

verbiage to clarify the political climate during the Pinto regime. For his study Zegers is to be commended.

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*Historia de la marina de Chile.* By CARLOS LÓPEZ URRUTIA. Foreword by GUILLERMO FELIÚ CRUZ. Santiago, 1969. Editorial Andrés Bello. Illustrations. Notes. Bibliography. Pp. 446. Paper. \$7.00. (Distributed in U. S. by Ediciones de la Frontera, Hollywood, California.)

This is a work by an author in love with his subject. It is far from routine Latin American institutional military history, much of which is dull recounting of wars, battles, units, personnel, and the like. The book is well written, thoroughly documented with published and unpublished sources, and correctly organized and balanced as to periods of institutional development. The serious reader need not rely on the praise accorded it by Guillermo Feliú Cruz at the end of his foreword in order to arrive at this conclusion.

The Chilean navy was historically significant throughout the national period. Naval power played a prime role in securing independence, in maintaining Chile's dominant position on the Pacific coast at the expense of Peru and Bolivia, and in providing for the defense of Chile's far-flung frontiers to the north and south. At times the focus on these points is unclear, however, doubtless because of the author's dedication to institutional affairs.

Politically the navy has been a force to be reckoned with. The navy provided armed strength and logistical support in the civil war of 1891, which dramatically altered the nation's political evolution. The navy also figured prominently in the troubled years of the mid-1920s when military men intervened in politics and government. Sadly, the place of the navy in the 1891 crisis is inadequately explained; it is as if an explanation were purposely avoided. Its role in the civil-military conflict of 1924-1927 is treated in cursory fashion. But curiously the Potemkin-style mutiny of 1931 receives an excellent, though "official" treatment. One wonders why López chose not to examine the extraprofessional activities of naval officers in those earlier periods, and why he eschews interpretive material on relationship of the navy with the Valparaíso oligarchy and its importance. To be sure his purposes are his own, but they limit the potential readers of the book.

There are occasional gaffes such as citing of Armando Donoso as

the author of a two-volume study of Arturo Alessandri instead of Ricardo Donoso (p. 359), the mangling of some non-Castilian names, and a bothersome inconsistency in footnote and bibliography style, but these are to be noted and pardoned. Despite these cavils, more studies of this type would at least provide those scholars interested in the Latin American military with a deeper knowledge of just what kind of organizations they have chosen to study.

Finally, the author's comment that the majority of the most important works which he consulted are unavailable in Chile (p. 441) leads me to believe that Chileans as well as non-Chileans may have a long wait before a better history of the Chilean navy is written.

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*The Agricultural Development of Argentina. A Policy and Development Perspective.* By DARRELL F. FIENUP *et al.* Foreword by LOWELL S. HARDIN. New York, 1969. Frederick A. Praeger. Praeger Special Studies in International Economics and Development. Maps. Tables. Appendices. Glossary. Bibliography. Pp. xxxvii, 437. \$17.50.

As the authors state in their preface, the purpose of this study is "to put Argentine agriculture in perspective" (p. ix). Issued in offset as the third in a series of "Bench Marks on Agricultural Development in Latin America," this monograph attempts to outline Argentina's current agricultural situation, explain how it got that way, and hypothesize what is needed to improve matters.

After a brief introduction to Argentina and an explanation of agriculture's general relationship to the economy, this survey ranges over production levels, agricultural prices, inputs of fertilizers and machinery, marketing arrangements, educational institutions and research, and government policies. The major thesis emerges early—namely, that neglect of agriculture has created most of Argentina's present-day development problems. The authors document the frequently heard accusation that agriculture has received little technological assistance in Argentina and that consequently production has stagnated since 1930. Interestingly enough, such backwardness is particularly marked in the Pampas, the principal region for export production. Inconsistent and irrational pricing arrangements, especially as between livestock and crop prices, further contribute to inefficient utilization of resources. In addition, capital has continued to flow into land purchases as a hedge against inflation but not into