

on changing Mapuche culture, it should be read by anyone interested in modern Chile.

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A History of Money and Banking in Argentina. By ÁNGEL M. QUINTERO RAMOS. Río Piedras, 1965. University of Puerto Rico. Tables. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 346.

It is startling to read a book published in 1965 which concludes with the prediction that things will soon look up for the Argentine economy, provided the Marshall Plan succeeds. The explanation is that Quintero Ramos' work was a doctoral thesis of 1950 which for some reason was published fifteen years later without any revision by the author in the light of the many statistics and analyses which have appeared in the meantime.

Perhaps this is just as well. The author's methodology is pre-eminently to clip and paste. Chapter by tedious chapter, we follow the Argentine currency and banking institutions from colonial times to Perón, through a catalogue of monetary and banking legislation, interspersed with disconnected statistics and *obiter dicta* snatched piecemeal from treasury or bank reports and other histories. There are no systematic generalizations about the interaction between the monetary and real sectors of the Argentine economy or of the social and political forces influencing monetary policy at various phases of Argentine history—much less systematic efforts to validate such generalizations. We can guess, therefore, that a revision to include the eventful years since 1950 would have meant merely adding another chapter of cataloguing plus an uncritical mixture of other people's generalizations. To those with a general knowledge of Argentine economic history, the book may be useful for its recitation of monetary and banking legislation. For analysis and interpretation of Argentine financial history, however, the reader will have to look elsewhere.

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The Chaco Dispute. A Study of Prestige Diplomacy. By WILLIAM R. GARNER. Washington, 1966. Public Affairs Press. Notes. Index. Pp. 151. \$4.50.

This small book attempts to construct a behaviorist case study using the various efforts to bring peace between Paraguay and Bolivia during the era of the Chaco War. The author focuses on the diplomatic rivalry between the United States and Argentina, the extent and seri-

ousness of which he exaggerates. He loses his perspective, too, when he discusses bipolarization of prestige power, asserting that as “the largest national power on the continent” (p. 136) and a “South American giant” (p. 68), Argentina sought “hemispheric dominance” (p. 70).

This reviewer does not presume to appraise the book from the theoretical viewpoint of the behavioralist school of political science, but it is obvious that if a model is constructed out of inaccurate facts, it will have little value. The quality of Garner’s scholarship is suggested by the following errors selected from a long list. After 1717 Peru was a part of the Viceroyalty of the Río de la Plata (p. 41). Bolivia became independent in 1813 (p. 42). Daniel Salamanca attained the presidency of Bolivia by revolution in June 1930 (p. 62). Bolivia and Paraguay exchanged declarations of war in May 1933 (p. 82). Garner insists on regarding isolated clashes of December 1928 as the beginning of a “permanent state of war” (p. 50) in the Chaco, despite the three and one-half years of peace which followed. Part of his analytical framework rests upon the erroneous belief that as early as 1928 Argentine foreign policy was guided by Carlos Saavedra Lamas (p. 55).

Garner’s clumsy paraphrasing without attribution sometimes seems to border on plagiarism. His footnotes violate accepted style; the proof-reading was careless; and the publisher’s claim that this monograph contains “penetrating analysis” cannot be taken seriously. The author, ignoring studies by Bryce Wood and the undersigned, asserts that this is the only diplomatic history of the Chaco War in English. Garner is correct in saying that much remains to be done on this subject, but his book does little to meet the need.

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O ciclo de Vargas. Volume III: 1930. A revolução traída. By HÉLIO SILVA. Rio de Janeiro, 1966. Editôra Civilização Brasileira. Illustrations. Notes. Index. Pp. 505. \$8.000 (Braz.).

The third volume of Hélio Silva’s series on Vargas covers the revolution of 1930 up to the formation of the provisional government. The first part—“A Teia de Aranha”—describes the growth of the conspiracy between January and October, while the second half—“Outubro 1930”—covers the revolution itself. The book claims to be based on an unprecedented use of private archives—the correspondence of Getúlio himself, of Oswaldo Aranha, Antônio Augusto Borges de Medeiros, João Neves, and Lindolfo Collor. There is, in fact, extensive