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Cooks day off

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COOKS' DAY OFF

After dishing out consecutive meals of pepper-pot, callaloo, rundown, migan, sancocho, and coo-coo, the *NWIG* bookcooks are weary and beg a respite. All else is here as usual; the only thing that's missing is the culinary metaphor.

Once again it is our sad duty to publish the year's Caribbeanist Hall of Shame. As always, we list those books that (as of press time, January 1997) have not been reviewed because the scholars who agreed to the task have – despite reminder letters – neither provided a text nor relinquished the books so that they could be assigned to someone else. (Rather than listing delinquent reviewers by initials alone as in the past, we indicate both initial and final letters here, in an attempt to forestall false accusations and protect the reputations of the innocent.) As in past years, these paragraphs may serve as a kind of backlist “books received.”

We regret our inability to publish a review article by S—n J—s-H—n covering four books on development economics: *Jamaica: Debt and Poverty* (Oxford: Oxfam, 1992, paper n.p.), by Claremont Kirton; *Financing Development in the Commonwealth Caribbean* (London: Macmillan, 1991, cloth US\$ 13.95), edited by Deslie Worrell, Compton Bourne & Dinesh Dodhia; *Caribbean Economic Development: The First Generation* (Kingston: Ian Randle, 1993, paper n.p.), edited by Stanley Lalta & Marie Freckleton; and *Public Finance in Small Open Economies: The Caribbean Experience* (Westport CT: Praeger, 1992, cloth US\$ 45.00), by Michael Howard. Nor do we have the review article on medical anthropology promised by P—l E. B—n that was to include *The Blessings of Motherhood: Health, Pregnancy and Child Care in Dominica* (Amsterdam: Het Spinhuis, 1994, paper NLG 47.50), by Anja Krumeich; *Disability and Rehabilitation in Rural Jamaica: An Ethnographic Study* (Ruther-

ford NJ: Fairleigh Dickenson University Press, 1992, cloth US\$ 39.50), by Ronnie Linda Leavitt; and *Healing the Masses: Cuban Health Politics at Home and Abroad* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1993, cloth US\$ 45.00), by Julie M. Feinsilver. We are also missing the long-awaited review by C—e B—f of six books on contemporary Cuba: *Fidel! Castro's Political and Social Thought* (Boulder CO: Westview, 1994, cloth US\$ 60.00, paper US\$ 18.95), by Sheldon B. Liss; *The Cuban Revolution: Origins, Course, and Legacy* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1993, paper US\$ 14.95), by Marifeli Pérez-Stable; *Back from the Future: Cuba under Castro* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1994, cloth US\$ 39.50), by Susan Eva Eckstein; *Return to Havana: The Decline of Cuban Society under Castro* (Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1994, cloth US\$ 19.95), by Maurice Halperin; *Fidel Castro and the Quest for a Revolutionary Culture in Cuba* (University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, 1994, cloth US\$ 35.00, paper US\$ 14.95), by Julie Marie Bunck; and *Contesting Castro: The United States and the Triumph of the Cuban Revolution* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994, cloth US\$ 30.00), by Thomas G. Paterson. And E—n S—I has never completed her review article on four books concerning the South Asian diaspora in the Caribbean: *Les Indes Antillaises: Présence et situation des communautés indiennes en milieu caribéen* (Paris: L'Harmattan, 1994, paper FF 140.00), edited by Roger Toumson; *Survivors of Another Crossing: A History of East Indians in Trinidad, 1880-1946* (St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago: U.W.I. School of Continuing Education, 1994, paper n.p.), by Marianne D. Soares Ramesar; *Transients to Settlers: The Experience of Indians in Jamaica 1845-1950* (Leeds, UK: Peepal Tree Books, 1993, paper £12.95), by Verene Shepherd; and *Nation and Migration: The Politics of Space in the South Asian Diaspora* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1995, cloth US\$ 32.95, paper US\$ 15.95), by Peter van der Veer.

