

Petroleum in Venezuela: A Bibliography. By WILLIAM M. SULLIVAN and BRIAN S. MCBETH. Boston: G. K. Hall and Co., 1985. Bibliographies. Index. Pp. xxiv, 538. Cloth. \$75.00.

To be a useful tool, a bibliography must introduce and explain its subject, justifying its existence by the importance of its subject; cover the subject exhaustively and yet not include extraneous subjects; be intelligently classified so that items can be readily found; and characterize at least some of the literature. On all these counts, Sullivan and McBeth perform well.

The subject is unquestionably important, but a problem arises from the juxtaposition of petroleum and Venezuela. Most of those writing about any aspect of twentieth-century Venezuela or about international oil deal with both petroleum and Venezuela, a fact not always evident from titles or even short descriptions of books and articles. It becomes a tricky decision to accept or leave out borderline items. Winfield Burggraaff's *Venezuelan Armed Forces in Politics, 1935-1959* is missing from this bibliography, as are Raymond Crist's *Venezuela* and Anthony Sampson's *Seven Sisters*. Still, the researchers' coverage is broad enough so that it is almost a bibliography of modern Venezuela. In an introductory essay, the researchers sketch the role of oil in Venezuela.

The bibliography's 5,111 items, including citations from nearly 400 journals, are divided into four classifications. Reference materials are divided into handbooks and annuals, the first 106 items, and journals, the next 117 items. Economics, also in two categories, general economics and economic geography, constitutes the next 364 items. The third category is Petroleum Technology, requiring 415 entries. The great bulk of the bibliography, 80 percent of the entries, is the classification Petroleum, broken down into about 70 subclassifications.

As in most bibliographies, many entries are trivial, consisting of two- or three-page articles of no consequence. For about half the entries, the researchers add a sentence or two, reporting its contents more completely, but they avoid evaluation. Venezuelan and petroleum researchers welcome this bibliography. It should be in any library that has any significant Latin American collection, even though the price is steep.

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LORING ALLEN

Los movimientos políticos en el Perú. By ADAM ANDERLE. Havana: Casa de las Américas, 1985. Tables. Map. Notes. Bibliography. Pp. 455. Paper.

One of the most intriguing and hotly debated questions in modern Peruvian history is why the APRA and not the Communist party was able to mobilize the Peruvian masses at the juncture formed by the Wall Street crash of 1929, the

fall of the dictator Augusto B. Leguía, and the onset of the Great Depression. Adam Anderle, a Hungarian Marxist historian, focuses on this and other important problems in an award-winning (1981) book from the Casa de las Américas.

This is no plodding, thinly researched, overly ideological work on Latin America from the Communist bloc. Anderle has done his archival homework, and, on the basis of exhaustive research, has produced a highly sophisticated interpretation of Peruvian politics between the wars, a period that has received, at least after 1930, scant attention from historians. The book fills still another void by comprising the first detailed analysis of the formation and evolution of the Peruvian Communist party whose early foundations were laid by José Carlos Mariátegui. And it is perhaps here that Anderle makes his most significant contribution, as he analyzes the failure of the Communist party in 1930 to assume the leadership in mobilizing the Peruvian masses, thereby leaving the way open for APRA to emerge as *the* party of the masses.

Anderle argues that the Communist party, under the failed leadership of Eudocio Ravines, incorrectly assessed the 1930 political situation. Underestimating the widespread nationalist (anti-American) and democratic sentiment among the working and middle classes, the party, according to Anderle, adopted a totally unrealistic sectarian policy which prematurely stressed imminent revolution by means of class war and the seizure of power by the workers. No efforts were made to broaden the party's appeal towards the peasantry on the land question or sectors of the distraught middle classes via a strategy of "united front." The subsequent suppression of the Communist-led, but largely spontaneous mobilization of miners in Cerro de Pasco in November 1930, which reverberated in popular unrest throughout the country, left the party and its future possibilities bankrupt. APRA proceeded to successfully exploit this failure by skillfully diffusing its broader message of anti-imperialism, antilatfundism, nationalism, and democracy to a much larger segment of the country's dislocated population.

The argument is persuasive and well documented, and constitutes a significant contribution to the literature on twentieth-century Peru.

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Military Rule in Chile: Dictatorship and Oppositions. Edited by J. SAMUEL VALENZUELA and ARTURO VALENZUELA. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1986. Tables. Notes. Index. Pp. xi, 331. Cloth. \$35.00.

This collection of articles by a group of well-known specialists on Chilean politics, society, and economy is an excellent synthesis of the origins, policies, and consequences of the military dictatorship in Chile from 1973 to the early 1980s. Based on papers delivered at a workshop sponsored by the Woodrow Wilson