

From Gandhi to Guevara. The Polemics of Revolt. Edited and with an introduction by C. R. HENSMAN. London, 1969. Allen Lane, The Penguin Press. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 489. \$8.95.

Here are the words of forty rebels and scholars of the Third World in a volume which is distinctly more than just another radical reader. C. R. Hensman, a Ceylonese journalist and editor, has written extensive commentary of his own, in addition to collating the excerpts of his writers.

First is Hensman's essay on Third World studies. He posits a wary case for the existence of a "Third World" belt around the center of the globe, "modern human communities which freely and on their own initiative appraise the conduct and claims of two foreign groupings of states." These, he says, are: the First World (Europe and the United States), and the Second World (the Soviet Union). The Third World is "the field of contest between forces loyal to the United States . . . and to the Soviet Union."

Next comes a section on the origins of the Third World. His writers tell us how each region developed along separate but authentic patterns. The third section—description of the present situation—is given in language ranging from Germán Arciniégas' fatherly liberalism to Lin Piao's strident call to mass peasant warfare.

Part four hits the key—goals, objectives, and values—and shows by inference that the Third World thinkers who are included agree on one necessity: to eliminate First World economic exploitation. Asians dominate this section again, 7 out of 14 writers, and the clearest exposition is Mao Tse-tung's plan for "Revolutionary Leadership and the Good of the Whole People." The fifth section is one-upmanship on Vladimir Ilich: "What *Has To Be Done*." The range is great: a scholarly plan for "Self-Reliance in Agricultural Production" by Indian economist V. K. R. V. Rao to José Ma Sison's scheme for recovering Philippine economic independence.

Mr. Hensman's volume brings much Third World radical thought together as modern intellectual history, with a careful indexing job. But he is selling a cause—the authenticity of Third Worldology—and must therefore be judged accordingly. Despite Mr. Hensman's case for a First World and a Second World which equally misunderstand the Third World, most of his spokesmen hate the First, use the ideology of the Second in a local framework, and say many things about the Third which apply only to their personal sectors of their own cultures. Other rebels—religious, militarist, populist, and millenarianist—are omitted. But his book still is much more than collated graffiti and

should make an excellent text for general undergraduate courses in world culture, social sciences, and humanities.

University of Florida

RUSSELL W. RAMSEY

Las fuerzas armadas de Venezuela en el siglo XIX. Vols. I-X. Prepared by the PRESIDENCIA DE LA REPÚBLICA. Caracas, 1963-1969. Presidencia de la República.

As part of their campaign to provide historians with good collections of republican Venezuela's most important documents, Pedro Grases and Manuel Pérez Vila have given us ten volumes of material on the armed forces of Venezuela in the nineteenth century. To date there are five volumes on the independence and four on the republican period to 1846. There will be three more volumes taking the series to the beginning of the twentieth century.

Within the collection, the material divides into chronological blocks. Two volumes cover the period up to the Congress of Angostura (1819), two more volumes the decisive era from the Congress of Angostura to the battle of Ayacucho (1824), and a fifth volume carries the collection to the dissolution of Gran Colombia in 1830. For the republican period two volumes (numbers 6 and 7) span the early governments from 1830 to 1841, and an eighth volume includes the *Ordenanzas del ejército* of 1841. The ninth contains the Naval Ordinances of 1793, while the tenth covers the rest of the early governments through 1846.

Throughout the series we find the same high quality of presentation, annotation, and documentation that we have come to expect from the compilers' previous work on *Pensamiento político venezolano del siglo xix* and the *Escritos del Libertador*. Every volume begins with a preface explaining the scope and purpose of the documents included, the selection criteria, and a short discussion of the historical context and significance of each piece. Following the prefatory remarks Grases and Pérez Vila have placed a "Sumario: relación de documentos," in which they list each document, describe its contents, and indicate its source. Once the entire collection is completed there will be a volume of indices.

Such is the plan of this important work. Many pieces included in the collection come from other printed sources and thus are not being published for the first time, but most of these are much more readily available here than in their earlier form. The annual *Memorias* of the Secretaría de Guerra y Marina form the base of this collection, but the documents included run the gamut from official battle reports, through private letters from prominent military figures, to personal *hojas de*