

Industrial Wages in Chile. By PETER GREGORY. New York, 1967. Cornell University. New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations. Cornell International Industrial and Labor Relations Report, 8. Tables. Notes. Appendices. Index. Pp. xii, 113, Cloth. \$5.00. Paper. \$3.00.

In the present monograph Peter Gregory has attempted to analyze the industrial wages in Chile during the 1960-1963 period and by using some benchmark data has extended his study back to 1957 and 1959. The study is based on two sources of data. The first is the manufacturing census of 1957 and the wage surveys since 1960 published by the Dirección de Estadística y Censos. The second source is the excellent series of the *Braden Company Surveys*. The study deals exclusively with manufacturing with no reference to the artisan component of the industrial sector.

In Chile the distinction between blue-collar (obreros) and white-collar (empleados) workers has an unusual and well-known socio-economic significance. Gregory's book takes this distinction into due account, devoting three chapters (III-V) to the wage system for manual workers in manufacturing and one chapter (VI) to the discussion of white-collar salaries. The three major aspects of the wage and salary system discussed are the components of the compensation package, the general wage and salary level and recent changes therein. Chapters III-VI provide the core of the monograph in terms of substance and also account for eighty percent of the book's 110 pages.

Major features of the Chilean wage system are a volatility of interindustry wage relationships, an apparent lack of association between wages and the functional role they are expected to fulfill, and payment of substantial economic rents to workers in some firms. Although the period covered by Gregory is too short to permit generalization, his study makes definite contributions in some areas (e.g., on the size of interindustry wage differentials), while in some other areas it corroborates the findings of Tom Davis, this reviewer, and others.

There is little that can be criticized in the present monograph. The institutional framework of the labor market in manufacturing is carefully described, while the analysis is as thorough as the data permit. The reader may wish that Gregory had extended his analysis to more recent years and made more comparisons with other sectors. Even so, however, this book makes a clear if modest contribution

about an important segment of the Chilean economy. It is the only study available on this topic in English.

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La presidencia de Carlos Pellegrini. Política de orden, 1890-1892.
By MIGUEL ÁNGEL CÁRCANO. Buenos Aires, 1968. Editorial Universitaria de Buenos Aires. Notes. Bibliography. Pp. 118. Paper.

Although Carlos Pellegrini held the presidency for only a third of the normal six-year term, the crisis which he faced between 1890 and 1892 makes this short period one of the most critical in Argentine history. The revolution of 1890 against the oligarchy was suppressed, but it resulted in the resignation of Miguel Juárez Celman as chief executive. Pellegrini, the vice-president, succeeded to the nation's highest office in the midst of unresolved economic and political problems. Caught between the pressures for change from the disenfranchised and the desire of the ruling class to maintain the status quo, the new government achieved its immediate goal of pacification, allowing the continued material development of the nation.

This brief study relates only to Pellegrini's presidential term. The situation seemed to demand a statesman of unique ability and historic vision. The new leader set out to restore popular confidence by calling a conference of distinguished legislators, who presented the options available to him. Then, exerting strong determination, he resolved complex financial difficulties with the establishment of a national bank. The basic issue, however, remained the political turmoil growing out of the revolution. Pellegrini is pictured as a convinced democrat and advocate of free suffrage who was forced to put aside his convictions and adopt authoritarianism and a "política de orden," so that he might save his country from chaos.

The greatest intrinsic value of this work is historiographical. Miguel Ángel Cárcano, one of the most distinguished authors and diplomats of twentieth-century Latin America, has represented the viewpoint of his generation since the publication in 1917 of his prize-winning study, "Evolución histórica del régimen de la tierra pública." Cárcano deplors the antidemocratic characteristics of the ruling elite, but admires their "pragmatic and realistic" approach to politics, their sensitivity to the needs of Argentina at this time, and their Victorian belief in progress. Pellegrini, with ideas more advanced than those of his contemporaries, could only govern "under pressure