logical studies of Patagonia and the province of Buenos Aires for the Argentine government. He returned to Switzerland in 1882. Hopefully, Hux, a Benedictine priest, will write the full-length biography Claraz deserves.

Boston College

Joseph T. Criscenti


“This work examines Argentina as an independent actor in world affairs, as a case study in the changing international role of Latin American countries, and as an example useful for understanding the international system from the perspective of middle powers and developing countries” (p. xv). So writes author Edward S. Milenky in his preface. He carries out this examination thoroughly, comprehensively in a topical sense, and with an impressive documentation. The result is a major contribution which is required reading for anyone interested in the subjects discussed. However, as Milenky goes on to say, his study focuses “intensively” on the period 1973–1976, and although he adds that historical as well as analytical depth is “enhanced” by his coverage of diplomatic tradition, that coverage is apparent only in a seven-page discussion of the diplomatic tradition (pp. 9–16). This narrowness of the historical base is probably responsible in large measure for the author’s exaggeration both of the unity of Peronism and of Juan Perón’s own consistency of policy from the 1940s to his death in 1974. In the opinion of this reviewer, this is one of the book’s only serious defects; the other is its lack of an index, which is a serious handicap to the reader. Otherwise, Milenky has given us a study of first-rate quality on every count.

University of Pennsylvania

Arthur P. Whitaker, Emeritus


Professor Vázquez-Preso’s thesis is that current theories of international trade, by themselves, are insufficient to explain economic development; a detailed examination of local history is necessary to provide an understanding of the relationship between trade and development. The succeeding chapters in which Argentine economic history is examined are too brief to provide a detailed understanding of this relationship. The author has not used many of the unpublished but available Argentine studies on international trade, or primary works on Argentine monetary policy. As a result, the differences in Argentine response to changes in international trade are not adequately presented.

Hunter College

Laura Randall