

such as to constantly introduce new cultural content. They have survived as a distinctive social grouping because the continuity lies in the passing on of culture by mothers to children. Miskito women have married outside men for generations, and as such, have taken over many new traits. These traits are recombined within the Miskito household and passed on as a part of the "correct" traditions. Thus, over the centuries, the Miskito have seen the incursions of many kinds of Europeans, interested in various phases of Miskitia, and in some sense, each has probably effected some change in Miskito life and custom. Their isolation from Spanish Nicaragua and Honduras, however, has allowed the Miskito to successfully readapt to each succeeding pressure and survive as a distinctive cultural component.

The volume poses a number of interesting cultural questions; historians will find it goes far in filling a void in the Central American historico-cultural landscape.

R.N.A.

A Guide to Hayti. Edited by JAMES REDPATH. Westport, Connecticut, 1970 (1861). Negro Universities Press. Map. Tables. Index. Pp. 180. Cloth. \$8.75.

Originally published as a guidebook to encourage the emigration of Blacks from the United States to Haiti, this book is primarily concerned with describing the economic opportunities found in Haiti. Strongly polemical in parts due to the abolitionist fervor of the editor, it gives a wide though biased overview of economic conditions in Haiti. Its polemical slant and the lack of adequate information on the social and political conditions in Haiti at the time covered, immediately after the landmark regime of Faustin Soulouque, seem to make it of little use as a source of historical data.

D.K.B.

Ché Guevara. By ANDREW SINCLAIR. New York, 1970. Viking Press. Modern Masters. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 115. Cloth. \$4.95. Paper. \$1.65.

This addition to Viking Press' "Modern Masters" series is an excellent readable introduction to the life and thought of Ché Guevara.

In chronological fashion those major elements in the life of the Heroic Guerilla which have helped shape the worldwide cult of Ché are briefly covered. Sinclair is sympathetic in his presentation of both Ché the man and Ché the theoretician. Although he notes the standard criticisms of Ché's shortcomings, he places those issues in a broader context which underlines his accomplishments and interprets his "failures." His final assessment of Ché's influence is quasi-Messianic: "Because he fought for the poor, and because he chose to be sacrificed in his prime, he gives a mystical feeling that he dies for *us*, for all humanity" (p. 105).

This brief book invites the casual reader to undertake more in-depth exploration—and a good summary bibliography at the end gives concrete assistance. Although \$4.95 is a lot to pay for a 115-page book, the paper version at \$1.65 should find a large market. This book is useful for interpretive and "consciousness-raising" purposes among several sectors, including both radical first year undergraduates and their middle-of-the-road parents.

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