largely responsible for his own failures. Mosquera’s exile from New Granada in 1852 is seen as an unfortunate but logical result of the archbishop’s political actions. In Terrence Horgan’s analysis, Mosquera’s problems stemmed from a tendency to sacrifice long-range goals for short-term expediencies.

Mosquera’s aristocratic personality, his failure to secure the support of his own subordinates, and his unrealistic attachment to the Jesuits undermined his position within the clergy. In the political sphere, especially after 1842, he turned increasingly away from internal Church programs to the formation of personal alliances to achieve his professed goals. With a marked shift in executive leadership after the elections of 1849, the archbishop felt the shortcomings of his own policies.

Originally written as a Master’s thesis in English, the study is based on a wide range of archival and printed sources. Overall, it is a thought-provoking attempt to interpret the career of a controversial ecclesiastical figure.

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ROBERT H. DAVIS


This slim volume touches upon the theme of the influence of intellectuals in modern society. Specifically, the author presents the emergence of the artisan class in Santiago de Chile and the attempt of the Romantic Liberals of the mid-nineteenth century to politicize them. Unfortunately, the study is a superficial effort and both groups are slighted.

Working from a blend of travel accounts, newspapers, government statistics, and the standard histories of Francisco Encina, Diego Barros Arana, and Alberto Edwards Vives, Romero presents a clear picture of the growth of the artisan class in population, occupation, and wages, but the masses remain faceless and mindless.

The Chilean Romantic Liberals, Francisco Bilbao, Benjamín Vicuña Mackenna, and Santiago Arcos, attempt to provide intellectual and political leadership through the Sociedad de la Igualdad. European influences upon these men are discussed but the general treatment of their thought remains too brief. Other than noting the change in tactics from education to political action, Romero does not analyze the workings of the society and its reception by the artisans. An unfavorable impression is made by the fact that the society was suppressed by the government with no popular outcry and yet the author concludes that the efforts of the intellectuals raised the consciousness of the artisan class and laid the basis for future union movements.

University of Arizona

ROGER P. DAVIS


In the first paragraph the author states that he is writing a brief summary of the 130-year-old boundary dispute between Chile and Argentina. His purpose is