Three double reviews have failed to materialize. P—r D—d F—r has not come through on *Towards a Transnational Perspective on Migration: Race, Class, Ethnicity, and Nationalism Reconsidered* (New York: New York Academy of Sciences, 1992, cloth n.p.), edited by Nina Glick Schiller, Linda Basch & Cristina Blanc-Szanton, and *Explanation in Caribbean Migration. Perception and the Image: Jamaica, Barbados, St. Vincent* (London: Macmillan Caribbean, 1992, paper £14.95), by Elizabeth M. Thomas-Hope. Nor has P—r L—h completed his assessment of *The Horrors of Slavery and Other Writings by Robert Wedderburn* (Princeton: Markus Wiener, 1991, cloth US\$ 34.95, paper US\$ 14.95), edited by Iain McCalman, and *Black Atlantic Writers of the 18th Century: Living*

the New Exodus in England and the Americas (London: Macmillan and New York: St. Martin's, 1995, cloth US\$ 39.95, paper US\$ 16.95), edited by Adam Potkay & Sandra Burr. The same must be said of K—h A—n S—e, who had agreed to review *The Primordial Image: African, Afro-American and Caribbean Mythopoetic Text* (New York: Peter Lang, 1993, cloth US\$ 63.95), by Ikenna Dieke, and *Self and Colonial Desire: Travel Writings of V.S. Naipaul* (New York: Peter Lang 1993, cloth US\$ 45.95), by Wimal Dissanayake & Carmen Wickramagamage.

Reviews of single books that have not been turned in include those on *Famiri Nanga Kulturu: Creoolse sociale verhoudingen en Winti in Amsterdam* (Amsterdam: Het Spinhuis, 1992, paper NLG 37.50) by Tijno Venema [L—o S—e]; *Santo Domingo y el Caribe: Ensayos sobre historia y sociedad* (Santo Domingo: Fundación Cultural Dominicana, 1994, paper US\$ 14.00), by Harry Hoetink [M—l A. V—s]; *'The Killing Time': The Morant Bay Rebellion in Jamaica* (London: Macmillan Caribbean, 1994, paper £13.95), by Gad Heuman [D—n R—m]; *Ik ben een gouden munt, ik ga door vele handen, maar verlies mijn waarde niet: Subjectiviteit en seksualiteit van Creolse volksklasse vrouwen in Paramaribo* (Amsterdam: Feministische Uitgeverij, 1994, paper NLG 44.50), by Gloria Wekker [E—a W—e]; *De geest van de Waraku: Kritieken over Surinaamse literatuur* (Haarlem: Zuid, 1993, paper NLG 35.00), by Michiel van Kempen [A—t B—k]; *European Encounters with the New World: From Renaissance to Romanticism* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1993, paper US\$ 12.00), by Anthony Pagden [J—y K—p]; *Come Back to Me My Language: Poetry and the West Indies* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1993, cloth US\$ 44.95, paper US\$ 15.95), by J. Edward Chamberlin [V—r C—g]; *Eric E. Williams Speaks: Essays on Colonialism and Independence* (Wellesley MA: Calaloux Publications, 1993, cloth US\$ 45.00, paper US\$ 16.95), edited by Selwyn R. Cudjoe [P—l S—n]; *A Question of Labour: Indentured Immigration into Trinidad and British Guiana 1875-1917* (London: James Currey, 1994, paper £35.00), by K. O. Laurence [M—i K—e]; and *Con valor y a como dé lugar: Memorias de una jíbara puertorriqueña* (San Juan: Editorial de la Universidad de Puerto Rico, 1994, paper US\$ 13.95), by Carmen Luisa Justiniano [M—a G—a-C—n].

