

class and the formation of a new social sector in the countryside: the rural shantytown dwellers. María Soledad Lago studies the dramatic increase of women in the agricultural workforce.

Kay and Silva have created a relatively cohesive whole out of these 17 essays. Their introductory and concluding chapters synthesize, respectively, the scholarship on rural Chile and the prospects for change under neoliberal elected governments. The 18-page comprehensive bibliography is a contribution in its own right. There are occasional lapses, such as the editors' statement, "the agrarian question only entered the public domain from the later 1930s" (p. 4), which Love-man contradicts in his essay discussing government responses to rural unionization from the 1920s. Nevertheless, the editors have contributed to the literature on Latin American agrarian issues by gathering important essays that elucidate major trends in rural Chile on both sides of the great divide of 1973.

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Rebeldes, reformistas, y revolucionarios: una historia oral de la izquierda chilena en la época de la Unidad Popular. By JOSÉ DEL POZO. Santiago: Ediciones Documentas, 1992. Photographs. Maps. Tables. Appendixes. Notes. Bibliography. Index. 375 pp. Paper.

This ambitious book offers an interpretation of the Popular Unity experience in Chile from the perspective of its supporters, not its leaders. The text is organized chronologically, but the author's interests are analytical, not narrative. José del Pozo begins with political socialization and the emergence of a leftist identification, then examines the experience of leftist party members before 1970 and their high expectations of the Allende government at the moment of its inauguration. Chapters covering the "aggressive" and "defensive" phases of *la vía chilena* follow, leading to a consideration of the movement's failure and historical significance. An interesting epilogue assesses the protagonists' changes in attitude, views, and politics "20 years later," a reflection of the experience of exile, the passage of time, and the changes in the world, particularly the socialist world.

A concluding chapter assembles del Pozo's findings. Most of his conclusions reinforce those of other scholars, but some challenge conventional wisdom. He notes that the influence on his subjects' politics of parents in general and mothers in particular has been less than expected, and that of "anti-imperialism" unimportant. Veterans of the anti-Communist repression of the postwar decade focused their expectations on power, while younger leftists, particularly those from working-class backgrounds, were more concerned with social progress. Dividing his subjects into *clasistas*, *desarrollistas*, and *políticos*, del Pozo finds that the expectations of the first two predominated during Popular Unity's aggressive phase, but the question of power became more prominent during the movement's defensive final phase.

Twenty years later, his *clasistas* remained orthodox in their leftist politics, with expectations similar to those of 1970, while most of the *desarrollistas* had become more critical and most of the *políticos* revisionist, having developed serious doubts about their former views.

The book is based on the author's loosely structured interviews with 120 members and sympathizers of leftist parties, from varying geographic and social origins; he also quotes from the interviews at length to illustrate his points. The limitation of his sources is that almost all were exiled in Canada along with the author, and they seem to have been chosen largely because of the exigencies and economics of exile, which is understandable but regrettable. Because they represent neither a random sample nor a focused group of informants from a particular geographic area, workplace, or political party, they constitute a group of sources thinly spread across the geographic, social, and political map of Chile. Their oral histories may be suggestive but cannot be conclusive.

Within these limitations, however, this is a thoughtful book. It uses oral history to illuminate grassroots perspectives and experiences ignored in more traditional accounts. It makes a valuable contribution to the literature on the Chilean road to socialism and the Latin American Left, as well as to the growing body of oral accounts that have expanded our understanding of the region's modern history.

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Muchachas No More: Household Workers in Latin America and the Caribbean. Edited by ELSA M. CHANEY and MARY GARCÍA CASTRO. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1989. Graphs. Tables. Notes. Bibliography. xi, 486 pp. Cloth. \$34.95.

Although statistics point to domestic work as one of the primary sources of employment for women in Latin America, little attention has been paid to this important labor sector. This volume, the first of its kind, illustrates the important economic and social roles of Latin America's domestic workers and provides a deeper perspective on how these women have begun to struggle for the recognition and legal protections afforded other workers. The 22 essays bring together thorough academic research on domestic workers from broad geographic and thematic perspectives, and workers' firsthand experiences. This combination allows for the examination of a wide range of topics, including the historical context for domestic service in Latin America, worker-employer relations, current legal protections for domestic workers' unions within the larger trade union context, the effects of stereotypes, and feminist questions.

From a historical viewpoint, *Muchachas No More* provides solidly grounded research that describes clearly and eloquently the evolution of the social status assigned to domestic workers, the influence of the colonial patriarchal household as the central unit of social control, and the importance of domestic work in today's