

then many fatal errors and misunderstandings might have been avoided.

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Historia de la esclavitud negra en Puerto Rico. 2nd ed. By LUIS M. DÍAZ SOLER. Río Piedras, 1965. Editorial Universitaria, Universidad de Puerto Rico. Appendices. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 439. Paper. \$3.50.

Díaz Soler published his fine study of Puerto Rican slavery in 1953. This second, "corrected," edition is welcome for several reasons. The author has added an indispensable part of scholarly works, previously dispensed with—an index. And the book is more handsomely produced and legible this time, although the use of larger paper brought with it new pagination. Díaz dropped one appendix, a badly reproduced photo of a slave bill of sale, but there appear to be only the most minor changes in the text.

Rayford Logan reviewed the first edition (*HAHR*, XXXIV, 332-34) and noted: "Puerto Rico was fortunate in never having a large number of Negro slaves. . . . When emancipation was finally decreed in 1873, there were only 32,000 slaves in a total population of 617,328. Because of the small number . . . their treatment was generally better than elsewhere. . . . House slaves, field hands and slaves hired out by the day could obtain their freedom in eleven different ways. . . . Free Negroes, in the reviewer's judgment, seem to have been somewhat better off than those in the United States." These considerations are the meat of Díaz' interpretation. Although he does not minimize the fact that slavery was at worst raw coercion, and at best acquiescence drawn from the threat of coercion, his account is not an unbroken catalog of horrors.

It is a pity that Díaz did not add some afterthoughts to this edition reflecting upon the recent literature on slavery in the Americas and the place of Puerto Rico in the current debates

Yanqui, Come Back! The Story of HOPE in Peru. By WILLIAM B. WALSH. New York, 1966. E. P. Dutton and Company. Illustrations. Pp. 192. \$4.95.

The miracles of modern medicine represent one of the most significant differentials between the developed and underdeveloped nations. Redressing this imbalance brings immediate and dramatic dividends in human, developmental, and social terms. This was amply demonstrated once again during the ten months in 1962-63, when volunteer doctors and nurses from the famed hospital ship *Hope* labored in Salaverry, Peru to bring the latest advances in the healing arts both to thousands of sick Peruvians and to the local physicians who would carry on the work after departure of the ship. Despite initial opposition from some few suspicious Peruvian doctors, the Communists, and Yankee-phobes, the staff of the *Hope* admirably achieved its principal task of treatment and instruction. According to Dr. Walsh, the *Hope* was greeted with jeers and departed with cheers.

This volume makes for interesting and occasionally inspiring reading. It contains no forbidding technical language that would discourage lay readers. At times, in fact, the "folksy" style of the author seems a bit contrived, as when he carefully preserves various "Hopie" nicknames for children, peddlers, and dogs of Salaverry. Walsh seldom departs from his principal task of informing the reader about the specific work of the ship. Thus he wisely avoids gratuitous comments on the history, culture, and politics of Peru. Readers will find very few errors in the book, although Cerro de Paseo is spelled three different ways (pp. 62-63), and there is one memorable reference to Peruvian "tribes of mestizos" (p. 40). The principal value of the