Jean Stubbs, writing that her review of books on Cuban international relations had "slipped through a two-year net" while she was busy with other matters, had the courtesy to offer their return; it seems best at this point simply to list the six books here: *The Crisis Years: Kennedy and Khrushchev, 1960-1963* (New York: Edward Burlingame, 1991, cloth US\$ 29.95), by Michael R. Beschloss; *The Shattered Crystal Ball: Fear and*

Learning in the Cuban Missile Crisis (Savage MD: Rowman & Littlefield, 1992, paper US\$ 14.95), by James G. Blight; *The Missiles of October: The Declassified Story of John F. Kennedy and the Cuban Missile Crisis* (New York: Simon & Schuster, paper US\$ 14.00), by Robert Smith Thompson; *"Everything Within the Revolution": Cuban Strategies for Social Development Since 1960* (Boulder CO: Westview, 1993, paper US\$ 46.50), by Thomas C. Dalton; *Cuba after the Cold War* (Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1993, cloth US\$ 49.95, paper US\$ 19.95), edited by Carmelo Mesa-Lago; and *The Cuban Missile Crisis Revisited* (New York: St. Martin's, 1992, cloth US\$ 17.95), edited by James A. Nathan.

Although we solicited reviews from five Haitianists in succession, over a several-year period, none agreed to take on *In the Parish of the Poor: Writings from Haiti* (Maryknoll NY: Orbis, 1991, paper US\$ 12.00), by Jean-Bertrand Aristide, *Jean-Bertrand Aristide: An Autobiography* (Maryknoll NY: Orbis, 1993, cloth US\$ 18.00), by Jean-Bertrand Aristide with Christophe Wargny, *The Catholic Church in Haiti: Political and Social Change* (East Lansing: Michigan State University Press, 1993, cloth US\$ 28.95), by Anne Greene, *Politics or Markets? Essays on Haitian Underdevelopment* (London: Routledge, 1992, cloth £60.00), by Mats Lundahl, or *La République haïtienne: État de lieux et perspectives* (Paris: ADEC-Karthala, 1995, n.p.), edited by Gérard Barthélemy & Christian Girault. And none of the several people we asked was interested in reviewing Norman Girvan's *Working Together for Development: D.T.M. Girvan on Cooperatives and Community Development 1939-1968* (Kingston: Institute of Jamaica Publications, 1993, cloth n.p.), a compilation of his father's pioneering work about community development and nation-building from the 1930s to independence, or *Beyond the Tourist Trap: A Study of Sint Maarten Culture* (Amsterdam: Foundation for Scientific Research in the Caribbean Region, 1995, paper NLG 45.00), by M. P. Sypkens Smit, perhaps because – despite the massive recent development of the island – the book is based largely on twenty-year-old research, lending it a distinctly antiquarian flavor. German-language works for which we could not find reviewers include *Lateinamerika in der Politik der europäischen Mächte: 1492-1810* (Köln: Böhlau, 1993, paper DM 19.80), by Günter Kahle, which covers the Caribbean only peripherally, and *Kann Selbsthilfe-Wohnungsbau sozial sein? Erfahrungen aus Cuba und anderen Ländern Lateinamerikas* (Hamburg: LIT, 1993, paper DM 38.80), by Kosta Mathéy, much of which is devoted to housing problems in Cuba. And none of the several reviewers we solicited wanted to do *Black Ivory: The History of British Slavery* (London: HarperCollins,

1992 and Washington DC: Howard University Press, 1994, paper US\$ 19.95), by James Walvin, a curiously synthetic work written in popular language, whose narrative power is limited by its focus on British slavery.

We turn now to other recent publications which, for a variety of other reasons, are not being given full reviews.

