

detail (e.g., *tenentismo* and *ibanismo*, as cases of military reformism). The analysis in chapter 7, "The Organization of the Popular Classes," is deepened through chapters 8 and 9, which deal entirely with Argentina (respectively on early socialist organization and on the rise of Peronism). Chapter 10, "Reform and the Politics of Social Democracy," emphasizes the importance of a balance between the political forces of left and right for the consolidation of democratic regimes capable of implementing needed social reforms. A theoretical model presented in an appendix is distinguished by its avoidance of general hypotheses.

Wiarda provides a good interpretation of the dominant political culture of contemporary Latin America, though it is insufficiently sensitive to variations between countries or classes. He reflects biases of U.S. conservatives in, for example, his tendency to understate the negative role of the United States in shaping the political evolution of Central America and the Caribbean. Conservative U.S. policymakers will not find among their allies a better-informed or more thoughtful analyst of Latin America. Wiarda's book is very clearly written and will be accessible to undergraduates.

Di Tella's analysis is complex, historically and empirically rich, and theoretical; it is both more systematic and less neat than Wiarda's. Essential reading for scholars of Latin American politics, it could be read by advanced undergraduates and graduates.

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El APRA de la ideología a la praxis. Edited by HERACLIO BONILLA and PAUL W. DRAKE. Lima, San Diego: Centro Latinoamericano de Historia Económica y Social, Lima; Center for Iberian and Latin American Studies, UCSD; Editorial y Productora Gráfica "Nuevo Mundo," Lima, 1989. Charts. Graphs. Notes. 402 pp. Paper.

This book brings together papers presented at a conference held at the University of California in San Diego in 1988 on the ideological formation and statecraft of Peru's APRA party. The book begins with a valuable introduction, written by the editors, that summarizes APRA's populist qualifications and its historical evolution. The remainder of the book is divided into two parts: the first focuses on APRA's ideology and experience as an opposition political party, and the second analyzes its performance as the governing party between 1985 and 1988.

The stated purpose of this volume is to explain the resurgence of Aprista populism, as manifested by the election of Alan García in 1985, "through an examination of the special conjuncture in Peru and the particular character of Aprismo" (p. 14). The papers addressing APRA's character and ideology are generally of high quality. However, the contributions of Steve Stein and Thomas Davies have been more fully developed in their previous writings.

In addition, this volume provides a detailed discussion of the internal socio-political and international economic conditions that gave rise to and influenced García's administration. Two particularly insightful papers are Cynthia Sanborn's on APRA's adaptation to changing national conditions in the 1970s and 1980s and Francisco Durand's on the relationship between Alan García and the business sector. *El APRA* makes a significant contribution toward explaining the revitalization of populism in contemporary Peru.

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Sendero Luminoso and the Threat of Narcoterrorism. By GABRIELA TARAZONA-SEVILLANO, with JOHN B. REUTER. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1990. Figures. Notes. Bibliography. xvi, 168 pp. Paper. \$12.95.

Guerrilla movements in Latin America will continue to exist as long as socioeconomic and political conditions are perceived as unequitable by certain segments of the population. Peru's highly fractionalized society has spawned a variety of insurrections and several notable theoreticians, including José Carlos Mariátegui (1895–1930). The revolution envisioned by Mariátegui would transform Peru by empowering the Indians through the application of Marxist principles. Approximately a half century later, a new political philosopher emerged offering a revitalization of Mariátegui's thought by the augmentation of Maoism along with effective, practical strategies for achieving converts. This "Fourth Sword of Marxism" is Abimael Guzmán, or Presidente Gonzalo, an Arequipa-educated philosopher and lawyer and the founder of Sendero Luminoso.

Gabriela Tarazona-Sevillano, a lawyer from Trujillo, provides a descriptive account of the rise and evolution of Sendero Luminoso. Based largely on Peruvian journalists' accounts, this slim volume's major contribution is the discussion of the judicial system. From the state's lack of legislation to treat terrorism differently from common criminal activities to the implementation of special legislation enabling the government to increase efforts to eliminate Sendero Luminoso, Tarazona-Sevillano provides various insights into the collapse of judicial administration. While the government's tactics led to mass arrests and incarcerations, the magistrates lacked the personal protection and training to handle terrorist cases effectively. Too little scholarly attention has been paid to the absence of judicial independence and to the judiciary's highly ineffective and corrupt practices. Tarazona-Sevillano's insights suggest the need for better studies linking legislative and executive branch actions with the concerns of the judiciary.

In a final section on narcoterrorism of the Upper Huallaga Valley, the author argues that the administrative and territorial disagreements between the police and the military will inhibit reestablishing government control over this vast area of coca production. Sendero Luminoso's support and protection of growers strength-