

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.

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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.

The authors and readings for the earlier periods (1890-1945) are of course more familiar; some of them are virtually automatic choices. For the postwar period, this is not the case, however, and the selection of readings on Cuba in particular shows a sensitivity to the theoretical and practical issues and the viewpoints on them that speaks well of the editor's sophistication.

Aguilar's introduction breaks no new ground and develops no new theory of Latin American Marxism. Also the division of the years covered into periods is conventional enough, and the content is narrative and descriptive. But the history is sound; the style is literate; and the footnotes (which the publisher sensibly puts at the foot of the page) are interesting and intelligent. In the introduction, as in the selection and presentation of the readings, one can appreciate not only the editor's considerable knowledge, but even more his attitude toward the subject. Especially notable in a Cuban exile writing about Marxism, this is rational, objective, unemotional understanding in the spirit of Spinoza's *non ridere, non lugere neque detestare, sed intelligere*—in a word, scholarly.

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Steel and Economic Development: Capital-Output Ratios in Three Latin American Steel Plants. By DAVID G. GREENE. East Lansing, 1967. Michigan State University. Institute for International Business and Economic Development Studies. Tables. Notes. Appendices. Pp. x, 124. \$4.50.

In this study David G. Greene has attempted to evaluate the performance of three major Latin American integrated steel mills—the Companhia Siderúrgica Nacional (Volta Redonda) in Brazil, the Compañía de Acero del Pacífico (Huachipato) in Chile, and Altos Hornos de México, S.A.—from the time when their operations began (1947, 1951, and 1944 respectively) through the late fifties.

He finds that the ratios for the steel firms have fallen substantially since their initial years of operation. This was to be expected because a huge enterprise like a steel firm will take a few years to reach output levels close to capacity. Nevertheless, they were still substantially higher than the incremental capital-output ratios of the manufacturing sectors and of the economy as a whole in the late fifties in each of the countries. This is an indication that "more often than not, there were investments being made in manufacturing which had greater output increments associated with them than were found in the case of the investment in steel" (p. 91).