plored collections to make significant contributions to our understanding of Nazi activities in Latin America. His findings are substantiated by copious documentation and subjected to riveting analysis. A book as complex as this, which contains much new empirical detail that expands our knowledge of German–Latin American relations in the Nazi period, should have had an index.

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Zona rebelde: la diplomacia española ante la revolución cubana (1957–1960). By MANUEL DE PAZ-SÁNCHEZ. Prologue by JOSEP FONTANA. Taller de Historia. Tenerife: Centro de la Cultura Popular Canaria, 1997. Appendix. Notes. Bibliography. Index. 401 pp. Paper.

Anyone can have a bad day. On January 20, 1960, the Spanish ambassador to Cuba certainly did. That evening Fidel Castro spoke at length on national radio and television about counterrevolutionary attempts against his government. He read a recently captured letter that alleged that the Spanish embassy was helping to arrange transit out of Cuba for many Roman Catholics seeking political asylum and exile. The letter also noted that its author belonged to a counterrevolutionary group, with ties to Catholic clerics, that was contemplating possible acts of violence against the Cuban government.

Juan Pablo de Lojendio e Irure, marqués de Vellisca, Spain's ambassador to Cuba, was sick in bed, watching television. Furious at Castro, Lojendio summoned his press attaché and rushed to the television station where, on stage and on camera, he introduced himself as Spain's ambassador and asked for "rectification of the calumnies that had been broadcast" (p. 304). Pandemonium broke out. On January 23, Lojendio left Cuba at the request of its government.

This book is an account of the Cuban revolutionary process from 1957 through 1960 as reported principally by Ambassador Lojendio to his government. Lojendio's dispatches were professional, analytical, perceptive, and eloquently written. His dumb, undiplomatic outburst on that fateful evening was uncharacteristic. Indeed, considering that he was an ambassador of dictator Francisco Franco's Spanish government, Lojendio had been remarkably helpful to anti-Batista revolutionaries in 1957–58, providing asylum and facilitating safe-conduct out of the country. In most of these cases, Lojendio had responded to requests from Catholic clerics.

In order to assess the Cuban Revolution's wider impact, Paz-Sánchez also makes use of dispatches from Spanish ambassadors posted to other Latin American countries. Most interesting is the extensive reporting about Dominican Republic dictator Rafael Trujillo's byzantine and provocative policy toward Cuba.

Zona rebelde presents little else of interest to scholars, however. The story that it tells is already very well known; there are no breakthroughs in empirical research. The author makes very little use of any other primary or secondary materials about Spain or Cuba. His account of the Cuban revolutionary process is, therefore, idiosyncratic and

incomplete. The author's narrative, chronological, and unanalytic approach is more appropriate for an introductory textbook. There is too little assessment of the quality and scope of his sole source of information: the archives of Spain's Foreign Ministry. Beyond quoting from some of Castro's speeches, there are surprisingly few Cuban sources about the revolution. And there is an evident allergy to scholarship published in English. Amazingly, Spanish-Cuban relations, and the respective policies of their governments toward each other, are never analyzed except for the 16 pages specifically dedicated to the "Lojendio incident."

In this work, Paz-Sánchez rehabilitates the late ambassador Lojendio's professionalism, in effect by ghostwriting Lojendio's putative memoirs from His Excellency's past confidential correspondence. The book's merits are no greater, but also no less. Except for a few minutes of feverish foolishness in a long career, Lojendio served his government in Cuba effectively and well.

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