

sentative of the thirteen authors chosen (Martí, Díaz Mirón, Gutiérrez Nájera, Casal, Silva, Darío, Jaimes Freyre, Nervo, González Martínez, Valencia, Lugones, Herrera y Reissig, and Chocano). Only Nervo seems to be over-represented and in indirect proportion Martí is somewhat underrepresented, given the creative worth and comparative contribution of each.

Professor Castillo's synoptic resúmenes of the poets are keenly done. The bibliographies of *obras principales* and the critical source materials which precede the selections afford the reader a concrete basis for meaningful further study. In short, this is a fine anthology finely made, and as such it is a credit both to Professor Castillo and to Blaisdell's printers.

J.P.D.

The United States and the Caribbean.

Rev. ed. By DEXTER PERKINS. Cambridge, Mass., 1966. Harvard University Press. American Foreign Policy Library. Map. Appendices. Index. Pp. xiii, 197. \$4.75.

Perkins has brought up to date (1965) the excellent little survey which he wrote about twenty years ago. He has kept at least a third of the original material, but instead of simply tacking on new sections dealing with the postwar Caribbean, he has eliminated or greatly condensed the part of the older edition which covered the Good Neighbor period. The chapters on the geographical background and the social structure of the area are relatively little changed, as is the account of early United States-Caribbean relations. Naturally the sections on politics and recent diplomatic relations had to be completely overhauled. Perkins' treatment of economic problems is more sophisticated in this edition, and there is a new, balanced account of the influence of the United Fruit Company. He has sharpened the focus of many generalizations in the original edition and introduced many details and statistics—occasionally too many—into the text, partly by eliminating some tables.

The author's attitude toward Caribbean problems remains much the same as before: cautious optimism. However, he is more disapproving about the role of the army in Caribbean politics and, of course, more alert to the role of Communism. (In the earlier edition the only index entry on the subject was "Communism, aversion to in Caribbean countries.") His handling of Castro is curiously inconclusive, for in the chapter on Caribbean politics he defers consideration of the Cuban leader until later and treats him in detail only as a force in United States-Caribbean relations. Possibly the editors of the series contemplate a separate volume on Cuba. This might be a good idea, but Fidel also belongs in any volume dealing with the broader area. To discuss the Caribbean without him would be like trying to produce *Hamlet* without Hamlet. (Originally reviewed in May 1948.)

D.M.P.

The Ordeal of Samar. By JOSEPH L. SCHOTT. Indianapolis, 1964. Bobbs-Merrill Company. Illustrations. Map. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xiii, 302. \$4.50.

Popular military histories seldom satisfy professional historians. Joseph L. Schott's account of the American effort to "pacify" the Philippine island of Samar in 1901-1902 is no exception to the rule. This does not mean that the author failed to achieve his purpose. His book successfully recaptures the prelude, the horrors, and the aftermath of an obscure campaign. Part I recounts in grim detail the massacre of Company C, Ninth Infantry at Balangiga. Part II vividly describes the punitive tactics of United States troops seeking vengeance for that tragic affair. Part III retraces the ordeal of marine Major L. W. T. Waller before a military court in Manila. The treatment adds up to an able literary defense of a courageous field commander victimized by politics and public opinion.

But the careful reader emerges with more questions than answers. Is Schott