

Some aspects of the early Argentine labor movement which have not generally been dealt with by other historians of the subject are covered by Professor Spalding. For example, there is an extensive series of documents dealing with the Catholic labor groups of the time, and another dealing with the "yellow" labor organizations established by the employers as a means of fighting the real unions.

The book begins with a historical introduction of almost one hundred pages by Professor Spalding. This deals not only with the development of the labor movement during the period, but also with the sociological and economic influences which were molding the Argentine work force, particularly in the urban areas, during those years. Although limited in time, this is certainly one of the best surveys of Argentine labor available either in Spanish or English. Each part of the document collection is also prefaced by a short introduction by Spalding which serves to place the documents involved in the general perspective of the work as a whole.

The amount of research which went into this collection was prodigious. The sources are wide ranging, from labor, anarchist, and socialist newspapers, to official publications of the National Labor Department, to Church periodicals, to employer publications. Some excerpts are even included from some of the earlier historians of Argentine labor. All of this disparate material is brought together by Professor Spalding in a coherent and orderly fashion, so that the volume constitutes a meaningful whole. It is to be recommended to anyone who is concerned with "the social problem" in Argentina which constitutes such an important background to the rise of Juan Perón and the trends of more recent Argentine politics; and to those interested in comparative labor movements.

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*Pioneer Settlement in Northeast Argentina.* By ROBERT C. EIDT. Madison and London, 1971. University of Wisconsin Press. Maps. Tables. Illustrations. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xvi, 277. Cloth. \$15.00.

This book describes the forms of occupation and settlement of the northeastern portion of Argentina from the time of the Jesuits in the seventeenth century up to the present time.

There are some unique aspects of occupation and use of the land in this area that are well deserving of description and analysis. First of all, it represents quite a distinct geographical and climatic setting as

compared to the rest of Argentina; it is much more akin to neighboring Brazil, Uruguay, and Paraguay. Further, for those interested in man-land relations and their effect on the larger society, this area is also significant: immigrants have come from widely varied backgrounds, all of the major types of settlement patterns have been used in occupying the land, and all of the possible tenure arrangements have been utilized.

This work is especially important today because of the interest in agrarian reform in Latin America. Because of the similarity of factors to those in other developing areas of the world, the author suggests some ingredients that should be considered in any such program, such as purchase or expropriation of at least one third of the latifundium holdings in large swaths, land-use experiments, a settlement pattern based on topographic rather than schematic factors, large enough colonies to insure social interaction, an access road for each strip of land, assurance of legal titles, cooperative credit and marketing arrangements, educational facilities, and finally, the appropriate selection of the colonists. One further aspect that deserves mention is the excellent 20-page bibliography that contains the best in Latin American, North American and European writings on the subject of colonization and settlement.

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EDGAR NESMAN

*De Batlle a Pacheco Areco. Etapas de la lucha entre oligarquía y pueblo.* By ALFONSO FERNÁNDEZ CABRELLI. Montevideo, Uruguay, 1969. Ediciones Tauro. Appendix. Pp. 273. Paper.

The principal argument of this book is that the progressive Uruguay created by Batlle y Ordóñez has been destroyed, along with the nation's economy, by the oligarchy which has held power since 1933 and that if Batlle were alive today in Uruguay he would be a revolutionary. A closely related argument is that in Uruguay's history the oligarchy has smothered the economic and social conquests of the two popular leaders, Artigas and Batlle, but that Batlle, building on Artigas, created mass political consciousness. Therefore, popular revolution soon will destroy today's brutal, corrupt, and inept oligarchy, ". . . los banqueros, los latifundistas-estancieros, los grandes empresarios, financistas y comerciantes." A third, incompletely developed argument is that Uruguay should be considered a typical case of Latin American dependency, and Batlle one of a panoply of Latin American reformers.

The book is based on a few, readily available sources—except for