteen days. . . . Trout fishing provides good sport for anglers. . . . This must be among the most southerly places where cricket is played.

The latter half of the pamphlet provides a brief survey of the geography and history of the islands. Argentine claims to the Falklands, based upon Spanish and Argentine occupation of the archipelago in the 18th and 19th centuries, are phlegmatically disposed of. Whatever the juridical merits of the case, Britain's uninterrupted occupation for more than a century, the overwhelmingly English origins of the inhabitants, and their evident satisfaction with the quiet enclave in which they live make periodic *porteño* claims for sovereignty over the islands of doubtful moral worth.

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Grundlagen und Anfänge des paraguayischen Nationalbewusstseins. Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung des Doktorgrades der Philosophischen Fakultät der Universität zu Köln 1962. By GÜNTER KAHLE. Köln, 1962. Photostelle der Universität zu Köln. Pp. 363. Paper.

Among the countries of Latin America Paraguay is often cited as one of the clearest instances of a true national state, *i.e.*, it is no mere political structure formed by accidents of time and preserved by the vested interests of bureaucracy but is rather a country whose people have a sharp sense of re-