

The Americas section of about 120 pages includes the United States, Canada, Guyana, and the traditional 20 Latin American countries. The three dependencies of Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Puerto Rico are also treated. Again there is no explanation for the conclusions or omissions in this incomplete roster. The work also contains a 30 page section on International Communist fronts and a substantial bibliography.

Basically the authors and editor concern themselves with self-defined Marxist-Leninist parties and political groups allied, associated, or connected with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Pro-Chinese, Castroite, and other "deviations," as well as some guerrilla and New Left groups are also included in the discussions. Some nationalist and liberation movements, even though Marxist oriented, are omitted. Consequently the coverage of terrorist activities in Latin America is uneven: excellent for Mexico, fair for Uruguay, and poor for Argentina.

Sparse on interpretation, the work is again primarily valuable for its compendium of information on the leadership, activities, and political attitudes of Marxist organizations—information that is scattered, often in small publications of limited editions, and hard to obtain.

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*Conferencia Internacional. Modelos de desarrollo en América Latina.* Edited by GERHARD DREKONJA. Prologue by GERHARD FRITZ and BRIGITTE FREYH. Berlin, 1974. Fundación Alemana para el Desarrollo Internacional. Tables. Pp. iii, 212. Paper.

This volume is useful for at least two reasons: it provides North Americans a look at how a cross section of Latins view social and economic change. Although the contributors do not share a common frame of reference and thus provide no truly comparative case studies, their individual treatments of Brazil, Cuba, Peru, and Mexico offer useful insights into the similarities and differences in policies and performance of five substantially different national experiences—and provide the rationale for the work's title. Especially suggestive is the contrast offered by including Peru as a "model of development"; Peru may well serve more and more as an example for reformers.

The second contribution of the volume is that while it takes a narrow approach and treats development largely in terms of indicators of economic growth, it is nevertheless an effort at nation-level comparison. If it is at all useful to think about "development," then analyzing several societies such as we have here is certainly much preferable to single sector or single country case study. To see further efforts, especially by Latin observers, at dealing with the continent at large would be a major advance in scholarship; to this end the present work is a valuable contribution.

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