

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-

stantly growing number of works on the sixteenth-century Dominican bishop, for it does give students easy access to these widely scattered publications. For this reason, it would be very useful for graduate colloquia.

R. E. Q.

Commerce and Contraband in New Orleans during the French and Indian War. A Documentary Study of the Texel and Three Brothers Affairs. By ABRAHAM P. NASATIR and JAMES R. MILLS. Cincinnati, 1968. American Jewish Archives. Monographs of the American Jewish Archives. Notes. Pp. iii, 182. Paper.

In America the Seven Years' War was characterized by the British seizure of Canada and Cuba, Indian strife—and also conspicuous intercolonial commerce among the European combatants. The Family Compact powers, France and Spain, certainly traded essential commodities in the period 1756-1763. French and Spanish settlements also conducted business with their English enemies in almost all stages of the long struggle. Abundant evidence exists of continuous commerce between the British colonies and Spanish Florida. Through the eighteenth century South Carolina and St. Augustine engaged in constant traffic because, according to the *situado*, the Captaincy General of Cuba failed to provide the impecunious colony with sufficient supplies. The French and Indian War did not disrupt such trading enterprises.

Commerce also continued between English and French settlements during the Seven Years' War, as this documentary monograph clearly demonstrates. *Parlementaires* or "truce ships" were employed to exchange prisoners and transport legal and contraband traffic between the belligerents. In this well-researched and -written work students of colonial history will find a fascinating case study of such commerce in French Louisiana. The monograph also offers some interesting revelations regarding the status of anti-Semitism in colonial Louisiana and

the bitter rivalries which almost incapacitated the French government in New Orleans near the end of the international war. Governor Kerlérec and Commissaire Ordonnateur Rochemore unfortunately became involved in a disruptive competition for power in the American province.

A very incisive view of the French bureaucracy and its operations thus emerges from the story of the controversy in colonial Louisiana. This monograph makes an important documentary contribution to the study of colonial life in America at the close of the French and Indian War.

ROBERT L. GOLD
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Land of Many Frontiers. A History of the American Southwest. By Odie B. FAULK. New York, 1968. Oxford University Press. Bibliography. Index. Pp. x, 358. \$7.50.

Narrating the four-century history of the American Southwest in a few thematic chapters with no footnotes and only a sample bibliography, this book is obviously intended for the general reader. Yet, with insight and artistry, the author has imparted meaning as well as human interest to most of the events he recounts and has channelled these into a single historical mainstream of remarkable continuity.

Hispanists should applaud the substantial attention devoted to the pre-Anglo period. Three of the seven chapters (137 of the 324 pages of text) dwell on the Spanish and Mexican development. Serious historians should appreciate the greater space allotted to vital factors than to the romantic trials and tribulations of early explorers.

Traditional history dies hard, however, for the wanderings of Alvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca and the equally fruitless expedition of Francisco Vázquez de Coronado still occupy three times as many pages as the really momentous Pueblo Revolt of New Mexico and the reconquest of that province. Most shortcomings of the work, however, are those which might be ex-