Two recent reprints are particularly welcome: Barry Higman's classics, *Slave Population and Economy in Jamaica 1807-1834* and the nearly 800-page *Slave Populations of the British Caribbean 1807-1834*, have been reissued by The Press - University of the West Indies (both printed in 1995 and bargain-priced at US\$ 12.00 and US\$ 28.00, respectively); they should be part of every Caribbeanist's library. David Nicholls's *From Dessalines to Duvalier: Race, Colour and National Independence in Haiti* (London: Macmillan Caribbean, 1996, paper £13.95) has been reissued with a lengthy new "Preface to the third edition" by the author, which must be one of the last pieces he wrote before his death. An excellent new bilingual edition has been published of Juan Francisco Manzano's *Autobiography of a Slave / Autobiografía de un esclavo* (Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1996, cloth US\$ 34.95, paper US\$ 16.95) with a useful introduction by Ivan A. Schulman. An equally important edition of *The History of Mary Prince, A West Indian Slave, Related by Herself* (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1993, paper US\$ 10.95) has appeared, with an incisive introduction by Moira Ferguson. We note also a reprint of a classroom reader first published five years ago: *Caribbean Freedom: Economy and Society from Emancipation to the Present. A Student Reader* (Princeton: Marcus Wiener; London: James Curry; Kingston: Ian Randle, 1996, paper n.p.), edited by Hilary Beckles & Verene Shepherd. And there's a timely reprint of Hans Schmidt's 1971 study, *The United States Occupation of Haiti, 1915-1934* (New Brunswick NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1995, paper US\$ 15.95).

White on Black: Images of Africa and Blacks in Western Popular Culture (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1995, paper US\$ 20.00), by Jan Nederveen Pieterse, is the translation of a 1990 Dutch exhibition catalog that combines visual and verbal images in tracing the history of stereotyping. Lennox Honychurch's *The Dominica Story: A History of the Island* (London: Macmillan, 1995, paper £6.95) has appeared in a third edition, with the chapters on the island's pre-Columbian past and its recent history entirely rewritten. *Amerindians, Africans, Americans ... Three Papers in Caribbean History* (Kingston: Canoe Press, 1996, paper US\$ 18.00), by Gérard Lafleur, Susan Branson & Grace Turner, is the second edition of a slim volume more notable for its conception than for its contents – it consists of three papers presented at the 1992 Association of

Caribbean Historians conference printed first in English, then in Spanish, then in French. *Cold War Exile: The Unclosed Case of Maurice Halperin* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1995, cloth US\$ 29.95), by Don S. Kirschner, contains a chapter on Halperin's Cuban stay, including discussion of the research of his friends, Oscar and Ruth Lewis. *La arquitectura de templos parroquiales de Puerto Rico/Architecture of Parish Churches in Puerto Rico* (San Juan: Editorial de la Universidad de Puerto Rico, 1994, cloth US\$ n.p.), by Thomas S. Marvel & Maria Luisa Moreno, the second edition of a 1984 bilingual book by an architect and an architectural historian, is graced with lavish photos and drawings. *Peppers: The Domesticated Capsicums* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1995, cloth US\$ 65.00), by Jean Andrews, is an expanded edition of the bountifully illustrated 1984 work, adding a page on the Scotch Bonnet variety so prized by Caribbean dwellers. *You Alone Are Dancing* (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1996, paper US\$ 13.95), the prize-winning first novel by Trinidadian Brenda Flanagan, originally published in England by Peepal Tree Press in 1990, is a welcome addition to Michigan's growing list in Caribbean literature. *Black + Blues* (New York: New Directions, 1995, paper US\$ 9.95), by Kamau Brathwaite, is thoroughly revised from the 1976 Casa de Las Americas version, with many of the poems now appearing in the author's "video style" typography. And Richard Price's *Maroon Societies: Rebel Slave Communities in the Americas* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1996, paper US\$ 16.95) has been reissued in a twenty-fifth anniversary edition with a substantive new preface.

