

Venezuelan politicians to "sow" the petroleum in a constructive program to benefit the entire nation had not been demonstrated in 1952, in spite of all their palaver and all the money they had spent on technical advice.

Doctor Lieuwen concludes his volume as follows: "The tremendous petroleum revenues have, on the whole, not been used intelligently. Too much goes to the army and the huge government bureaucracy. . . . The amount of funds peculated by dishonest officials has been tremendous. . . . The rulers of Venezuela have been the army officers from Táchira. They made, and are still making, policy. They must bear the responsibility for it." "The state," asserts Lieuwen, "becomes more and more opulent; the populace continues to live in misery." Such, in brief, are the author's main contentions. Perhaps they are a bit too severe.

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La République d'Haïti et la République Dominicaine. By JEAN PRICE-MARS. 2 vols., Port-au-Prince, 1953. Collection du Tricinquantaire de l'Indépendance d'Haïti. Pp. 229, 335. Paper.

Contiguous neighbors are rarely good neighbors. Haiti and the Dominican Republic have not been, and are not now, an exception to this unhappy rule. The reviewer has seen a textbook used in Dominican schools which deplores the "Ethiopianization" of the Dominican Republic during Haitian "misrule" under President Boyer, 1822-1843. When the Dominican Republic overthrew Haitian domination in 1844 and appealed to the United States for recognition, one of its principal appeals was the allegation that it was a "white country." The author quotes the relevant passages from Manning. Haiti once more dominated its eastern neighbor from 1848 to 1855. When such presidents of the Dominican Republic as Baez sought annexation by United States, Haiti vigorously protested and prevailed upon the Dominican Republic to sign the treaty of 1874 by which the two Caribbean republics undertook "not to cede, compromise or alienate in favor of any foreign power either the whole or any part of their territories." But hostility has continued to this day, so much so that the author, a former ambassador to the Dominican Republic, feels justified in closing on the rather ominous note: "I should not like to be a prophet of misfortune. But, like Cassandra, I see a horizon darkened by storm-laden clouds."

Many of the facts in these two fascinating but disturbing volumes are well known to American students of Caribbean history. Most revealing is an analysis of French policy in the two republics, 1843-1844. The author quotes at length from the *Correspondencia de*

Levasseur y de Otros Agentes de Francia relativa a la proclamación de la República Dominicana, 1843-1844, published by the Dominican Republic in 1944. One finds here the familiar pattern of diplomatic, consular and military agents urging a more aggressive policy than the home government was willing to pursue. These agents wanted the French government to regain possession of Haiti for non-payment on the debt owed by Haiti and, failing this, to take advantage of the conflict between Haiti and the Dominican Republic to seize Samaná Bay. But Guizot, reluctant to subject the Anglo-French Entente to additional strains, rejected these proposals. Nowhere in the documents quoted is there concern about the United States. Our Monroe Doctrine is not mentioned even in the most precise formulation by Guizot of what may be called a "French Monroe Doctrine" in the island: "We could not permit any foreign power to assume in Haiti a role that we ourselves have no intention of reasserting or form there establishments that would ensure its domination. The independence of the Haitian state or states should be respected by all the powers as it is by France."

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BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND REFERENCE WORKS

Bibliografía de bibliografías colombianas. By GABRIEL GIRALDO JARAMILLO. Bogotá, 1954. Editorial Pax. Publicación de la Biblioteca Nacional. Illustrations. Index. Pp. 192.

Under the heading of "Bibliography in Colombia" the compiler in the first section sketches briefly the science and history of bibliography, Spanish origin of Colombian bibliography, Colombian bibliographers and contributions of foreigners to Colombian bibliography. This is followed by the listing of general bibliographies with brief comments on their usefulness in relation to Colombian imprints. The next section entitled "Catalogues of Libraries and Book Stores" lists also printed indexes and calendars of archives both Colombian and foreign which have Colombian holdings. Under the title "Bibliographies by Subject Matter" are listed those in the fields of agriculture, fine arts, library science, natural sciences, law, economics and statistics, education, ethnology (which is divided into general ethnology, ethno-botany, ethno-ornithology, aboriginal linguistics, Indian musicology, and somatology), folklore, geography, geology, grammar and philology, history, ecclesiastical history, the printing press, literature, medicine, music, odontology, the religious orders (Augustinian, Dominican, Franciscan and Jesuit), journalism, official publications,