

years before the fact (p. 330); and Belgian colonists appear at Santo Tomás thirty or more years too late (pp. 255-256). Such inaccuracies in chronology may not invalidate the interpretations of the events with which they are associated, but they raise the question whether the same imprecision extends to other aspects of the work. In like fashion, rather frequent typographical errors give cause to wonder how many misprints of statistical data also went unnoticed.

Finally, certain aspects of method are open to challenge. It may be questioned, for example, whether evidence relevant to Guatemala can be deduced from studies of other countries, however similar. The validity of statistical demonstrations may also be suspect when the author uses conflicting sets of figures (for example, the data on imports given in tables on pp. 500, 502, 505) at different places in the book without recognizing the discrepancy.

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WILLIAM J. GRIFFITH

*Cuba y su historia.* 2nd ed. 3 vols. By EMETERIO S. SANTOVENIA and RAÚL M. SHELTON. Miami, 1966. Cuba Corporation. Illustrations. Bibliography. Pp. 430, 387, 351. (Distributed by Universal Home Products, Miami.)

This excellent history of pre-Castro Cuba was published in honor of its co-author, one of Cuba's ablest historians, who is now in exile. Emeterio S. Santovenia made his first contribution to Cuban historiography in 1910, became one of the *académicos de número* of the Cuban Academy of History, and later served as its president for seventeen years. At the time of his exile in 1962 Santovenia's historical bibliography had risen to 116 works, not to mention the 88 volumes of writings of José Martí published by the firm which he founded or the hundreds of radio and television broadcasts and periodical contributions to historical literature. In the meantime he had helped to make Cuban history in such offices as senator and minister of state. He has now joined forces with a younger Cuban historian-sociologist-geographer (also in exile) to produce this history for "los cubanos que se han visto obligados a abandonar su isla amada, donde han dejados afectos recuerdos, tradiciones familiares y raíces patrias." The volumes are particularly dedicated "a los padres, y aún más, a los niños cubanos que crecen y se educan en el ambiente cultural de una tierra que no por hospitalaria deja de sernos extraña" (vol. III, p. xi).

It remains to be seen whether or not the "niños" in question will use this work to steep themselves in the history of the land of their

fathers. But the fathers themselves will find here a story that will stir their love for the country which they have lost. This work also merits the attention of serious scholars who would know of the development of Cuba from the prehistoric era to Castro. The body of the text is a scholarly account of the development of Cuban civilization, enlivened by biographical sketches of key personalities in the story. Well-chosen illustrations add charm and value.

Except for the epilogue and the appended chronology of events from January 1, 1959 to December 1, 1965, the whole work might well have been written before Castro became a major factor in Cuban history; in fact, the contents and expressed viewpoints read much like a summary of the ten-volume *Historia de la Nación Cubana* (Havana, 1952, reviewed in *HAHR*, XXXIV, 531-533) of which Santovenia was a co-author. Only in the epilogue is there an evaluation of Castro's impact on Cuba. While critical of the Castro regime and policy, the authors show a surprising lack of bitterness.

Readers familiar with the previous publications of Santovenia and Shelton will find little difficulty in selecting the sections written primarily by each. Shelton's influence predominates in the treatment of prehistorical Cuba and its geography, while Santovenia contributed more to the chapters on the colonial period proper, the struggles for independence, and the years of the Republic.

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DUVON C. CORBITT

*Castroism: Theory and Practice.* By THEODORE DRAPER. New York, 1965. Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers. Notes. Index. Pp. 263. \$5.95.

There is no doubt in this reviewer's mind that Theodore Draper is the most insightful of the many commentators on the Castro Revolution since 1959. In his magazine articles and first book on the subject Draper traced the origins and early evolution of the Cuban upheaval. In the present volume he continues the story down to the early months of 1965 and tries to put *fidelismo* in historical perspective.

The book is divided into three main parts: a study of the relationship of *fidelismo* or Castroism to the world Communist movement, a discussion of the class nature of the Cuban Revolution, and a description of the evolution of its economic policies. As a kind of postscript Draper offers a rebuttal to Senator J. William Fulbright's famous speech advocating a change in United States relations with Castro's Cuba.