

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-