

distinction as a valid or productive theoretical premise. Schiller and Maurer's essay about women in Dominica and Barbuda, for example, shows how household work brings together activities linking the public and the private, such as marketing, communications, networking, and religious activities. Barrow's research in Barbados shows that women view their involvement in agricultural work as an extension of social reproduction. Other topics include a critique of Wilson's respectability-reputation thesis, female participation in working-class Afro-Surinamese clubs and Cuban agricultural cooperatives, and the relationship between migration and the gender division of labor in Venezuela and Puerto Rico. The final four essays analyze the complexities of women's experiences in the labor force.

One of the book's main strengths, its truly pan-Caribbean nature, unfortunately also results in a frustrating lack of synthesis. The collection would have been stronger if the editor had included a substantive introductory review of the main intellectual and research issues related to the book's four sections. Certainly this would have been a difficult task, given the disjointed state of Caribbean research, but a worthy one. Considering the book's attempt to cover most Caribbean societies, it might also have been helpful to include a pan-Caribbean bibliography at the end.

In spite of these shortcomings, this book should be on every Latin Americanist's reading list. Most of the essays make significant contributions toward incorporating gender, ethnicity, and class into mainstream Caribbean research. The editor deserves credit for a remarkably inclusive collection. The book also represents an excellent mix of academic disciplines. The authors are an appropriately balanced group of senior and junior scholars, women and men, from Caribbean and non-Caribbean backgrounds. The variety of approaches, disciplines, and countries in this volume make it an excellent text for college courses dealing with gender and development, as well as for introductory and advanced courses on Latin America and the Caribbean.

FÉLIX V. MATOS RODRÍGUEZ, Social Science Research Council

Haiti and the United States: The Psychological Moment. By BRENDA GAYLE PLUMMER. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1992. Notes. Bibliographical essay. Index. xi, 303 pp. Cloth, \$45.00. Paper, \$18.50.

Brenda Gayle Plummer has followed up her admirable book *Haiti and the Great Powers, 1902–1915* with this survey of Haitian-U.S. relations since Haitian independence. In a well-written, carefully researched study, Plummer has made extensive use of U.S. diplomatic archives and a wide range of secondary literature. She deals not only with political and diplomatic relations between the two powers but also with economic and cultural links.

From the preindependence period until Toussaint L'Ouverture, U.S. busi-

nessmen were concerned with exporting manufactured goods to Haiti in exchange for coffee, sugar, and indigo. At the time of Haitian independence, in 1804, the United States was Haiti's major trading partner. Because of pressure from Napoleon, Americans ceased trading with Haiti, but soon resumed commercial links; because of hostility from the slaveowning states, the United States did not extend full diplomatic recognition until 1862. The prospect of black diplomats circulating in Washington was thought to encourage the emancipation movement among southern blacks. The United States was eager to displace British and French influence in the black republic and, in the later nineteenth century, to combat the growing power of German merchants.

Plummer discusses the moves in Washington to annex Haiti or secure a naval base in the country's northwest. As part of the policy of "dollar diplomacy," the U.S. government encouraged the National City Bank of New York to gain control of the Banque Nationale, replacing French financiers. Increasing intervention by Germany, France, and Britain during the first decade of the twentieth century and a general desire by the U.S. State Department to secure strategic control of the Caribbean led to the U.S. invasion of July 1915 and 19 years of occupation. A series of radically unstable Haitian governments provided an excuse for intervention, and it was the declared aim of the occupation to ensure in Haiti a stable climate that would encourage private investment from U.S. businesses.

In the occupation and postoccupation periods the United States played such a preponderant role in Haitian affairs that this book inevitably becomes a general history of the country. In recent years, U.S. involvement has continued to be a major factor in the country's political crisis. Although one declared aim of U.S. policy from the occupation on has been to create a small, efficient, professional, and nonpolitical defense force, Washington's actions have belied this claim and have contributed significantly to the military dictatorships of the post-Duvalier era. Curiously, it was the Duvalier dynasty that alone managed to bring the army under civilian control. It was the United States that supervised the 1986 handover of power to the military regime of General Henri Namphy and that poured millions of dollars into the country, strengthening the power and morale of the armed forces. The pathetic and humiliating withdrawal of U.S. and other UN personnel in the face of a few hundred demonstrators paid by the Haitian army is the direct result of Washington's policy in the post-Duvalier period.

The book ends rather abruptly with a reference to U.S. Senator Connie Mack's comments on the treatment of recent Haitian migrants. A brief concluding chapter, assessing the long-term course of Haitian-U.S. relations and the prospects for the future, would have added to the book's value. Nevertheless, the work is to be commended as scholarly, readable, and interesting; it also contains a useful bibliographical essay.

DAVID NICHOLLS, Littlemore Vicarage, Oxford