

is hardly the adjective to describe the book. For good or for bad, it is amateur history writing—the author's father was a participant in the events at Veracruz, and the younger Sweetman followed his father's footsteps in a military career. There is a fine map of the water front which I wish I had had for my own book. All in all, it is a useful book, if not the last word on the subject.

R. E. Q.

Revolutionary Cuba: A Bibliographical Guide, 1966. By FERMÍN PERAZA. Coral Gables, 1968. University of Miami Press. Index. Pp. xiv, 188. \$7.50.

The University of Miami and the director of its Center for Advanced International Studies, Mose L. Harvey, add to the already large debt which Latin Americanists owe them by the publication of this comprehensive guide to titles dealing with the revolutionary ferment that is contemporary Cuba. The publications date chiefly from 1966 and the years immediately preceding. The *Guide* is excellently edited by Fermín Peraza, for many years the compiler of the *Anuario Bibliográfico Cubano*.

Listing of the titles is alphabetical by author; 695 titles are included for 1966. The format of the bibliography has been converted from Spanish to English, though, understandably, the large majority of the titles listed are in Spanish. Numerous titles in English, French, and Portuguese are included. Full bibliographical information is given, but no evaluations.

The current *Guide* is well supplemented by a more recently published bibliography, *The Cuban Revolution: A Documentary Bibliography, 1952-1968*, edited by Jaime Suchlicki and issued by the same Center. The University of Miami is thus establishing a claim to preeminence in providing highly useful scholarly tools.

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Chronology of Venezuelan Oil. By ANÍBAL R. MARTÍNEZ. London, 1969. George Allen and Unwin. Maps. Appendices. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 207. 40s. (Brit.).

One may well wonder for what sort of readers this chronology was put together. Tired businessmen? Undergraduates preparing term papers? Professors writing lecture notes? Panelists in a guessing game? Most or all of these would have benefited more from a conventional history, offering a systematic narrative and description and going out on the limb to make judgments.

Instead Martínez has chosen to present his readers with the raw materials of a monograph: an almost apologetic introduction, well laid out maps and tables, a useful bibliography—and, at the center of these, a great sequence of events stretching from 1128 (“The *Fuero Viejo de Castilla* declares that no one could work mines in the ‘land property of the King.’” p. 19) to December 31, 1967 (production figures and a natural gas agreement). As Martínez himself admits, it is difficult to distinguish between milestones and ornamentation. As he does not admit, his dates and data will require further research by a genuine historian, since he gives no documentation.

It appears that the non-book has reached England too.

D. M. P.

The Peruvian Coup d'Etat of 1962: The Overthrow of Manuel Prado. By ARNOLD PAYNE. Washington, 1968. Institute for the Comparative Study of Political Systems. Political Studies Series. Charts. Tables. Notes. Bibliography. Pp. 85. Paper.

The purpose of Arnold Payne's monograph is “to analyze the significance of the coup d'état which deposed the government of President Manuel Prado on July 18, 1962.” In order to achieve this purpose, Payne makes a distinction between the “typical” and the “significant” coup d'état. The

"typical" coup d'état, according to him, has "little import for the political system beyond the immediate transfer of power from one regime to another," while the "significant" coup d'état inaugurates "a new period of political development, which . . . [is] distinguished from the preceding era by the following innovations: 1) the adoption of a new position by the leaders of the armed forces regarding their guardianship function; 2) the assumption of executive power by a new political elite; 3) a realignment of the country's political power contenders; and 4) a new role (or lack of one) for political parties." Utilizing this distinction, Payne argues that Peru has experienced three "significant" coups d'état in its history. These "watersheds in Peruvian history," as Payne terms them, occurred in 1895, 1914, and 1962. Thus Payne's analysis serves to remind us that all Latin American (or at least all Peruvian) coups d'état do not always spring from similar motives and do not, therefore, always have similar results.

Nevertheless, Payne's case for the significance of the Peruvian coup d'état of 1962 lacks development. He does not offer enough evidence to demonstrate that the 1962 Peruvian coup truly inaugurated "a new period of political development." He does adequately demonstrate that the 1962 Peruvian coup entailed "the assumption of executive power by a new political elite," but he does not adequately demonstrate that it entailed the remaining "innovations." In my opinion, it is possible that the remaining "innovations" did not obtain in Peru in 1962. For example, if the first "innovation" characterized the coup of 1962, why was Belaúnde overthrown in 1968? It might be that "the leaders of the armed forces" changed their attitudes "regarding their guardianship function" between 1962 and 1968; but if this occurred, it means that a "significant" coup might not remain significant, and, therefore, would not actually herald "a new period of political development." This same type of

comment, I think, might be made of the remaining "innovations."

On the whole, however, Payne's monograph serves the important function of providing basic information on the 1962 Peruvian coup d'état. This alone makes it valuable.

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The Mapuche Indians of Chile. By LOUIS C. FARON. New York, 1968. Holt, Rinehart and Winston. Case Studies in Anthropology. Illustrations. Map. Glossary. Pp. xiii, 113. Paper. \$1.95.

Faron's *Mapuche Indians of Chile* is essentially a selective condensation of his two earlier major monographs on this important Chilean tribal society. Published in the *Case Studies in Cultural Anthropology* series, it is intended primarily as illustrative reading for college students. But it will also afford the general reader and the Latin Americanist both a sound overview of an interesting Indian culture and some understanding of modern anthropological theory and analysis. Further, even in condensed format, Faron's work is a fine example of contemporary anthropological methods and standards of data reporting.

Although the topical outline of the book is inclusive and far reaching, it emphasizes Mapuche adjustments to the stresses of culture contact and assesses their place in current Chilean life. The systematic linkages between residential patterns, economic activities, marriage and courtship customs, domestic life, and the still functioning patrilineal descent groups are well presented. For this reader, however, the most interesting pages are those which dissect and rationalize the Mapuche world view, their conceptions of the gods and afterworld, and the role and behavior of shamans and sorcerers. Very highly recommended for Latin American survey courses in history and geography, as well as ethnology.

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