

lin D. Parker, *The Central American Republics* (Oxford University Press, 1964) or Mario Rodríguez, *Central America* (Prentice Hall, Inc., 1965), one must add that this collection of rather unrelated items presents little that is new or significant. The historical value of the work would be enhanced immeasurably with a good introduction or preface, a good bibliography (copyright date and publisher are both lacking), as well as significant documentation in each of the accounts. This reviewer found no mention of the author in such standard works as *Diccionario de la literatura latinoamericana: América Central* or *Who's Who in Latin America*. Who is Víctor Cáceres Lara—statesman, amateur historian, professional, or litterateur? The *Handbook of Latin American Studies, 1952* does carry a short review of another work of his, *Humas*, containing seventeen accounts of violence, ignorance, and misery in dramatic, touching style. Much the same could be said for the sixty-four articles of *Fechas de la historia de Honduras*.

St. Olaf College

CLIFFORD A. HAUBERG

*Martí. Ciudadano de América.* By CARLOS MÁRQUEZ STERLING. New York, 1965. Las Américas Publishing Company. Pp. 419.

There is no definitive biography of José Martí despite the many which have appeared in the past fifty years, but Carlos Márquez Sterling's *Martí. Ciudadano de América* is one of the better works. Obviously a labor of love, it presents a distinguished account of Martí's life giving equal treatment to the early formative years and to the more commonly studied later years.

Márquez Sterling, a leading figure in the Cuban exile movement, is incensed over Premier Fidel Castro's adoption of Martí as a figure in the revolutionary movement. Accordingly his biography of Martí concludes with an impassioned attack on Castro and other

supporters of the present Cuban government who have in Márquez Sterling's view "attempted to adulterate Martí" (p. 406). The author takes Castro to task for making Martí into a Marxist and argues that "Martí is a dedicated enemy of totalitarianism . . . , a fighter who never would have become affiliated with Marxism" (p. 407).

Some may quibble with Márquez Sterling for his polemic argument on this point, but the issue has been raised by Castro himself and deserves debate. Márquez Sterling's book is marred, however, by the lack of footnotes and bibliographical data, which raises doubts about the sources of some of the author's quotations from Martí and other writers. Moreover, there are numerous pieces of conversation attributed to Martí and to others which may represent what Márquez Sterling believes the individuals would have said but do not in fact have any historical basis. Despite these reservations about the book it is important to note that the biography is a valuable new look at Martí and includes fresh material on his early life.

The Christian Science Monitor

JAMES NELSON GOODSSELL

*Andanzas de América.* By RODOLFO LUZARDO. Caracas, 1962. Editorial Sucre. Notes. Index. Pp. 150. Paper.

This is a scathing indictment of United States policy in Latin America during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries by a Venezuelan author. Although there is nothing new in Luzardo's diatribe against "Wall Street Dollar Diplomacy," it does reflect the indignation of a scholarly Latin American who basically admires the values and dignity of the United States.

In a series of essays ranging from the Monroe Doctrine to the Alliance for Progress, Luzardo softens his attack by noting the numerous occasions when outstanding United States public figures rose to the defense of Latin America in the face of American aggression. Luzardo also admonishes his readers that not only the United States