

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 food-stuffs, 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-

lationship with each other and a perhaps sharper sense of separateness from their neighbors. The development of this sense of national consciousness in Paraguay is the theme of Günter Kahle's doctoral dissertation.

In an introduction Dr. Kahle discusses briefly the difficulties of a truly inclusive definition of nationalism, for the nature of nationalism varies greatly among the various Latin American countries. For this problem he has no resolution. The development of a Paraguayan consciousness he ascribes to a series of factors. Of primary importance were isolation, the immigration of few Europeans, the presence of a single native culture with a social structure that facilitated the mutual adjustment of Indian and European, and the emergence of an upper social stratum of mestizos without replacement or significant competition by newcomers from Spain. Of secondary importance were the need for defense against banderantes, the long struggle to prevent Jesuit dominance through control of missions and education, and irritation with the pretensions of control of Buenos Aires. Perhaps of tertiary importance was a series of measures and incidents which further strengthened the local oligarchy. Particularly effective were the right to elect a governor in emergencies and the long series of troubles culminating in the Comunero wars of the mid-eighteenth century. All of these factors worked to form a relatively well-knit local interest that in 1810 was different from the rest of the Río de la Plata and prepared to demand at least autonomy from the Port.

The development of a strong regional particularism into nationalism came after 1810. It was not inevitable and came about through the three dictatorships of the early and middle nineteenth century. Most of all, Dr. Kahle would give credit to the force and conscious policy of Dr. Francia, with the first years of whose administration the book really ends. "Nicht die Nation errichtete den Staat, sondern der paraguayische Staat, verkörpert durch Francia und sein beiden Nachfolger, formte die paraguayische Nation. . ."

Dr. Kahle's thesis is organized and presented with care. It has further the thoroughness that has been traditional in German scholarship.

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BRAZIL

O mundo de Machado de Assis. By MIÉRCIO TÁTI. Rio de Janeiro, 1961. Livraria São José. Index. Pp. 243. Paper.

The author's purpose is to re-create the atmosphere of the Rio de Janeiro in which the characters of Machado's fiction lived. To this end he has collected topical references in the tales, novels, and plays, and strung them together under such headings as "Ouvidor, a sedutora," "Da cadeirinha ao bonde," "Formação da mulher," and "Senhores e escravos." In occasional notes, supporting evidence is quoted from Machado's journalistic writings.

Even though Tati weaves his references into a graceful and readable pattern, the result is somewhat cloying because of the multiplicity of details cited. That the author sometimes uses in his notes material that may not be Machado's at all (e.g., p. 57, n. 2) is inconsistent, but hardly damaging, since the citations are contemporary in any case. Much more serious is the lack, save for an occasional detail, of any sense of chronology. Astrojildo Pereira has shown, in the opening essay of his *Interpretações* (Rio, 1944), that Machado was the faithful interpreter of a changing society; Tati, with his backward and forward jumps, gives his reader the impression of a generally static world.

The references and quotations are all identified by book title and page. Such a system is adequate where only one text exists; for the rest, chapter number or story title should also have been given. The situation is further confused by Tati's use of an assortment of Jackson editions dating from 1937 to