

is hardly the adjective to describe the book. For good or for bad, it is amateur history writing—the author's father was a participant in the events at Veraacruz, and the younger Sweetman followed his father's footsteps in a military career. There is a fine map of the water front which I wish I had had for my own book. All in all, it is a useful book, if not the last word on the subject.

R. E. Q.

Revolutionary Cuba: A Bibliographical Guide, 1966. By FERMÍN PERAZA. Coral Gables, 1968. University of Miami Press. Index. Pp. xiv, 188. \$7.50.

The University of Miami and the director of its Center for Advanced International Studies, Mose L. Harvey, add to the already large debt which Latin Americanists owe them by the publication of this comprehensive guide to titles dealing with the revolutionary ferment that is contemporary Cuba. The publications date chiefly from 1966 and the years immediately preceding. The *Guide* is excellently edited by Fermín Peraza, for many years the compiler of the *Anuario Bibliográfico Cubano*.

Listing of the titles is alphabetical by author; 695 titles are included for 1966. The format of the bibliography has been converted from Spanish to English, though, understandably, the large majority of the titles listed are in Spanish. Numerous titles in English, French, and Portuguese are included. Full bibliographical information is given, but no evaluations.

The current *Guide* is well supplemented by a more recently published bibliography, *The Cuban Revolution: A Documentary Bibliography, 1952-1968*, edited by Jaime Suchlicki and issued by the same Center. The University of Miami is thus establishing a claim to preeminence in providing highly useful scholarly tools.

RUSSELL H. FITZGIBBON
University of California,
Santa Barbara

Chronology of Venezuelan Oil. By ANÍBAL R. MARTÍNEZ. London, 1969. George Allen and Unwin. Maps. Appendices. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 207. 40s. (Brit.).

One may well wonder for what sort of readers this chronology was put together. Tired businessmen? Undergraduates preparing term papers? Professors writing lecture notes? Panelists in a guessing game? Most or all of these would have benefited more from a conventional history, offering a systematic narrative and description and going out on the limb to make judgments.

Instead Martínez has chosen to present his readers with the raw materials of a monograph: an almost apologetic introduction, well laid out maps and tables, a useful bibliography—and, at the center of these, a great sequence of events stretching from 1128 (“The *Fuero Viejo de Castilla* declares that no one could work mines in the ‘land property of the King.’” p. 19) to December 31, 1967 (production figures and a natural gas agreement). As Martínez himself admits, it is difficult to distinguish between milestones and ornamentation. As he does not admit, his dates and data will require further research by a genuine historian, since he gives no documentation.

It appears that the non-book has reached England too.

D. M. P.

The Peruvian Coup d'Etat of 1962: The Overthrow of Manuel Prado. By ARNOLD PAYNE. Washington, 1968. Institute for the Comparative Study of Political Systems. Political Studies Series. Charts. Tables. Notes. Bibliography. Pp. 85. Paper.

The purpose of Arnold Payne's monograph is “to analyze the significance of the coup d'état which deposed the government of President Manuel Prado on July 18, 1962.” In order to achieve this purpose, Payne makes a distinction between the “typical” and the “significant” coup d'état. The