We note several new volumes on architecture, art, and artifact. Two stunning books feature Puerto Rican graphic art: Antonio Martorell's *el libro dibujado / el dibujo librado* (Cayey & New York: Ediciones Envergadura, 1995) is pure joy, and Teresa Tió's catalogue, *El portafolios en la gráfica Puertorriqueña* (XI Bienal de San Juan del Grabado Latinoamericano y del Caribe, paper, 1995), presents the best of the island's graphic work during the past half-century. *Tracing the Spirit: Ethnographic Essays on Haitian Art from the Collection of the Davenport Museum of Art* (Davenport IA: Davenport Museum of Art, in association with the University of Washington Press, Seattle, 1995, paper US\$ 29.95), by Karen McCarthy Brown, is more than a catalog; it includes interviews with artists and an illustrated essay on the wall murals that suddenly appeared in October 1994 to herald Aristide's return. The UCLA Fowler Museum of Cultural History declined to send us a review copy of the lavish 445-page catalogue edited by Donald J. Cosentino, *Sacred Arts of Haitian Vodou* (paper US\$ 59.00), so we simply mention that tome here

for the record. *Twintig jaar beeldende kunst in Suriname, 1975-1995 / Twenty Years of Visual Art in Suriname, 1975-1995* (Amsterdam: KIT Press, 1995, paper NLG 24.90), edited by Chandra van Binnendijk & Paul Faber, includes informative texts in English and Dutch that complement an excellent catalog of 100 color illustrations, prepared for the inaugural exhibition in the reopened Suriname Museum at Fort Zeelandia. *Van Punt en Snoa: Ontstaan en groei van Willemstad, Curaçao vanaf 1634, De Willemstad tussen 1700 en 1732 en de bouwgeschiedenis van de synagoge Mikvé Israël-Emanuel 1730-1732* ('s-Hertogenbosch: Aldus, 1994, cloth NLG 58.00), by Bernard R. Buddingh', is a painstaking reconstruction of the architectural growth and social history of Willemstad, focusing on the eighteenth century and the building of its most imposing structure, the Sephardic synagogue Mikvé Israël-Emanuel. From finely-carved commode chairs and canopied beds to mahogany marble-topped tables, the heavily illustrated *Furniture from Curaçao, Aruba and Bonaire: Three Centuries of Dutch Caribbean Craftsmanship* (Zutphen, Netherlands: Walburg Pers, 1995, cloth NLG 69.50), by Georgette E. Nije-Statius van Eps, documents how the better-off furnished their homes, and contains useful information on the furniture-makers. *The Monuments of Saba: The Island of Saba, a Caribbean Example* (Zutphen, Netherlands: Walburg Pers, 1995, cloth NLG 49.50), by Frans H. Brugman, is a scholarly historical survey, with a preservationist agenda, covering local architecture from the simplest dwellings to the Anglican church. *Het Fort op de Berg: Gedenkboek bij het tweehonderdjarig bestaan van Fort Nassau op Curaçao* (Assen: Van Gorcum, 1996, cloth NLG 39.90), by J. Hartog, is a justly slim commemorative volume chronicling the history of the fort, from the groundworks in 1796 to the visit of Princess Beatrix and Prince Claus, who ate lunch there in 1965.

Several bibliographies have come our way, though in these days of the Internet their utility may already be questionable. Marian Goslinga's *A Bibliography of the Caribbean* (Lanham MD: The Scarecrow Press, 1995, cloth US\$ 79.00), the most ambitious of the lot, is explicitly intended to continue the work begun by Lambros Comitas in *The Complete Caribbeana 1900-1975*. It contains 3600 unannotated entries – historical materials listed by century, reference materials by format, contemporary works by broad topic – all indexed by author, title, and geography. Non-fiction books in English, from the beginnings to 1992, are given preference. The entry for *NWIG* lists its previous publisher and sponsor and reverses its English/Dutch title to Dutch/English. Criteria for inclusion are not always clear: the 1992 abridgment/modernization of Stedman's *Narrative* is included but not the far more important 1988 critical edition on which it

was based. This is very much a librarian's – rather than a scholar's – set of categories, dependent on Library of Congress-type rubrics: Wilson's *Crab Antics* and Rodney's *The Groundings with my Brothers*, for example, are listed under "Minorities, Afro-Caribbeans," as if it were reasonable for Caribbeanists to view Afro-Providentians or Afro-Jamaicans as "minorities." And a number of major Caribbeanist books are nowhere to be found, for example Mintz's *Sweetness and Power*.

