

This is an extraordinary achievement in breadth and detail, in narrative and analysis, in research and writing. Based on an extensive working of archival records in Spain and Cuba, the press of the period, and the vast secondary literature, these volumes clearly establish themselves as the definitive study on the subject.

That study spans the period 1800 to 1933, during which the very proposition of banditry underwent repeated transformations. If there is a weakness in the work, it is in the early chapters; the authors appear uneasy with, if not uninterested in, the years between 1800 and 1878. The treatment is episodic, not without importance but fragmentary. The authors seem unable to move the narrative along. The study of banditry during the Ten Years' War (1868–78) presents its own unique methodological and historiographical problems; these are kept more at a distance than engaged, acknowledged but not analyzed. It is curious that the authors chose to employ this periodization scheme, for these issues could have been adequately treated in the introduction. As it stands, the years 1800 to 1878, more than half the period included in the study, are treated in less than 75 pages, out of a total of more than 700 pages of text.

What follows, however, is simply magnificent work. The balance of the book presents a detailed discussion of the forms and sources of banditry in three distinct periods: the interwar years (1878–95), the war of independence and the U.S. intervention (1895–1902), and the early republic (1902–33). Attention is given to the lore of the most notable bandits—“El Rey del Campo,” Manuel García; José “Matagás” Alvarez Arteaga; and José Inocencio “Callo” Sosas, among others—but not at the cost of the social and economic circumstances under which banditry emerged, developed, and expanded. To their credit, the authors carry their account through the end of the Machadato; their analysis of the economic dislocation and depression of the 1880s and the links with the anti-Spanish campaign establishes a framework for discussing the depression of the late 1920s and early 1930s and the anti-Machado struggle. The role of banditry is noteworthy in both instances.

This study is therefore obligatory reading for students and scholars of banditry and Cuba. It also raises an intriguing question. The study of banditry in Cuba these past two decades has been almost exclusively the work of historians outside Cuba. It is not entirely clear why this subject, which has produced two monographs from the United States, one from France, and now this two-volume work from Spain, has not yet struck a responsive chord among historians in Cuba.

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Bibliografía haitiana en la República Dominicana. By ORLANDO INOA. Río Piedras: Centro de Investigaciones Históricas, Universidad de Puerto Rico, 1994. Notes. Index. 183 pp. Paper.

In the Dominican Republic, Haiti is a perennial topic of scholarly discussion. For a nation that obtained its independence from Haiti (on February 27, 1844) and that

shares with it the small island of Hispaniola, this fixation is nothing unusual. Since the nineteenth century, Haiti has been the object of hundreds of books, articles, and documents published in the Dominican Republic or by Dominican scholars overseas.

Orlando Inoa's new book provides an annotated compilation of the extensive bibliography on Haiti available in the Dominican Republic. This is the second in a forthcoming series of bibliographies called *Op Cit.*, published by the Centro de Investigaciones Históricas of the University of Puerto Rico. Inoa is a Dominican historian and sociologist who has also published *Estado y campesinos al inicio de la era de Trujillo* (1994), as well as articles on migration, peasant issues, and various historical topics.

This book lists 796 works published either in the Dominican Republic, by Dominican scholars overseas, or published abroad and available in Dominican collections. In the introduction, Inoa describes the main sources used in the compilation, as well as the library resources of the Dominican Republic; this portion by itself should be recommended reading for anyone planning to conduct library research there. Inoa also uses the introduction to sketch the history of Haitian-Dominican relations, along with a chronological review of the most significant publications and preferred research topics on that subject.

The main text is thematically divided into five chapters: the history of the Haitian-Dominican relationship, sociological issues, migration, the border, and general issues. The last chapter includes works that do not fit into any of the preceding chapters, as well as anonymous works and legislation (treaties, laws, and other documents). Some of the listings include brief annotations with more information on the item, its original place of publication, other pertinent publications, or simply anecdotal information. Finally, Inoa includes an annotated list of the periodicals used in the book, plus an author's index.

This volume is a valuable resource for any study of Haitian-Dominican relations and related issues. It provides a handy and quick reference to multiple sources, and it has the potential to become a standard reference.

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Trinidad Ethnicity. Edited by KEVIN YELVINGTON. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1993. Tables. Figures. Notes. Bibliographies. Index. viii, 296 pp. Cloth. \$31.95.

The nation of Trinidad and Tobago is one of the most demographically diverse countries in the world. This diversity is a direct result of the labor demands of plantation slave economy, the chief productive characteristic of which was monoculture. One byproduct of this socioeconomic system was a divided and diversified social structure with its own "internal dynamic," according to Sidney Mintz. This structure was pyramidal and disparate. Emancipation exacerbated population diversity as new groups—