careful, even masterful, polemics against the government’s claim that “in Mexico, there are no political prisoners.”

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The resistance to Spanish dominion since 1511, albeit unsuccessful, is regarded as the basis for the present effort to overthrow U.S. rule. The evolution of labor organization in this century, from the non-independence, non-Marxist stage to the swiftly suppressed revolutionary stance of the thirties, is testimony to this struggle. The authors place great hope in the revival of this militancy in the seventies, without recognizing that its extent is not yet broad enough to withstand the ever present repression.

A substantial part of the book is dedicated to the revolutionary struggle carried on by the Nationalist Party from the 1930s through the 1950s. Four nationalists, held in federal prisons until September 1979, have provided inspiration to other pro-independence groups such as the Puerto Rican Independentist party and the Puerto Rican Socialist party, to keep alive the flame of resistance in favor of independence and socialism.

The extension of the struggle to the United States as a result of the forced migration of over a million Puerto Ricans, not in agreement with a policy of industrialization for the benefit of the multinationals, receives due consideration. Many exiles, their hopes shattered, have joined the worldwide struggle against imperialism. For this reason, the authors foretell a successful outcome. They fail to show that a vast majority are indifferent or against this position.

In general terms, the contributors convey a fairly accurate picture of the struggle in this century. There are some flaws and inaccuracies in the data presented which should be checked. In addition, the book lacks a thorough analysis of the rationale and extent of the statehood movement which would have given the reader a more objective idea of the true nature of the long struggle for national independence and socialism.

LOIDA FIGUEROA-MERCADO


This study purports to settle two issues: first to compare the origins of the Honduran–Salvadoran War of 1969 with a number of other inter-American disputes, and second to sketch the inter-American settlement machinery as it evolved between 1947, when the modern mechanisms were drafted, and 1969.

With some irrelevancies and repetition that tighter organization would have