Four more Caribbean volumes in the Clio World Bibliographic Series, "principally designed for the English speaker," have appeared, all with annotations and generally useful subject categories. *Antigua and Barbuda* (Oxford: ABC-Clio, 1995, cloth US\$ 67.00), compiled by Riva Berleant-Schiller & Susan Lowes with Milton Benjamin, is scholarly and fair, but opinionated, and overall provides a lively, substantive introduction to the whole range of literature on these unequal sister islands. *Martinique* (Oxford: ABC-Clio, 1995, cloth US\$ 55.00), compiled by Janet Crane, a geographer currently enrolled in a graduate school of theology, includes French-language works, but the map listing "the most important towns" omits one of the largest (Le François) as well the sous-préfecture of Le Marin and substitutes the *quartier* of Grande-Anse for the *bourg* of Anses d'Arlet. The author's claim that "the overwhelming majority of Martiniquans now expect to go to France to study, work, or learn a trade" (xvi) is based solely on a questionnaire study of 138 teenage students published in 1983, and her claim that "Martinique remains under-researched" (xxix) may be put in perspective by the current joke that there are now two signs at Immigration: "Anthropologists" and "Others." And, against all evidence, she asserts that *békés* are "an overstudied group" (xxvii). Though understanding that the great bulk of Martiniquan tourism comes from France, she does not cite any of the major French guidebooks to the island. Indeed, there's a random, veering quality to the selections, whether anthropological, historical, or literary. Little recent work is here, despite the outpourings by Martiniquan, French, and other scholars and journalists on every aspect of local life. And there's not a single word about such Martiniquan literary stars as Patrick Chamoiseau or Raphaël Confiant. Under "Periodicals," nine are listed, not a single one published in or particularly concerned with Martinique (as opposed to the Caribbean more generally). One imagines that any of the dozen or so U.S. Ph.D. students who have been working in Martinique during the past few years could have done a better job. *St. Kitts-Nevis* (Oxford: ABC-Clio, 1995, cloth US\$ 62.00), compiled by Verna Penn Moll, a Virgin Islands former librarian, is at best spotty. Under "folklore," for example, there is no mention of Roger Abrahams (whose name is absent from the bibliography),

surely one of the most important folklorists of the Caribbean, much of whose fieldwork and publications centered on Nevis as well as St. Kitts. *St. Lucia* (Oxford: ABC-Clio, 1996, cloth US\$ 62.00), is compiled by Janet Henshall Momsen, a geographer who is a frequent visitor. Her entries on St. Lucian Creole do not include the only major dictionary of the language (Mondesir's 1992 621-page volume), but overall the work is serious.

Jo Derkx's *Netherlands Antilles and Aruba: A Bibliography 1980-1995* (Leiden: KITLV Press, 1996, paper NLG 50.00) is a thorough 4000+ item listing intended to complement Gerard Nagelkerke's 1980 compilation, which covered works from the seventeenth century to 1980. It includes books (monographs, novels, poetry, children's literature), articles, dissertations, and conference papers.

