

the West Indian planters? Kathleen Mary Butler here provides a plausible explanation. The Slavery Abolition Act of 1834 was a buyout of the planters, for it offered them £20 million in compensation for freeing the slaves. Butler's study focuses on Jamaica, which received the lion's share of compensation, and on Barbados, which got much less.

The planters had argued for compensation, and, given the temper of the times, they got it. With their parliamentary allies, they formed a West Indian "interest" whose maneuvers bore rich fruit. The "interest" included powerful merchant houses in London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Manchester that had financed land, slaves, and sugar production in the islands. As creditors of the heavily indebted planters of Barbados and Jamaica, these houses advocated compensation as a way of getting their money back. While there was much dickering over precisely how much should be paid, the resulting award was enormous. The £20 million represented 40 percent of gross British government revenue at the time and could be raised only with the assistance of the Rothschild merchant bank.

Butler makes a convincing case in explaining the motives and mechanisms of compensation. She also discusses the impact of compensation on the island economies and the planters themselves. A boom took place between 1835 and 1840 as land circulated more freely, buoyed in value by the creation of new mortgages. Consumption increased, and with it, purchases of imported cattle, salt, tobacco, timber, and horses. Yet nothing could stem the economic decline of Jamaica, where abundant land allowed freed blacks to form a "reconstituted peasantry" and withdraw their labor from the plantations, thereby driving up costs. On Barbados, where population density was substantially higher, wages after emancipation remained relatively low, and the estates could prosper. By the 1850s, sugar from Cuba and the East Indies could compete on an equal footing in the British market, so the ability to adjust to abolition determined the fate of the island economies.

Butler's book is based on ample research in primary sources in Great Britain, the United States, and the West Indies. Broader international comparisons on which historians of Latin America or the United States could draw would have been very helpful.

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*The Bolivian Diary of Ernesto Che Guevara.* Edited by MARY-ALICE WATERS. New York: Pathfinder Press, 1994. Photographs. Maps. Notes. Glossary. Index. 467 pp. Cloth, \$55.00. Paper, \$21.95.

*Episodes of the Cuban Revolutionary War, 1956–58.* Edited by MARY-ALICE WATERS. New York: Pathfinder Press, 1996. Photographs. Notes. Glossary. Index. x, 483 pp. Cloth, \$65.00. Paper, \$23.95.

A team of Cuban scholars has worked for a decade on an edited set of Ernesto "Che" Guevara's memoirs on the Cuban Revolutionary War, published as *Pasajes de la gue-*

*rra revolucionaria* (Havana: Editorial Política, 1996). Mary-Alice Waters, a writer and longtime champion of the Cuban Revolution, worked simultaneously to prepare an English version, the *Episodes of the Cuban Revolutionary War, 1956–58*. Waters and the Cuban editing team started earlier on the other Che Guevara memoirs, the less complete account of his fatal expedition in Bolivia. These essays emerged as *El diario del Che en Bolivia* (Havana: Editora Política, 1987, 1988); they were refined and translated into English as *The Bolivian Diary*.

Che Guevara belongs to an exclusive fraternity of revolutionary theoreticians who were also force commanders in the field. His first literary effort, *La guerra de guerrillas*, was really a long essay, part theory and part application. A quick translation by the Central Intelligence Agency went to the desk of Robert F. Kennedy, soon to be attorney general and Cold War adviser extraordinaire to President-elect John F. Kennedy. The Kennedy brothers, hoping to build support for the forthcoming Alliance for Progress, perceived Guevara's piece as the expression of a serious threat to their hemispheric view. Consequently, a month before JFK's inauguration, orders were given to the U.S. Army to begin training the Latin American armies and security forces in counterinsurgency and nation-building programs.

