

successful in helping Bolivia to reestablish economic growth while encouraging tax reform and modernization" (p. 38), and he warns against abrupt curtailment of USAID programs. At the same time, however, there is a great need for central planning (particularly a census) and executive check on disbursements of funds, if Bolivia is to move into an institutionalized revolution such as Mexico has experienced.

Wilkie makes an excellent case that analysis of budgets and actual expenditures or incomes can test the ideology of political movements, insofar as such information is available. For example, he finds that the fluctuating real prices paid for tin financed the Chaco War to some extent, thanks to a sharp rise in 1933.

The author's use of oral history also sheds new light on some important questions. Why did Paz opt for a third term in 1964? Wilkie found that Paz claims to have offered former President Hernán Siles Zuaso the "effective presidency" in 1964, so that Paz could carry out his program of economic development, but the badly split MNR went under nonetheless.

It becomes clear through the author's analysis that Bolivia was caught in a vicious circle: "The need for economic activity generates social tensions which must be resolved immediately if a 'revolutionary' government is to stay in power, and thus no funds are free for commitment to resolve basic structural problems" (p. 42).

In short, this is the kind of superb economic analysis which is greatly needed to understand revolutionary developments in Latin America today.

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*The Overall Development of Chile.* Edited by MARIO ZAÑARTÚ, S.J. and JOHN J. KENNEDY. Notre Dame, 1969. University of Notre Dame Press. Studies in Christian Democracy. Tables. Notes. Index. Pp. xiv, 189. \$7.95.

This book is a collection of papers originally prepared for a colloquium at the University of Notre Dame in March 1967. The authors include Chilean public officials, politicians, and university professors, as well as North American scholars familiar with Chile. The lead essay is contributed by Rodomiro Tomić, the Christian Democratic presidential candidate in 1970. All of the authors share sympathy with Christian Democracy.

Before examining this book's contribution to our understanding of

Chile, it is appropriate to comment briefly on its structure, since publishers seem adept at maintaining an endless stream of edited works on Latin America. *The Overall Development of Chile* shares many strengths and weaknesses of the genre. On the positive side, it does bring together under one cover different perspectives on a common topic. From a negative viewpoint, however, the book lacks unity and cohesion. The editors have provided us only a very brief preface to set the stage but no conclusion to draw things together. The book is also plagued by a great deal of repetition from one essay to another. These structural deficiencies and others are typical of edited works on Latin America and a source of frustration for the reader.

What specific scholarly contributions does *The Overall Development of Chile* make? First of all, it is only indirectly a comprehensive study of Chilean development. The principal concern of the authors is with Christian Democracy and the government of Eduardo Frei which took power in 1964. In other words, the problems of development are approached in terms of Christian Democratic strategy and policies. In the Preface, the editors state that "Chile under the leadership of the Christian Democratic party is trying to evolve something new and different in a final desperate effort to solve the impasse [of development]" (p. XI). What we have, then, is a collection of essays on a political movement from which the basic outline of Chile's development challenge can be extrapolated.

As a study of Chilean Christian Democracy the book has two limitations. First, it is dominated by articles on ideology and strategy which require a basic familiarity with Chilean politics. This confusion could have been alleviated if Federico Gil's useful résumé of Chilean political history had introduced the book rather than concluded it. Second, the book is not an adequate evaluation of Christian Democracy in action, since the essays were written early in the Frei administration, before it was possible to judge results; and the writers of the essays were either Christian Democrats or positively disposed toward the party.

This reviewer would argue that the main contribution of this work is that it presents in English some of the ideological arguments which Christian Democrats see as central to their movement. After working through the essays on ideology by Tomić, Mario Zañartú, S.J., and Luis Scherz-García, one has a better understanding of fundamental Christian Democratic concepts such as the "Communitarian Society." This Scherz-García describes as "none other than the un-

ceasing search for the incarnation of the evangelical brotherhood, a society open to the creative ingenuity of man, since it can never be totally realized in time" (p. 111).

*The Overall Development of Chile* is a useful supplement to existing literature on Christian Democracy. We await, however, critical evaluation of the Christian Democrats' progress toward the overall development of Chile.

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*Aníbal Pinto: Historia política de su gobierno.* By CRISTIÁN ZEGERS A. Santiago, 1969. Editorial Universitaria. Notes. Bibliography. Pp. 124. Paper. \$2.80.

As the author, Cristián Zegers, explains in the introduction to this prize-winning study, his purpose is to examine the administration of Chilean President Aníbal Pinto (1876-1881) from a different approach. Too often historians focus their attention on the two major problems of this period: the prolonged economic crisis that gripped the country and the outbreak of the War of the Pacific. Consequently they ignore the important political developments occurring during Pinto's administration, developments that had significant bearing on the political crisis that culminated in the Civil War of 1891.

Zegers attempts to rectify this oversight and succeeds completely. In 1875 Chile was directed by Federico Errázuriz, a strong-willed authoritarian leader who controlled a collection of factions cooperating with his regime. Using his influence, he selected the colorless, innocuous Pinto to be his successor. Errázuriz' cronies ratified the choice and as the government traditionally manipulated the balloting, Pinto's election was assured. The new president was characterized as hard working, not very ambitious politically, a pacifist, Positivist, anti-clerical, and anti-Conservative. An ardent believer in legislation as a means of achieving change, he envisioned an orderly and evolutionary approach to what he called progress.

Pinto ruled a nation split into many political cliques, and his difficulties in assembling acceptable cabinets directly reflected this fact. Politicians eagerly sought presidential favor, and ideology, aside from the Conservative and Radical parties, had little to do with policy decisions. Momentary gain and possession of power were the most important considerations. Pinto generally based his government on the Liberals, hopelessly fragmented, and the Radicals, a small party