

and with their publisher for both sensing and satisfying a long-standing need.

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Memoirs of Pancho Villa. By MARTÍN LUIS GUZMÁN. Translated by VIRGINIA H. TAYLOR. Austin, 1965. University of Texas Press. Illustrations. Index. Pp. 512. \$8.50.

Pancho Villa's *Memoirs*, previously published in 1951, are now available in an exciting translation prepared by Virginia H. Taylor, translator in the Spanish Archives of the State of Texas Land Office. General Francisco Villa's military service record, a pencil-written autobiography, and Manuel Bauche Alcalde's contemporary account of the Villa papers are the actual sources for the Guzmán study, although the author's intimate knowledge of the life and age of Doroteo Arango is evident in the essential organization and editing of material that made this biographical history possible.

In this autobiographical account Pancho Villa evolves from bandit origins to revolutionary generalship in the civil wars of 1914-1915. The Villista view of the Madero Revolution of 1910-1911, the revolutionary wars against Victoriano Huerta, the Aguascalientes Convention of 1914, and the 1915 conflicts of the triumvirate of Venustiano Carranza, Álvaro Obregón, and Pancho Villa, therefore, becomes strikingly obvious in these memoirs. Military action and war emerge as significant elements in Villa's story of the Mexican Revolution. The triumvirate and all the famous revolutionary figures such as Emiliano Zapata, Rodolfo Fierro, and Plutarco Elías Calles appear—characterized and criticized—in military and political scenes or on such battlegrounds as Ciudad Juárez, Tierra Blanca, Torreón, Zacatecas, and Celaya. United States involvement in the Mexican Revolution is also clearly manifested in the documents and descriptions of the *Memoirs of Pancho Villa*. Essentially this biographical history

presents as revealing a historical portrait of the Revolution as the author's earlier historical novel, *The Eagle and the Serpent*. Both books vividly expose the men and events of the Mexican Revolution from 1911 to 1915.

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Fidel Castro's Political Programs from Reformism to "Marxism-Leninism." By LOREE WILKERSON. Gainesville, 1965. University of Florida Press. Latin American Monographs, Second Series. Bibliography. Pp. 100. Paper. \$2.00.

As Lyle N. McAlister points out in his brief introduction to this monograph there are relatively few scholarly studies of the ideology of the Cuban Revolution. Miss Wilkerson has presented such a study in concise form. Her purpose, as she herself states, "... is to seek, through a chronological approach, the reasons behind Castro's [*sic*] divergence from his earlier program; first, by considering those factors—his personal experiences and the influences of the society in which he was reared—which shaped his maturing years; second, by examining his speeches and writings from the time he became politically active until he came to power in Cuba; and third, by tracing the development of his program through the first three years of his regime" (p. 8). The first part is the weakest part of the study since the author offers us little more than a synthesis of Fidel's early years as presented by journalists such as Nathaniel Weyl, Daniel James, Irving P. Pflaum, etc. The remaining two sections are more substantial and reliable, although her conclusions differ very little from those of Theodore Draper, who plowed the ground first. Miss Wilkerson concludes: "... behind the seeming inconsistency of his political actions lies a highly consistent will to exercise virtually unchecked power" (p. 93).

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