

played in the final victory of the Rebel Army would do well to read this book. The same may be said for those who still cling to the notion that it was the middle-class liberals who led in the fight against the Batista dictatorship, and that Castro cynically betrayed the type of revolution these forces had made possible.

The dust-jacket of Macaulay's book states that he left Cuba "a disillusioned rebel." The evidence in the work does not quite bear out this description. Macaulay left Cuba as it was moving in a more radical and more distinctly anti-U.S. direction. He regretted this, but one gets the distinct feeling that he understood the reasons for this trend and regarded it as inevitable.

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Che: Selected Works of Ernesto Guevara. Edited and with an introduction by ROLANDO E. BONACHEA and NELSON P. VALDÉS. Cambridge, 1969. The MIT Press. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xv, 456. \$12.50.

Death of a Revolutionary. Che Guevara's Last Mission. By RICHARD HARRIS. New York, 1970. W. W. Norton and Company. Illustrations. Maps. Index. Pp. 219. \$5.95.

The two volumes under review differ greatly. One—Richard Harris' *Death of a Revolutionary*—is an account and an analysis of Che Guevara's Bolivian adventure; the other—Rolando E. Bonachea's and Nelson P. Valdés' *Che: Selected Works of Ernesto Guevara*—presents some of Che's writings, speeches, interviews, and letters. In my opinion, both are useful works.

Harris' book reads almost like a novel. He accounts for Che's decision to leave Cuba and for his experiences after leaving Cuba, including, of course, those in Bolivia. Further, he examines the circumstances of Che's death in some detail and clears up many of the questions surrounding the final episode of Guevara's life. Finally, Harris analyzes, among other things, the reasons for the lack of popular support for Che in Bolivia, for the Bolivian left's general indifference toward Che, and for the U.S. involvement in the Bolivian government's anti-Che counterinsurgency program.

One is tempted to state that Harris' account and analysis are first-class. This would indeed be the case if it were not for the fact that much of his work is based upon information the sources of which must remain anonymous. Thus the reader does not have even theoretical access to much of his data. This is not to argue that Harris' ac-

count and analysis are incorrect. It must be noted, however, that other scholars with other sets of values (Harris is generally sympathetic to Che) and other methodologies (Harris relies upon the narrative) might have come to different conclusions concerning the reliability of the sources and, therefore, the validity of the data.

In addition, there are a few questionable assertions in Harris' book. He claims, for example, that the rise to power of the M.N.R. in 1952 was the result of a "true popular revolution" (p. 137). While the rise to power of the M.N.R. might have brought about a "true popular revolution," one may doubt that it was the result of one. Harris also states that the "peasants themselves . . . organized and carried out the dismemberment of the former feudal estates and the redistribution of their lands" (p. 138). While the peasants did play such a role in some places, these actions were not as widespread as Harris suggests. In general, however, his work is an extremely interesting and probably accurate account and analysis of Che Guevara's Bolivian adventure.

Bonachea's and Valdés' book contains many of Che's most interesting and useful works. It includes, for example, "Notes for the Study of the Ideology of the Cuban Revolution," "Tactics and Strategy of the Latin American Revolution," "Guerrilla Warfare: A Method," "On the Budgetary System of Finance," "Socialism and Man in Cuba," and "Message to the Tricontinental." It also contains some of Guevara's less immediately accessible speeches, interviews, and letters. The book is especially valuable, however, because of its "Introduction," which is essentially an analysis of the development of Che's political, economic, and social ideology. In general, Bonachea and Valdés attempt to explain the evolution of Che's ideas in terms of his personal development—that is to say, in terms of the events in his life. They generally succeed; in fact, the "Introduction" is probably the best concise analysis of the development of Che's political, economic, and social thought currently available in English.

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Puerto Rico, una interpretación histórico-social. By Manuel Maldonado-Denis. México, 1969. Siglo XXI Editores. Bibliography. Pp. 255. Paper.

It is hardly necessary to argue today that Puerto Rico has a recorded or recordable past. For students of Puerto Rican affairs,