

guerrilla *foco* is the "small motor" of the masses is rejected by the majority of the contributors.

9. Debray errs in condemning all alliances and pacts between classes and political organizations and errs doubly in citing the Cuban experience to prove the validity of his thesis. The point is not to condemn all alliances but only certain forms of unity that lead to betrayal of fundamental principles.

Debray's book was published before the death of Che Guevara in Bolivia, where Debray himself is unjustly imprisoned for revolutionary activities. In the wake of Che's tragic death, criticism of the Debray thesis has increased. No doubt *Revolution in the Revolution?* will continue to be read, especially by the younger generation. But in the light of the sharp and meaningful criticism to which it has been subjected, it will probably not be regarded as a guide for solving the problems faced by Latin American revolution.

Lincoln University

PHILIP S. FONER

Communism in Latin America, An International Bibliography: 1900-1945, 1960-1967. By MARTIN H. SABLE. Los Angeles, 1968. University of California. Latin American Center. Indices. Pp. 220. Paper. \$2.00.

This volume is another valuable research tool in the growing list of bibliographies compiled and published by the Latin American Center at UCLA. Designed to supplement and update Ludwig Lauerhass' *Communism in Latin America. A Bibliography. The Post-War Years (1945-1960)* (reviewed in *HAHR*, May 1963), it goes well beyond that pioneer effort both in the number of entries and in the range of its sources. It contains more than two thousand items in twenty-two languages. For the most part these materials are readily available in major university libraries.

Although it virtually ignores such likely sources as the *World Marxist Review* and *Peking Review*, this select bibliography is nonetheless excellent for the student of contemporary Latin American politics. For the historian, however, the uneven distribution of entries, chronologically and by country, leaves much to be desired. More than 85 percent of all items date from the 1960s. About half of these deal with Cuba and constitute perhaps the most complete political bibliography yet published on the Cuban revolution. In contrast, only 140 of the entries were published between 1900 and 1945. This reflects the tremendous upsurge of interest in Latin American

Communism of the past decade, as well as the ephemeral and frequently clandestine nature of many communist publications in earlier years.

But even though the coverage was dictated in large part by the source materials, much more could have been done to redress the balance. Although there exist dozens of Latin American Communist party newspapers and theoretical journals, the bibliography lists only seven—four Cuban, two Chilean, and one Uruguayan. Moreover, there is no mention of such indispensable international communist sources as the Comintern's *International Press Correspondence* or its successor under the Cominform, *For a Lasting Peace, For a People's Democracy!* Students probing the history of the communist movement in Latin America before World War II have been given a few leads, but they will still have to assemble their own bibliography.

University of California, Davis

ROLLIE E. POPPINO

Marxism in Latin America. Edited by LUIS E. AGUILAR. New York, 1968. Alfred A. Knopf. Borzoi Books on Latin America. Notes. Appendix. Bibliography. Pp. xii, 271. Paper. \$2.75.

In his foreword to the book, the editor modestly states its purpose as not to exhaust the subject—Marxist analysis of and prescription for Latin American society—but only to arouse the reader's interest. The book does considerably more than this, and one might even say that at the level of the layman or beginning student, Luis Aguilar's long introduction (a fifth of the book) and carefully selected readings do indeed exhaust the subject or at least cover it completely and in well-balanced fashion.

The book, an unpretentious reader in Knopf's Borzoi series of paperbacks on Latin America, has merits beyond what one has a right to expect. Although most of the readings are only three to five pages long, they always convey the sense of just that point of view which needs to be represented at that juncture of the story. The readings are culled from a wide variety of sources, some of them quite obscure and perhaps even known to no one in the United States but Aguilar. The uniformly good translations are anonymous, although the editor thanks the Institute of Language and Linguistics of Georgetown University for its assistance. The editor's headnotes to the individual readings are informative, the chronologies that introduce selections from each historical period comprehensive, and the final bibliographical note helpful. Errors in the spelling of a surname or the placement of an accent mark are infrequent.