eliminated, the paper satisfactorily handles the second problem. The author contends that the Cuban revolution increased the complexity of disputes, made settlement more difficult, and increased the intensity of U.S. concern, even activity. This thesis is made clear.

Less convincing is the author’s evidence that the Soccer War was unique among inter-American disputes. Dr. Martz believes that this controversy “expanded further the scope of the origins of hemisphere disputes,” the turbid evidence being that the war’s “incipiency revolved around the press of a burgeoning Salvadoran population,” common market problems, and leadership behavior. Certainly the details of each dispute will vary somewhat (the World Cup had not previously interposed its presence), but population pressures are as old as Latin American boundaries.

The paper is not intended as a history of the Soccer War or of its probable consequences. Relying heavily on source materials from the Organization of American States, this study makes its chief contribution in its analysis of OAS settlement mechanisms. It is footnoted but lacks an index.

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Ramón Prieto’s account of thirty years of Argentine life received the award in a contest sponsored by the newspaper Clarín and Editorial Sudamericana. His work reviews the major political developments from the ascent of Juan D. Perón to power through the uncertain and chaotic days of 1975. The tone is highly polemical. Following the path of several other Argentine publications on politics, this book identifies the good and the bad. Prominently heading the list of the true patriots are former President Arturo Frondizi and his close economic advisors. On the other side are practically all of the civilians and military leaders who were opposed to both Perón and Frondizi. It may be noted, however, that although Prieto recognizes the extraordinary role played by Perón, he criticizes the economic policies of his two first presidential terms for neglecting the development of basic industries. It marks a departure from his panegyrist role on the same subject written in 1955 while Prieto was a spokesman for the official propaganda establishment.

The rhetorical style places this work in such black and white perspective that it seriously diminishes the significance of Prieto’s opinions. Summing up, it is a mediocre contribution to understanding the complexities and contradictions of contemporary Argentina.

Organization of American States

CELSO RODRÍGUEZ


This is a most welcome volume. Although it has chapters dealing with Puerto Rico and the French West Indies, it covers primarily the English-speaking Carib-