

The author's thesis is that industrialization offers the only hope for a higher standard of living for the masses and for an effective, functioning democracy in El Salvador. "El Salvador cannot have democracy if she does not firmly consent to the economic premise of industrial development, which is the equivalent of saying that our democracy will be in any case the political expression of our industrialization" (p. 88). Cuenca's ideas are not completely original, and he frankly acknowledges an unpublished United Nations' report as the support if not the source of his thesis.

The discussion of Salvadorean politics for the years 1930-1960 is most informative. The reader need not subscribe to all of Cuenca's economic and political ideas to find the book a valuable aid in understanding not only many of El Salvador's problems but those of Latin America as well.

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Cuba versus the CIA. By ROBERT E. LIGHT and CARL MARZANI. New York, 1961. Marzani and Munsell, Publishers. Illustrations. Pp. 72. Paper. \$1.00.

This booklet is primarily devoted to a critical examination of the abortive invasion of Cuba of April, 1961. Two chapters are reserved for vigorous attacks on the CIA, Allen Dulles, and United States' foreign policy in general.

The chapters dealing with the invasion are composed of general information gathered from various news media. The most original chapter presents the thesis that the basic plan of Operation Pluto "almost succeeded." According to the authors, the exile invasion was designed only to secure and hold a beachhead. When this had been accomplished the Revolutionary Council would have been flown in to establish a provisional government and to call for military help. During the next phase the U. S. Marines and troops from three Latin American

countries would have launched a major invasion. Thus, the authors write that the failure of the exile phase of the operation was not due to CIA bungling or errors of intelligence, but to the effectiveness of Castro's forces in eliminating the beachhead.

The recent book by Nicolás Rivero lends some support to this thesis, but it cannot be verified or rejected until more information is made available.

This publication is a polemic tract with little value for the historian except as an indication of the point-of-view of that segment of the American Left represented by Light and Marzani.

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A High Wind in Jamaica or the Innocent Voyage. By RICHARD HUGHES. Introduction by VERNON WATKINS. New York, 1961. Signet Classic. New American Library of World Literature. Pp. 191. \$0.60.

Richard Hughes' novel, *Innocent Voyage*, tells a rather improbable tale of the adventures of a group of children in a Caribbean setting of the middle 19th century. Exceptionally lucid writing and careful portraiture bring depth and life to both children and adults who, in the hands of a lesser writer, would have appeared caricatures.

Having achieved credibility for his theme through superb writing, which includes descriptions of a West Indian earthquake and a hurricane in the Jamaican hills, Hughes constructs an art gallery in the spirit of Les Incorrigibles. As each event unfolds every character paints in his own manner a mental picture of what has occurred. These impressions vary from the Grecoesque to the more conventional Winslow Homer school, and contrasts, with unusual effectiveness, the more journalistic account of the author. Thus a subtle study of values is introduced, not so much concerned, I believe, between child and adult in the chronological sense of these terms, but with

values at different levels of emotional maturity.

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ANDEAN REPUBLICS

La Victoria de Guayaquil. By WILFRIDO LOOR. Quito, 1960. La Prensa Católica. Index. Illustrations. Pp. 462. Sucre 50.00.

La Victoria de Guayaquil refers to the capture of the port city in 1860 by the troops of General Flores and García Moreno. It is the starting point of the fifteen year dictatorship of García Moreno, and it was also the occasion of Ecuador's adoption of Colombian colors to replace the white-blue-white national emblem.

Actually, the story starts with the conduct of Caveró the Peruvian envoy in Quito, which obliged the Robles government to break off relations with Peru. Marshall Castilla used this as a pretext to declare war on Ecuador and to start a blockade of Guayaquil that soon led to the city's occupation by the Peruvian invaders. It was in these circumstances that García Moreno saw fit to deny the government's contention that a national emergency existed and then, with a group of *quiteños*, to form a revolutionary government, because President Robles had dared to transfer the capital from Quito to Guayaquil. On being defeated by the governmental forces, García Moreno went to Peru to obtain Castilla's protection; and it was on a Peruvian warship that he returned to Ecuador. These relations were broken off when Castilla gave his protection to a new satellite, General Guillermo Franco, who in the meantime had overthrown the Robles government. García Moreno then recalled his arch-enemy General Flores from his Peruvian exile, to obtain the victory of Guayaquil over Franco.

Wilfrido Loor is one of the most productive historians of Ecuador. His principal contribution has been the

publication of García Moreno's correspondence. The chief merit of the present work is perhaps that it is more than another García Moreno biography, a day-to-day account of the country's history. It is time to forget national heroes long enough to remember the nation. García Moreno still looms large in Loor's book, naturally enough, and to a great extent it is an unconvincing whitewash of that outstanding though imperfect, figure of Ecuadorian history. But despite his prejudices, Loor writes history. This cannot be said of a recent and well publicized García Moreno "biography" which is a remarkable conglomeration of libel, vulgarity, and historical error.

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Texto de historia patria. By BELISARIO QUEVEDO. Quito, 1959. Editorial Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana. Pp. 153. Sucre 4.00.

"Con el *Texto de Historia Patria*, de Belisario Quevedo, inicia la Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana la publicación de una nueva serie de obras nacionales dedicadas al mejor conocimiento de nuestra realidad," we are told in the preface by Julio Endara, at the time president of the Casa de la Cultura of Quito. To this reviewer it rather looks like an outdated school text, which may have had some merit forty years ago, when it was first published. Apart from its superficiality, this book should not have been reprinted without first correcting the numerous errors of fact and interpretation, which now render it useless.

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Derecho territorial ecuatoriano. By JULIO TOBAR DONOSO and ALFREDO LUNA TOBAR. Quito, 1961. Editorial "La Unión Católica." Appendices. Maps. Pp. 284. Paper.

In their legal history of Ecuador's territorial problems, the authors survey colonial Quito and the Gran Colombian