

credited the Peruvian military—especially the creole-dominated militia—for years to come. Indeed, the royal authorities eventually de-emphasized the militia and returned to the old Hapsburg practice of relying principally on regular forces. Because of this lack of prestige, the reformed army was generally unable to assert effectively its corporate personality through the exercise of its privileges, especially in confrontations with powerful institutions such as the Church and the consulado. However, the mistakes made by the army and the authorities against Túpac Amaru provided valuable lessons; Viceroy Abascal, by investing the army with the authority and privileges that it had lacked previously, exploited those lessons to control Peru after the collapse of the monarchy in 1808.

Campbell's book is a thoughtful, first-rate effort. Particularly valuable are his ideas about why the authorities were not better able to contain the last Inca revolt. Moreover, he provides important insights into the broader nature of Bourbon Peru and into the futile efforts of the Caroline reformers to regenerate it. His book will remain a standard work for years to come.

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Túpac Amaru: Precursor de la independencia. By CARLOS DANIEL VALCÁRCEL. Lima, 1977. Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos. Illustrations. Chronology. Appendix. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xx, 201. Paper.

Túpac Amaru is one of the most notable and attractive heroes in Latin American history—charismatic, martyred in a noble cause, and genuinely indigenous. Not surprisingly, then, subsequent revolutions and revolutionaries, ranging from San Martín to the present Peruvian military regime have claimed him and his movement for their own.

The present work, the first-prize recipient in a contest sponsored to celebrate the one-hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Peruvian independence, exemplifies this continuing phenomenon. In it, Daniel Valcárcel depicts Túpac Amaru as the prototype patriarch of Peruvian nationalism and relentlessly strives to demonstrate that the Inca's rebellion was a precursor to the later independence movement.

The ambiguity concerning certain events and edicts of the brief 1780–1781 revolt makes possible these extrapolations. However, in this instance, Valcárcel fails to note that the Bando de Libertad (pro-

claiming liberty for slaves) and the Edicto de Coronación (the authenticity of which has been questioned by other scholars) might also illustrate in the former case the caudillo's attempt to attract supporters of whatever stripe, and in the latter indicate either the overenthusiasm of followers or a Spanish attempt to brand the movement as separatist.

For those interested in a less biased review of the Inca's revolt, Valcárcel's own short 1947 work on the rebellion is more balanced, and Boleslao Lewin's detailed book, including many reprinted documents, is valuable. Lillian Fischer's *The Last Inca Revolt, 1780–1783*, remains the most complete history in English.

It would be better still to consult the pertinent volumes in the *Colección documental de la independencia del Perú*, edited by Valcárcel and representative of one of the worthy projects resulting from the sesquicentennial celebration. There, the documents can address the validity of proclaiming Túpac Amaru a precursor to Peruvian independence—without, as in this case, Valcárcel's determined hagiographic prose or the necessity to press the Inca into the service of modern Peruvian nationalism.

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NATIONAL PERIOD

Organized Labor in Latin America: Historical Case Studies of Workers in Dependent Societies. By HOBART A. SPALDING, JR. New York, 1977. New York University Press. Tables. Notes. Index. Pp. xv, 297. Paper. \$5.95. Cloth. \$15.00.

In this well-written and thought-provoking survey of urban organized labor, Hobart Spalding has made a significant contribution to the study of the working class in Latin America; he raises important theoretical and conceptual questions and provides us with hypotheses which facilitate our understanding of the evolution of the labor movement. His thesis is that "labor history can be understood best within the larger context of the world economy" (p. ix). Specifically, he analyzes three interrelated variables that have affected the labor movement: the international economy and decision making process; the interaction between the international and local ruling classes; and