

In short, Urrutia concludes that Colombian labor, which depended so greatly upon governmental protection for its associational growth and then largely resorted to nonviolent tactics under moderate leaders, differs markedly from patterns in Argentina, Chile, Peru, and certain other Latin American countries where incipient trade unionism grew up in violence and evolved into largely antidemocratic and highly politicized forms. Of course, violence between labor and management did occur in Colombia as well as elsewhere in the hemisphere; land invasions, industrial sit-ins, and factory invasions have been part and parcel of labor's tactics. More important, though, "with the possible exception of the United Fruit strike of 1928, there have probably not been any large-scale and bloody repressions of labor unions and strikes in Colombian history"; instead, a "progressive government came to power sufficiently early in the process of Colombian industrialization to avoid the bloody history that usually characterizes the early development of national labor movements" (p. 141).

Urrutia's concluding sections evaluate the role of Colombian labor in political and economic development as well as in collective bargaining and include a statistical appendix to exemplify labor's success in bargaining during the 1960s. The author has probed union archives, newspaper files, and other printed matter extensively for source materials. He is less explicit about his field interviews, though a few are mentioned.

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BEN G. BURNETT

Parties and Political Change in Bolivia 1880-1952. By HERBERT S. KLEIN. New York, 1969. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge Latin American Studies. Map. Tables. Notes. Glossary. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xv, 451. \$14.50.

In spite of the riches which have poured from its soil, Bolivia was until recently one of Latin America's least-known nations. Since the profound revolution which shook the country in 1952 it has attracted the interest of some foreign scholars, and writers such as Robert Alexander, Dwight Heath, and Richard Patch have produced detailed analytical accounts of recent events and changes. But few have examined the historical roots of the 1952 upheaval. Most books dismiss the period before the revolution in a general chapter on feudal agriculture, the plight of the Indian majority, geographic dislocation, the tin miners, and the shock of the Chaco War. The years before the revolution have remained *terra incognita*.

Klein's book is designed to fill this gap. His basic premise is that we cannot gain any real understanding of the revolution of 1952 and after if we remain indifferent to its origins, and that these are to be found embedded in the political history of the preceding 70 years.

The author's method is to give the reader prefatorial guidance in what to look for, followed by a total exposure to his subject. He begins by pointing out that of all Latin American countries Bolivia seemed for many years the least revolutionary and among the most backward. Usually, political ideas, literary fashions, railways, and new business techniques arrived in Bolivia one or two decades after they had reached some of the neighboring countries.

What, then, brought revolution to this backwater? The answer, Klein implicitly suggests, is not to be found in a defense of this or that causal thesis but rather in a complete, detailed account of Bolivian political history since 1880, searching during the trajectory for key tendencies, political shifts, intellectual stirrings, movements of voters, "accelerator" events, and economic cycles. Because of this approach he is not trapped into sterile polemics over the decisiveness of any given factor. Obviously, he agrees, the Chaco War was of great importance to the destruction of the old order, but so also were the somewhat reluctant protective umbrella given to radicals by the military socialism of David Toro and Germán Busch, the cooption of the radical PIR by the oligarchy after the fall of Gualberto Villarroel, and above all the strain placed on the decisive middle classes by the inflation and economic stagnation of the *sexenio* (1946-1952).

An attractive feature of the book is its narrative and stylistic skill. To make the turgid, repetitive, often squalid political history of Bolivia understandable is a feat in itself. To turn it into a readable account is much more. Apart from the preface Klein does not attempt to separate narrative and analysis. In much of the book both are mixed on nearly every page. The result is a skillful mixture of description and ideas, of facts and interpretation, which makes for a very readable book.

This attempt to mix narrative and analysis has its disadvantages. Some ideas remain in undeveloped skeleton form here and there. The reader is given a paragraph sketching a possible way of interpreting the factual evidence just presented. Then, before either reader or author has drawn a reflective breath, Klein plunges once more into the narrative and goes charging on. Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that some of the assumptions need more defense. For example, does a revolution take place, as Klein and

many others believe, only when certain specific stages in development have been reached?

These, however, are minor matters. The book will provoke great argument, especially among historians of the cause-and-effect variety. Debate over the factors which the author has chosen to emphasize should be prolonged. But prospective opponents are faced with a huge task. They must be at least as persuasive, comprehensive, and elegant as this book before they may challenge its definitiveness.

There is a large bibliography of printed material, a glossary, and a list of parties and presidents of the period.

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MURDO J. MACLEOD

El cambio económico y social en cuatro comunidades del Altiplano de Bolivia. By OLEN E. LEONARD. México, 1966. Instituto Indigenista Interamericano. Serie: Antropología Social. Illustrations. Pp. xxii, 141. Paper.

Comunidades aymaras y reforma agraria en Bolivia. By WILLIAM E. CARTER. México, 1967. Instituto Indigenista Interamericano. Serie: Antropología Social. Illustrations. Maps. Charts. Tables. Pp. ix, 149. Paper.

El sindicalismo campesino en Bolivia. Los cambios estructurales en Ucureña. By JORGE DANDLER H. México, 1969. Instituto Indigenista Interamericano. Serie: Antropología Social. Illustrations. Maps. Figures. Notes. Appendices. Glossary. Bibliography. Pp. x, 197. Paper. \$20.00 (Mex.).

Los aymaras de las islas del Titicaca. By VÁCLAV ŠOLC. México, 1969. Instituto Indigenista Interamericano. Serie: Antropología Social. Illustrations. Tables. Figures. Notes. Bibliography. Pp. x, 194. Paper.

As director of the Interamerican Indian Institute, Gonzalo Aguirre Beltrán has committed that organization to a large-scale program of publishing reports on social science research concerned with surviving Indian populations in the Americas. The Institute has emerged in recent years as a major publisher of research findings on rural people in Mexico, Peru, and Bolivia. Since rural Mexico had already been extensively reported upon, the Institute publications have contributed proportionately more to scientific knowledge of Indian life in South America than in Mesoamerica. The four books reviewed here constitute a very significant addition to the total social science