

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

investments which will increase productivity. Marketing arrangements tend to stifle integration of the economy and are accompanied by high risks, unpredictable government intervention, and ineffectual participation by cooperatives. The absence of long-term financing perpetuates the year-to-year system of agriculture and impedes any major changes in the structure. In this rather gloomy assessment, the authors look upon agricultural extension as a particularly bright hope—undoubtedly reflecting their North American bias.

A wealth of statistical data permeates the entire work especially in the appendices, which contain concentrated doses. For this as well as for an up-to-date assessment of Argentina's agricultural scene, all readers will be grateful. Equally useful although more provocative are the authors' eight recommendations to "get Argentine agriculture moving" (p. 359); 1) a land tax based on the productive potential of the land; (2) tenancy laws to provide equitable distribution of profits and costs between tenant and landlord; (3) reduction of tariffs on fertilizers, chemicals, and farm machinery; (4) maintenance of export commodity prices close to world price levels; (5) emphasis on technology and assistance in production programs for beef and wheat; (6) intensification of agricultural research and extension; (7) preparation of agricultural scientists with advanced university training; (8) long-range capital investment in rural education and infrastructure, in order to provide incentives for a true agrarian class.

The book closes on a cautious note of optimism which emphasizes the last of these recommendations: "Agricultural development in Argentina cannot be put on a self-generating basis without structural change in its rural communities and institutions" (p. 361).

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Las luchas nacionales contra la dependencia. By GONZALO H. CÁRDENAS. Buenos Aires, 1969. Editorial Galerna. Historia Social Argentina, I. Charts. Tables. Notes. Appendix. Pp. 422. Paper.

Revisionism in Argentine historiography has become more commonplace during the last decade. One reviewer (*HAHR*, February 1969, 177) attributes this to the disillusionment of the post-Perón years, which motivates patriotic Argentines to glorify those federalist-nationalist elements that have continually fought foreign domination. Accepting this dictum, one must conclude that the appearance of