

well as Chinese and Philippine indentured laborers) offer a wealth of information about human relations, social mores, magico-religious practices, and plantation discipline and management. There are particularly valuable accounts of relations between the creole (Cuban-born) and African Negroes and of the divisions that existed within the latter, not to mention those that separated the white creoles, the peninsulares, the Canary Islanders, the orientals, and the Afro-Cubans.

Montejo's apparently uncritical acceptance of all Afro-Cuban magico-religious practices and beliefs such as the idea that Bozales could and did fly back to Africa, may raise some doubts about the accuracy and authenticity of his other observations. Still his attitude demonstrates the power and influence which such beliefs had and still have among all sections of the population. Montejo also shows a certain obsession with diet, health, and women without manifesting any desire to accept the usual responsibilities of providing for a steady mate and a family, but this reflects the rather simple and austere mode of living which this highly adaptable man was forced to lead in the Cuba of his time.

Generally Miguel Barnet, his editor, has done a good job of presenting the material. However, the reader is left somewhat confused about the role of the so-called guerrillas, who were not Mambises but apparently an amorphous group of Spaniards and Cubans of all races that harassed the countryside and the Cuban patriots in particular for their own immediate ends.

In the opinion of this reviewer it is regrettable that Montejo did not record his views on events such as the race war of 1912 and the Ley Morua, the Dance of the Millions, the Machado dictatorship, and the Batista and Castro eras, all of which were of momentous importance for Afro-Cubans. Such comments would have lent depth and perspective to Montejo's obvious dislike of United States interventionism and to the obvious disillusionment which he and many Mambí veterans felt upon seeing the Cubanidad of José Martí prostituted by the subtle racism of Estrada Palma, Menocal, *et al.*

Nonetheless, this autobiography is a valuable contribution to the historiography of modern Cuba.

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Genio y figura de José Martí. By FRYDA SCHULTZ DE MANTOVANI.
Buenos Aires, 1968. Editorial Universitaria de Buenos Aires.

Illustrations. Bibliography. Pp. 191. Paper. \$300.00 (Arg.).

The life and works of José Martí form the subject of more and more studies, as exiles and fidelistas argue over who better represents the great patriot's ideals. The exile M. Márquez Sterling's recent work exemplifies the polemic now being waged over Martí's grave. Here Fryda Schultz de Mantovani has attempted to give the reader a brief, objective summary of Martí's life as well as a sample of his work without becoming involved in contemporary political polemics.

The author commences her work with a chronology followed by a written summary of Martí's life. She then includes literary appreciations of Martí's work by Juan Ramón Jiménez and Rubén Darío. The selections that compose the bulk of her book include samplings from both the literary and political dimensions of Martí's works. She includes Martí's literary essays on Walt Whitman, Cecilio Acosta, and Alexander Pushkin, plus excerpts from *Ismaelillo* and *Versos Sencillos*. From Martí's many studies of life in the United States she has selected the essays "Brooklyn Bridge," "Celebration of the Statue of Liberty," and "Education in a Foreign Country," along with Martí's dispatches on the Washington Conference to *La Nación* of Buenos Aires. The book concludes with more appreciations of Martí's work and a comprehensive bibliography. The text is enhanced with artfully placed, attractive photographs.

Despite the quantity of material offered here, many aspects of Martí's work are absent. To be fair to the author one must admit the vast scope of Martí's *Obras completas*, which forces any anthologist to make difficult choices. Unfortunately, Fryda Schultz de Mantovani cannot adequately present both literary and political dimensions of Martí's writing. She places great emphasis on the literary, but omits most of Martí's important political programs. For instance, she mentions Martí's meeting with Antonio Maceo and Máximo Gómez in 1884, yet fails to cover the vital dispute between them over the future composition of the Cuban government, a dispute which led to Martí's temporary break with his fellow revolutionaries. Her selection of tepid dispatches on the Washington Conference is also disappointing. Much better would have been some of the penetrating letters written by Martí to the Argentine delegation or to his fellow Cuban, Gonzalo de Quesada; these give a much more intimate view into Martí's thoughts than the news dispatches.

In 1891 Martí served as the Uruguayan representative at the First American International Monetary Conference. According to his

biographer, Manuel Pedro González, he was instrumental in thwarting Secretary of State James G. Blaine's plan for hemispheric bimetallism; yet there is no mention of this important confrontation in the Mantovani anthology. The selections on life in the United States hardly begin to do justice to Martí as the foremost Latin American critic and interpreter of United States customs and attitudes in the 1880s. Also the author has unfortunately omitted excerpts from the Tampa speeches of 1892, "Con todos y para el bien de todos" and "Los pinos nuevos." Here Martí, the apostle of Cuban independence, outlined some of his most important programs including freedom for the blacks and the ideal so significant in today's Cuba; "Morir por la patria es vivir."

In summary, this book is a laudable effort to capsulize the life and work of Martí. Yet it can serve only those with the slightest and most superficial interest in the subject. The serious student must consult the biographies by Richard Gray, Jorge Manach, or Ezequiel Martínez Estrada.

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The Politics of Intervention. The Military Occupation of Cuba, 1906-1909. By ALLAN REED MILLETT. Columbus, 1968. Ohio State University Press. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 306. \$6.50.

This volume provides an excellent, thoroughly documented account of American policy during the second occupation of Cuba. Political interchanges between American officials are carefully analysed, with particular attention to personal attitudes and their basis. The book sets forth the dilemmas confronting Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Charles E. Magoon. These help to explain the reasons for their respective decisions and their personal influence on the course of the occupation. Roosevelt's soul searching and his desire to avoid intervention during the initial crisis are clearly indicated. The analysis of the techniques involved in the United States occupation and administration of Cuba is particularly valuable. In addition, the study sharply delineates the policy differences between American army officers and civilians in Cuba, and between these officials and their superiors in Washington, considering the effect of these disputes on the intervention.

While providing a clear description of United States policy making, the study analyzes the decisions exclusively from the American