

us to weigh attitudes and values against competing factors, such as economic interest. In fact, the role of corporate size is mentioned as shaping attitudes toward the state and explaining divisions within the business sector.

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Chile: La problemática del poder popular en el proceso de la vía chilena al socialismo, 1970–1973. By HUGO CANCINO TRONCOSO. Århus, Denmark: Århus Press, 1988. Maps. Notes. Charts. Photographs. Illustrations. Diagrams. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 519+. Cloth. \$33.95.

This book is one of the more thoughtful reexaminations of the Chilean revolutionary process of 1970–73 to emerge from the postcoup diaspora of leftist intellectuals. Like many Chileans exiled in Western Europe, Hugo Cancino Troncoso now sees the thinking of Antonio Gramsci and the Austro-Marxists as more appropriate to Chile's complex civil society than either orthodox Leninist dogma or Castro's guerrilla heterodoxy. As a result, Cancino chides the Chilean Left for its rote application of inappropriate revolutionary models during 1970–73, which, he argues, doomed President Salvador Allende's promising political road to socialism.

Cancino is more sympathetic with the democratizing impulse behind "people's power," but still critical of its practice and politics, including its projection as the vanguard of an alternative revolutionary strategy by the MIR (Movement of the Revolutionary Left) and the Socialist party. Yet, it is in his description and examination of the varying forms of "people's power"—peasant councils, worker participation, industrial belt councils and district commands—that the book makes its most important contribution to scholarship on the Popular Unity era. Cancino concludes that neither these popular institutions nor the leftist parties that led them offered a viable alternative to Allende's complex vision of a political transition to socialism.

Salvador Allende, on the other hand, emerges from Cancino's analysis with his reputation enhanced. Not only is he seen as the able conductor of a difficult political process, but also as a political theorist of sophistication and originality, whose democratic road to socialism constituted the "second model of socialist transition" (p. 119), one uniquely in harmony with the Western European character of Chilean society. Cancino further credits Allende with "the most developed conceptualization of people's power" (pp. 445–446), one consonant with democratic liberties and laws, which represented a model of socialism different from both social democracy and the proletarian dictatorship of Marxist-Leninist orthodoxy.

It is here, where Cancino shifts from criticism to advocacy, that he is less persuasive. Cancino's projection of Allende as an important political theorist is based largely on an overinterpretation of his discourse that distorts the Chilean president's fundamentally pragmatic political vision and skills. Moreover, seeing him

as the enthusiastic promoter of “people’s power” is to miss Allende’s underlying ambivalence, including his distrust of autonomous grassroots movements and insistence on top-down control of “his” revolutionary process. Still, as a critical analysis of those movements and that process—its parties, ideologies, strategies, and practice—this perceptive reconsideration merits the attention of those interested in Latin American revolutions generally as well as those concerned with Chile and its recent history.

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PETER WINN

Tiempos de rebelión, 1870–1873. By MARÍA AMALIA DUARTE. Buenos Aires: Academia Nacional de la Historia, 1988. Appendix. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 408. Paper.

This volume is the twentieth in the *Biblioteca de Historia Argentina y Americana* series published by the Academia Nacional de la Historia of Buenos Aires. It is a useful addition to literature on the tumultuous period of national unification in Argentina which lasted from the fall of Rosas, in 1852, to 1880, when the issue of the federalization of the city of Buenos Aires was finally settled. That period gave us some of the most interesting and influential characters in Argentine history, such as the caudillo Justo José de Urquiza from Entre Ríos province and two memorable presidents of Argentina: Bartolomé Mitre and Domingo F. Sarmiento. These three, among others, are actors in the story told by María Amalia Duarte in this book.

The focus of Duarte’s study is the important littoral province of Entre Ríos, which grew in wealth and political importance throughout the period. It was a center of federalist resistance to the dominance of the province and city of Buenos Aires and to the porteños and estancieros who controlled Argentina’s growing export economy. By 1870, the struggle was nearly over, and the powers in Buenos Aires were on the verge of victory—everywhere except Entre Ríos. There, the heir to Urquiza, General and Governor Ricardo López Jordán, continued to struggle for provincial autonomy (and, of course, local privilege). The “times of rebellion,” from 1870 to 1873, constitute the last major campaign against the centralists.

The outcome of the campaign is well known: the centralists won and went on to build the economic miracle of late nineteenth-century Argentina. This book, however, yields more insight into the complexities and nuances of the federalist-centralist struggle, and the difficulties Sarmiento and his allies faced in creating national unity (certainly not fully achieved by 1873) in the littoral provinces of Argentina. The story is not particularly new, but Duarte’s thorough research in archival sources is impressive. She has gone beyond national sources to provincial and private archives, and has exhausted contemporary periodical resources. Hers is an impressive piece of research that follows up well on her previously published