

free trade, which could in turn be achieved only through political independence. Apparently some Yankee sailors hoped independence for Chile would result not only in expanded trade but also in the opportunity to introduce Protestantism into the land, thereby redeeming men from the lethargy, stupidity and disinclination toward business enterprise allegedly nourished by Roman Catholicism.

Pereira Salas finds an important cause of the independence movement in the enthusiasm for democratic institutions and more especially for free trade that Yankee contrabandists stimulated among numerous creoles. In this he harks back to Barros Arana, Vicuña Mackenna and Miguel Luis Amunátegui and is at odds with some of the more recent revisionist writers who have minimized the importance of U.S. influence.

University of Notre Dame

FREDRICK B. PIKE

The Genesis of Crown Colony Government: Trinidad, 1783-1810

By JAMES MILLETTE. Foreword by LEWIS E. BOBB. Curepe, Trinidad West Indies, 1970. Moko Enterprises. Map. Tables. Glossary. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xiv, 295. Cloth.

At first sight this book might appear to contain all the ingredients of a reviewer's nightmare—a new author, who is a politician as well as an academic; an unknown publishing house, in which the author has an interest, located in an obscure suburb; a study, based on a doctoral dissertation, of a short period in the history of a single small territory. A closer look, however, quickly dispels these apprehensions. Political implications are confined to a few lines in the preface. The local publication impressively vindicates its avowed aim of demonstrating that printing and book production of a standard suitable for scholarly work can be achieved in the West Indies; and the book itself proves to be a distinguished addition to the growing corpus of historical writing emanating from the University of the West Indies. Two features of the work are particularly impressive. In the first place, while bringing forward little material that is new on the socio-constitutional struggles of the early years of the British regime in Trinidad, Dr. Millette's penetrating critical analysis wrings much more meaning out of the old evidence, without ever going beyond the limits of legitimate historical inference. In the second place, the author argues at every point along the way in terms of the wider historical perspectives of the constitutional history of the British Empire and the

social history of race and slavery in the Carribean. The result is a historical study of real maturity.

Millette introduces his subject by describing the Spanish colony taken by the British in 1797 in terms of the consequences of the *cédula* of 1783, which inaugurated its first real development by facilitating the immigration of settlers from the neighboring French islands, and goes on to outline the interim military government and the peculiar amalgam of Spanish and English law which it tried to administer. The core of the book deals with the period of constitutional experiment and conflict between 1801 and 1803, which derived basically from the incompatibility between the not unnatural desire of new British settlers for legal and constitutional provisions similar to those of the other West Indian colonies and the presence of a larger group of non-British whites and even a larger free colored element in the population. The author sees the dramatic manifestation of this conflict in the quarrel between Thomas Picton and William Fullarton within the governing commission as embodying not only the clash between the ideas of authority and trusteeship which was to become a dominating feature of British imperial policy but also the opposing sociological attitudes of the 'liberal aristocrat' Fullarton and the 'poor white' Picton. Finally, the story is taken more briefly to 1810, when the decision against the assimilation of Trinidad to the old representative system can be seen as marking the genesis of the new alternative pattern of Crown Colony government.

University of Stirling,
Scotland

D. A. G. WADDELL

The Political Thought of Bolívar: Selected Writings. Edited by GERALD E. FITZGERALD. The Hague, Netherlands, 1971. Martinus Nijhoff. Index. Pp. x, 143. Paper.

As one who has also succumbed to the temptation to produce a Bolívar anthology, I am scarcely in a position to say there is no need for additional entries. Perhaps one of us should have chosen Mariano Moreno, or Toussaint l'Ouverture, or a cross-section of revolutionary leaders; but Bolívar would still continue to tower over the rest by the sheer power of his thought and of his style of expression. Nor can Professor Fitzgerald's anthology be said to duplicate any of the others available in English. The fact that it is frankly limited to "political thought" is not enough to make it distinctive, because virtually all Bolívar's significant writings are in some sense political. But it does