

*Scripta Hierosolymitana*. Vol. XXVI: *Studies in Hispanic History and Literature*. Edited by B. JOZEF. Jerusalem, 1974. The Magnes Press. The Hebrew University. Tables. Pp. 267. Cloth. \$15.00.

It hardly seems likely that Israel, surrounded by hostile Arab nations and in a virtual state of siege for a generation and more, could give any thought to things Hispanic and Latin American in its educational institutions. Yet the present work suggests a vigorous pursuit of such studies, not only in the Hebrew University at Jerusalem, but also in the University of Tel Aviv and in Bar Ilan University. Proof of this active interest is evident in the melange of twelve articles in this collection of sound and authoritative research and critical competence, which is published as a *festschrift* honoring the seventh birthday of Israel's only Department of Spanish and Latin American Studies at Hebrew University. So disparate is the nature of the contributions and so various are the disciplines represented that a review inevitably tends to enumerate rather than evaluate its contents. Half of the dozen research and critical articles are in the field of history; the other half in literature. All, except two, deal with twentieth-century manifestations. The contributors are both resident and visiting scholars in Israel; seven contributions appear in English, four in Spanish, and one in Portuguese.

The opening article "Latin American Studies Today" by Martin H. Sable provides a useful summary and guide to interdisciplinary studies in that field, chiefly in the United States, but also in other countries. The earliest in time and the greatest in length is the well documented "Peruvian Arbitristas Under Viceroy Chinchón, 1629–1639" by Fred Bronner. Enoch Resnick's brief discussion of the reign of Ferdinand VII follows. The three remaining historical articles deal with Brazil's *Tenentes*; the Mexican Student-Government confrontation in 1968; and guerrillas' and students' protests in Latin America since 1960, each contributed respectively by Ilan Rahum, Yoram Shapira, and Edy Kaufman.

Miscellaneous in subject matter are the six literary articles. They include Joel I. Feldman's perceptive "First-person Narrative Technique in the Picaresque Novel" of the seventeenth century; the five others are concerned with twentieth-century aspects of literature. Highly technical is Eli Rozik's "Structural Approach to Lorca's Metaphorics in the *Romancero Gitano*," while Bella Josef has an interesting essay on the 'New Novel'; Nahum Megged suggests the historical sources and literary significance of *El papa verde* by the Nobel Prize winning Guatemalan novelist, Miguel A. Asturias. Myrna Solotorevsky dwells

on the attitudes toward life and death of the Spanish poet, García Lorca, and the famous Nobel Prize winning poet of Chile, Pablo Neruda. And last is Sara Fishmen's discussion of humor in the poetry of the Brazilian Carlos Drummond de Andrade.

This collection, taken as a whole, is more likely to impress the reader with the seriousness of Spanish and Latin American research in Israel's seats of learning than to appeal to the interest of anyone but the highly specialized student.

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*Soviet Penetration of Latin America.* By LEON GOURE and MORRIS ROTHENBERG. Coral Gables, Florida, 1975. Center for Advanced International Studies, University of Miami. Tables. Index. Pp. vii, 204. Paper.

Despite its rather unfortunate title (suggesting a carnal violation which has in fact not been achieved), *Soviet Penetration of Latin America* is a thorough, balanced and impressively documented study of Soviet perceptions, policies and activities in Latin America. The authors note that some years back the Soviets were frozen out of Latin America and mesmerized by "geographic fatalism"—i.e. the belief that Latin America was too close to the U.S. and too remote from the Soviet Union for effective Soviet initiatives. The emergence of Cuba as a socialist state broke the spell of "geographic fatalism," however, and the past fifteen years have seen the relatively dramatic growth of Soviet presence and influence in the area—dramatic in the sense that having started almost from zero, they now have diplomatic ties with most of the Latin American states, increasing trade relations and a satellite in the form of Castro's Cuba.

The authors trace the growth of Soviet presence throughout the hemisphere, but their principal focus is on Soviet relations with Cuba, Chile and the progressive military governments (especially Peru and Panama). They break fresh ground in describing and analyzing the Soviet assessment of what went wrong in Chile. Here the Soviets are reported to place much of the blame on the radical Left and to insist on the correctness of the slower and more moderate approach advocated by Moscow, though they question whether or not this approach was correctly implemented in Chile. Beyond these general observations, however, there seems to be little agreement among Soviet and orthodox communist analysts as to how the Chilean ex-