In the early 1960s, English translations of Che Guevara's "On Guerrilla Warfare" came out in *Evergreen*, *Ramparts*, and *Monthly Review*; other Guevara essays followed. Gathered mostly from Cuba's *Verde Olivo* magazine, they were translated into English by Victoria Ortiz and published as *Reminiscences of the Cuban Revolutionary War* (1968). The same year, John Gerassi edited Guevara's essays and published them as *Venceremos! The Speeches and Writings of Ernesto Che Guevara* (1968). The Gerassi volume contains the essays on the battles against the Fulgencio Batista government, Guevara's political and economic theories, and the original "On Guerrilla Warfare."

The present work edited by Waters, *Episodes*, corrects hundreds of little errors that have crept into the Che Guevara essays; it also fully identifies figures alluded to or previously identified only by *noms de guerre*. Photographs, a glossary of terms, an order-of-battle chart, and rosters of names with minibiographies make this work mandatory reading for students of the Cuban Revolution.

Che Guevara organized a team of Cuban internationalist volunteers to fight alongside followers of Patrice Lumumba in Zaire, then called the Congo. Guevara's work and message were a major force at the January 1966 Tricontinental Conference in Havana. In November of that year, he joined the guerrilla cadre he had inserted into the Bolivian altiplano, and he kept a diary during the ten-month effort to implant a revolution. Betrayed in the field, captured, and executed in October 1967 by the Bolivian administration of Rene Barrientos, he was immediately enshrined in the Valhalla of fallen revolutionaries. Aleida March obtained the diary—actually in two separate segments—and arranged for its publication under Cuban government auspices.

Daniel James translated and edited Guevara's field memoirs as *The Complete Bolivian Diaries of Che Guevara and Other Captured Documents* (1968). Until now,

the James volume has stood as the definitive Guevara memoir on the Bolivia episode, just as the Ortiz and Gerassi volumes have been the sources for Guevara's revolutionary theories and his field command role in Cuba. Recently, however, Bolivian government officials have cooperated with Cuban authorities to release and validate more documents. Michael Taber and Michael Baumann worked with Waters to render the present version, *The Bolivian Diary*. Newly translated, it contains field notes by Inti Peredo and other field commanders who corroborate Guevara's notes and also fill in gaps.

Waters' meticulously edited pair of volumes is now the best original source for English-speaking scholars. Her attention to detail and her precision do not overcome the rough eloquence that was Guevara's style; the transcendental message of a new moral order bites through the prose with deceptive simplicity.

The Uruguayan poet José Rodó created, in the early 1900s, a Latin American metaphorical persona called Ariel, a romantic yet legitimate Icarus whose wings always melted in the heat of competition with the North American giant. Ernesto "Che" Guevara became Latin America's Ariel incarnate during the Cold War. He blended Marxist political and economic constructs of another time and culture with the essential spirituality of Latin America. Waters' meticulous volumes do for Guevara's work and writing what Arrian of Cappadocia did for Alexander the Great: preserve the thought and work of a tempestuous, controversial figure with honesty and artistic grace.

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*Cuba's Second Economy: From Behind the Scenes to Center Stage.* By JORGE F. PÉREZ-LÓPEZ. New Brunswick: Transaction, 1995. Tables. Figures. Notes. Glossary. Bibliography. Index. 221 pp. Cloth. \$32.95.

How have Cubans survived their country's economic catastrophe of the early 1990s? One answer lies in what Jorge Pérez-López calls Cuba's "second economy"—its "widely present unregulated economic activities . . . outside the channels of the official (centrally planned or first) economy and direct state control" (p. 10). The second economy has existed since the early years of Fidel Castro's government, but it expanded in scope and size after Soviet economic subsidies ended in 1991.

Pérez-López argues persuasively that the concept of a second economy is superior to merely focusing on illegal or "black" markets, though the second economy includes the latter. He uses two tests to assess the deviation from the first economy: "1) the activity is for private gain; or 2) it is in some substantial respect knowingly illegal" (p. 77). He studies four clusters of the second economy. One harbors a legal second economy within the first economy (state enterprises pay overtime to workers performing specialized tasks). In another, an illegal economy operates within the first economy, marked by instances of theft or corruption. In a third, a legal second