

Also, the description of prison life includes a flavor which most of us would rather read about than experience.

Dr. Cassidy portrays herself as a rather silly, politically naïve woman who accidentally ended up in Chile for no particular reason. Slowly, she began to identify with the poor and her picture of the insensitivity of the upper-class Chilean medical doctors is devastating.

The volume is not intended to be scholarly. Without meaning to depreciate what Dr. Cassidy has experienced or the courage she exhibited, it is a rather simple story which will primarily be of interest to those with no previous knowledge of Chile during the Pinochet years.

University of Notre Dame

MICHAEL J. FRANCIS

Chile: La legalidad vencida. By SUSANA BRUNA. Translated by ANA MARÍA PALOS. México, 1976. Ediciones Era. Tables. Notes. Pp. 273. Paper.

The election of Salvador Allende's Chilean Popular Unity government in 1970 and its overthrow by the military in 1973 is the subject of this study by Susana Bruna. In a careful, reasoned, largely dispassionate examination of Allende's government and its collapse, she finds that a powerful, entrenched middle class, together with external opposition and Allende's own miscalculations, was responsible for his inability to create a socialist state. She defends Allende from the charge that he should have established socialism immediately after his election by pointing out that he and his coalition controlled only the executive branch of government; the legislature and judiciary remained in the hands of the opposition. Yet, Bruna does believe that Allende should have consolidated his power more rapidly rather than moving, as he did, slowly, adhering carefully to the bourgeois rules of the Chilean political system. His obsession with legality played into the hands of the opposition which was far more adept at using existing institutions against Allende than he was in using them to establish socialism. In Bruna's view Allende's government played the opposition's game and lost.

Because of the well-meaning Allende's inability to bring socialism to Chile peacefully, Bruna is pessimistic about the nonviolent road to socialism in Chile, and by implication, in other countries as well. Her argument that a worker rebellion holds the only hope for Chile is not persuasive. But her book is valuable because she includes Allende's errors among the causes for his collapse. Allende often stated publicly that he was certain to make mistakes because he was attempting a unique experiment. Too many analysts have failed to take note of this factor in bringing about his government's early demise.

Bowling Green State University

JACK RAY THOMAS

Conflict, Order, and Peace in the Americas. Part I: *Dialogues on the Central Issues.* Edited by NORMAN V. WALBEK and SIDNEY WEINTRAUB. Preface by KENNETH E. BOULDING. Austin, 1978. University of Texas. Notes. Pp. 125. Paper.

A series of thoughtful and provocative discussions on the relationship of the Americas provides the key interest in this collection of three diverse dialogues

presented by participants at the November 1976 Conference on Conflict, Order, and Peace in the Americas. Of greatest interest to Latin American scholars is the exchange by Arnold Harberger and Enrique Iglesias on the roots of maldevelopment with its examination of the current economic status of the continent. Other dialogues, between Jacques Chonchol and William Colby and between Kenneth Boulding and Johan Galtung, debate with occasional new insight the old themes and theories which seek to pinpoint blame for maldevelopment, whether it be through external, internal, or even mutual dependency factors. What often emerges from the readings is less lively interchange or debate than one might hope for; yet the series of presentations offers new portraits of a more dynamically growth-oriented Latin America than one might expect.

University of Arizona

DAN EISENBERG

La crisis del estado en América Latina. By NORBERT LECHNER. Caracas, 1977. El Cid Editor. Notes. Pp. 160. Paper.

This is an inquiry into the social praxis of the Latin American state. The author, who is a Chilean, is writing of the failure of the state in general and of the Chilean socialist experiment in particular. The two targets of attack are the rise of military authoritarianism throughout much of Latin America and the state of dependency created by capitalism. As the author states in the introduction, this book is a nonsystematic attempt to discuss the nature of the state in Latin America. This reviewer would certainly agree with that assessment and also add that the book fits with the highly abstract nature of a discussion within the social praxis, and not much new is contributed in either a methodological or theoretical sense to an understanding of the state. For a better explanation of the rise of the authoritarian state in Latin America, one would gain more from empirically grounded research that is less concerned with the socialist praxis.

University of Texas, El Paso

RICHARD BATH

Latin America: A Sociocultural Interpretation. By JULIUS RIVERA. 2d ed. New York, 1978. Irvington Publishers. Maps. Tables. Graph. Figures. Glossary. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xviii, 246. Cloth. \$15.95.

To be sure, the second printing of Rivera's book offers an *enlarged* edition and not a *revised* edition. All of the earlier material was retained and only a post-script was added. Other technical changes include a new publisher and going from paperback to hard cover, thus increasing the price substantially. The earlier material discusses the ethnic diversity of Latin American people, sex roles, education, occupations, the supernatural (including formal religion), political structures, as well as other topics. The new chapter looks at Latin America in the 1970s, focusing on trade, social and political integration, and population growth and its impacts on employment and migration. With the exception of two chapters on policy recommendations and "anti utopia," which exhibit more literary freedom than sociological imagination, the book remains an important contribution to the growing sociological literature on Latin America.

University of Arizona

CELESTINO FERNÁNDEZ