

and achievements. Time and again the author impresses upon the reader that Morgan was a paragon of executive decision-making, an entrepreneur par excellence. Moreover, the editing is careless, and the impressive bibliography, which is arranged only alphabetically, has several items out of their proper sequence.

M. W.

Thirteen Days: A Memoir of the Cuban Missile Crisis. By ROBERT F. KENNEDY. New York, 1969. W. W. Norton and Company. Illustrations. Appendix. Index. Pp. 224. \$5.50.

Until now the standard work on the Cuban missile crisis of 1962 has been Elie Abel's well-researched if journalistic account, *The Missile Crisis*. This memoir by the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy is not likely to displace it, despite the publicity which the new book has inspired and the great nostalgia which it will foster in many hearts. Essentially it is a series of vignettes describing various stages of the discussions and adding occasional new details, but also omitting a good deal of Abel's narrative. Senator Kennedy gives us his personal viewpoint, but it will surprise few. When he wrote this book, he anticipated a long political career, and he had no desire to make unnecessary enemies through premature frankness.

Under these circumstances the most interesting chapters are those at the end, which set forth the lessons learned from the crisis. One is impressed with Kennedy's realization of the role played in diplomacy by empathy—"the importance of placing ourselves in the other country's shoes" (p. 124). It is too bad that he never got around to writing his planned final chapter on the ethical problem underlying the crisis—does any government have the right to bring the world under the shadow of nuclear destruction?

The book is well produced, with a collection of timely photographs and an appendix containing the principal documents of the crisis. But the main questions which Abel had to leave un-

answered remain questions here. The present generally accepted interpretation of the crisis holds that it was a justifiable gamble and a triumph for the United States. We shall not be able to confirm or modify this interpretation until we have access to memoirs as yet unwritten and archives as yet unopened.

D. M. P.

A Hand-Book for Travellers in Spain and Readers at Home. 3 vols. By RICHARD FORD. Carbondale, 1966. Southern Illinois University Press. Centaur Classics. Illustrations. Maps. Index. Pp. xviii, 1507. \$50.00.

Tourist beware! "Spain is not a land of fleshly comforts, or of social sensual civilization. *Oh! dura tellus Iberiae!*—God there sends the meat, and the evil one cooks:—there are more altars than kitchens—*des milliers de prêtres et pas un cuisinier*" (p. 1183).

This warning was written by Richard Ford, an astute English observer of nineteenth-century Spain. His *Hand-Book*, still an excellent guide to the sights and cities of Spain, provides the historian with a detailed picture of Spanish culture and social customs in the middle of the last century. Written with great affection for Spain and her people, Ford's book offers the interested reader or sentimental traveler an imaginative and highly informative journey into a Spain gone by.

R. K.

Estudios sobre Fray Bartolomé de las Casas y sobre la lucha por la justicia en la conquista española de América. By LEWIS HANKE. Caracas, 1968. Universidad Central de Venezuela. Colección Ciencias Sociales. Notes. Pp. 428. Paper.

This collection brings together a number of Lewis Hanke's essays and articles on Bartolomé de las Casas. All but one have been published previously; the exception is part of his doctoral dissertation at Harvard University. The book is a useful addition to the con-