

affairs under Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson. The author assigns the remainder of his work to an analysis of the Cuban-American antagonism from the viewpoint of the United States, Cuba, and the Soviet Union.

The author's thesis is that the danger of Castroite subversion in the hemisphere has lessened considerably but that official American policy still regards Castro as a menace, a stepchild of Moscow, and a violator of inter-American principles. In fact, as Professor Bender points out, the United States obdurately refuses to repudiate its hard-line policy toward Castro, though it has apparently relinquished plans to overthrow him, and clings to the policy of economic and political isolation despite evidence of Castro's inability to foment revolution or the Soviet Union's disinclination to exploit Cuba as a base for communizing the hemisphere.

In the final chapters the author applies his experience as a foreign service officer and political scientist in assessing the possibilities and costs of a Cuban-American rapprochement. To no one's surprise he concludes that ideological rigidity and previous policies will make it difficult for either side to make the first move. (In the most recent session of the Organization of American States, however, the United States privately indicated it would accept a Latin American move to remove the ban on Castro's government.) Major obstacles in any reconciliation are sugar, claims against the Castro government for seizure of property, the status of Guantánamo, and, of course, the proud, defiant, and vocal exiles in the United States who dream of returning to a Cuba *sans* Castro.

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LESTER D. LANGLEY

Great Britain and the Caribbean, 1901-1913: A Study in Anglo-American Relations. By WARREN G. KNEER. East Lansing, 1975. Michigan State University Press. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xvii, 242. Cloth. \$12.50.

This monograph will interest students of great power relationships in the Caribbean. Grounded in the appropriate manuscript records, it examines the development of British foreign policy in response to North American hegemony after the war with Spain. Professor Kneer rejects the view that British leaders eagerly turned over their commercial and financial interests to the benevolent protection of the United States. On the contrary, he shows that a large measure of hesitation and ambivalence marked their behavior.

The Foreign Office established a distinction between political and economic aims in the Caribbean. Though insistent upon an economic open door and equal protection for financial and commercial interests, British policymakers conceded political dominion to the United States and curried American favor. When such goals on occasion conflicted, Britain usually chose to preserve the special relationship with Washington, although President Taft's "dollar diplomacy" prompted a spirited defense of concrete interests. Professor Kneer understands the importance of economics but employs a non-Marxian model of explanation. The Foreign Office was something other than "the executive committee" of the capitalist classes. Still, Kneer acknowledges that a relatively small economic stake in the Caribbean facilitated a policy of political accommodation.

A volume such as this, composed largely of disparate, loosely connected episodes, required a high degree of conceptual integration. Though Kneer's line of argument on the whole is persuasive, his analysis isolates the Caribbean question from other, important issues. A fuller exploration of imperial relationships, the role of the Caribbean in them and the rivalry with Germany could have clarified why leaders in the Foreign Office so ardently desired to maintain an entente with the United States. Still, Kneer conveys a precise understanding of particular issues. His work will benefit specialists.

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MARK T. GILDERHUS

The United States and Chile: Imperialism and the Overthrow of the Allende Government. By JAMES PETRAS and MORRIS MORLEY. New York, 1975. The Monthly Review Press. Tables. Appendix. Notes. Pp. xvii, 217. Cloth. \$10.95.

In this book James Petras and Morris Morley attempt to describe relationships between the North American "imperial state" and multinational corporations which resulted in the downfall of the Chilean government in 1973. To describe such relationships without adequately defining the "imperial state" is difficult, but this does not dissuade them from the attempt. Lack of precise definition, however, severely limits the success of their argument.

"In today's world," they assert, "without the imperial state the multinationals stand as impotent giants" (p. viii). The authors would be well-advised to heed the words of Sancho Panza: "Pray look better, sir[s]; those things yonder are no giants but windmills. . . ." Like Don