

*The Argentine Right: Its History and Intellectual Origins, 1910 to the Present.* Edited by SANDRA MCGEE DEUTSCH and RONALD H. DOLKART. Wilmington: SR Books, 1993. Notes. Glossary. Index. xix, 205 pp. Cloth, \$40.00. Paper, \$15.95.

This book's six essays examine the intromission of the Right into Argentine politics through 1983, and the development of rightist ideologies. The contributions are scholarly and based on primary as well as secondary sources. The editors each wrote one chapter, as well as the introduction and the conclusion.

The contributors examine how external and internal factors helped shape the Right, and several larger trends emerge from the material. Not one but several Argentine Rights existed. At first mostly intellectuals, rightists quickly turned to politics in the late 1910s. By the 1930s, two clear factions existed. One was composed of upper-class conservatives tied to the export economy and determined to maintain their privileges. The other, the Nacionalistas, desired to create a new society founded on such "traditional" Argentine values as Catholicism, Hispanism, and the Greco-Roman heritage. While they acknowledged the need to tame the potentially dangerous classes, they disagreed on a number of key issues, such as the treatment of foreign capital.

Rightists generally supported Perón, although some maintained reservations. Most deserted him by 1945, however, because he callously used them without giving them any say in policy. Such Peronist policies as outreach to foreign capital and a break with the church crystallized rightist opposition. After 1945, a new Peronist Right emerged to join the two existing currents. Violence marked rightist politics from the beginning, and rightists had major responsibility for the rising tide of violence after 1966. Many supported, actively and passively, the "Dirty War" 's goal of exterminating leftist guerrillas and all those interested in progressive social change.

Although the Right played an important role in Argentina, particularly after 1930, it never managed to coalesce into a unified movement. No strong leader stepped forward to carry its standard at the national level. Constant splits and disagreements, identification with fascism in the 1930s and early 1940s, and support for retrograde domestic social policies undermined the Right's ability to forge a mass party. Still, rightist themes, such as antileftism, anti-Semitism, antiunionism, and antifeminism, gained many sympathizers. In both the short and the long run, the Right contributed to political instability and to undermining democracy.

Sometimes these essays are more descriptive than analytical, partly because empirical research on the topic is lacking. The editors note, however, a number of areas for future investigation, including relations between the Right, the church, and the military. The volume fails to convey fully the vituperative and hateful nature of rightist rhetoric, and it should have dwelt longer on the frequent use of naked force and intimidation against innocent and unsuspecting people. In all,

however, this book represents the best single source in English on, and constitutes a solid initial study of, the Argentine Right.

HOBART A. SPALDING, Brooklyn College and Graduate Center, CUNY

*Foreign Investment Strategies in Restructuring Economies: Learning from Corporate Experiences in Chile.* By JOHN M. KLINE. Westport: Quorum Books, 1992. Appendix. Notes. Bibliography. Index. xvi, 299 pp. Cloth. \$59.95.

Chile has become the Latin American country that the business press and economists love to extol. In this work, John Kline, administrator of a program in business diplomacy at Georgetown University, examines the rules for foreign investment that were established during the military dictatorship of Augusto Pinochet, their consequences for a wide range of business sectors, and the modifications that have accrued since elective government was restored in 1990. After an introductory chapter on the 1960s and 1970s, Kline provides details on law and business decisions in the 1980s that will make this a valuable work for many years to come.

Drawing on contemporary monographs, the Chilean business press, and interviews with managers of foreign corporations, Kline gives an excellent synopsis of Chilean law and the foreign investment boom, then discusses the role of multinational corporations in such key sectors as minerals, energy, nontraditional exports, finance, and electronics. Along the way, he compares how corporations in the same sector reacted to common situations; for example, the behavior of U.S. banks toward Chile's debt crisis. He also demonstrates that while the government cut regulation, it enforced those rules it retained. "Chile's recent experience with foreign investment," Kline concludes, "thus offers little support for concerns over past criticisms about foreign investor actions" (p. 255).

Kline's work leaves a number of impressions. Multinational capital has helped Chile diversify exports, develop new management skills, and acquire new technology. The new sources of capital range from Australia and New Zealand to Japan and the United States. Multinational corporate mergers and leveraged buyouts have had a volatile impact on Chile as projects begun under one management have been inherited by others. Government rules on investment and debt-equity swaps have played a major role in corporate decision making—on this last issue, the book really has no equal. Finally, the elected Aylwin government has provided even more liberal terms for foreign investment than did the Pinochet dictatorship.

The book offers far too little discussion of labor and the environment, and not everyone will agree that MNCs are as beneficent as Kline believes they are. Outside political pressures are little mentioned in the shaping of Chile's internal policies. The work could have been strengthened by a few tables and graphs relating changes over time among particular sectors and in wages and profits. The