A slew of guidebooks have landed on our desks, almost all pedestrian. The trend seems toward an upscale market – perhaps the cruise ships take care of the rest. *Frommer's Bed and Breakfasts in the Caribbean* (New York: Macmillan Travel, 1995, paper US\$ 16.00), by Lucy Poshek, for example, features glossy photos reminiscent of the well-known *Caribbean Style*, and *Caribbean Connoisseur* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1995, paper US\$ 17.99), by Michele Evans, covers much the same coffee-table territory. Or again, there's *Frommer's Caribbean Hideaways* (New York: Macmillan Travel, 1995, paper US\$ 15.95), by Ian Keown, intended “to give you and your special someone ... that perfect island getaway – a beachfront bungalow with a hammock for two, a fabulous resort on an unspoiled beach, an intimate plantation-style inn ... maybe your own secluded island,” but by this seventh edition perhaps the reader won't be alone in having “discovered” these “romantic island inns ... usually revealed by word of mouth.” In general, the listed hotels aren't for the budget traveler – you and your very special someone will be set back \$300-400 for a single night's stay in these guidebooks' favorite Martiniquan retreat. There are few surprises in *Fodor's 97 Caribbean* (New York: Fodor's Travel Publications, 1996, paper, US\$ 18.50) or *Fodor's Affordable Caribbean* (New York: Fodor's Travel Publications, 1995 2nd edition, paper, US\$ 16.50), which seems to be a knock-off of the more general book; it provides the names of hotels and restaurants and such factoids as “Many Martinicans speak Creole, a mixture of Spanish and French.” *Fodor's Exploring the Caribbean* (New York: Fodor's Travel Publications, 1996 2nd edition, paper, US\$ 19.95) adds a few cultural and historical pages – “Focus on Rastas,” “Focus on Spices,” “Focus on Caribbean music” – well-meaning soundbites mixed into the standard medley. *Frommer's 96 Caribbean* (New York: Macmillan, 1995, paper US\$ 18.95), by Darwin Porter assisted by Danforth Prince, is the usual

telephone-book-like compendium, with highly selective, more or less correct information on hotels, restaurants, and beaches; we enjoyed learning that our own favorite late-afternoon walk takes place on one of the ten “best beaches in the Caribbean.” We feel compelled to point out, however, that the beach at Diamant, which Porter claims is “bright white” and “stretches for 6.5 miles,” has been the repeated subject of Édouard Glissant’s attentions (*Poétique de la relation*, 1990) precisely because of its seasonal oscillations between volcanic black and brightest white, and that its length, which we stroll down and back in an hour, is closer to a third that claimed by the guidebook.

Several niche-ier travel books. *Great Caribbean Family Vacations*, by Laura Sutherland (New York: St Martin’s Griffin, 1995, paper US\$ 12.95), tells how to vacation in the Caribbean with American children in tow – on cruise ships or on land. The main curiosity of *Insight Guides Caribbean: The Lesser Antilles* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1996, paper US\$ 22.95), edited by David Schwab, is the long historical introduction provided a decade ago for the first edition by Gordon Lewis, and brief sections by Maryse Condé, Neil Bissandooth, and Ian Randle; it’s a tad more literary, and more ironic, than most of the island guidebooks, though it too is sprinkled with howlers. Even niche-ier, *A Birder’s West Indies: An Island-by-Island Tour* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1996, cloth US\$ 40.00, paper US\$ 19.95), by Roland H. Wauer, is a serious book for devoted bird watchers.

Guide to Cuba (Old Saybrook CT: The Globe Pequot Press, 1995, paper US\$ 14.95), by Stephen Fallon, covers the island province by province, with up-to-date, detailed information on hotels, restaurants, and sights. Globe Pequot also distributes the more summary but otherwise similar *Cuba-Globetrotter Travel Guide* (London: New Holland, 1996, paper US\$ 9.95), by Andy Gravette. Meanwhile, *Cuba in Focus: A Guide to the People, Politics and Culture* (London: Latin America Bureau, 1995, paper £5.99), by Emily Hatchwell & Simon Calder, though it has nothing on hotels or beaches, provides a good introduction to social life and history – the sort of thing every casual visitor should read.

From Cadogan Island Guides (London: Cadogan Books), James Henderson’s *The Southeastern Caribbean: The Windward Islands* (1994, paper, £9.99) and *Jamaica & the Cayman Islands* (1996, paper £10.99) tout their “all-important sections on beach-bound Caribbean life” but include a lot of other standard tourist fare as well. Both *Guide to Belize* (Old Saybrook CT: Globe Pequot Press, 1994, paper US\$ 15.95 [first published 1988]), by Alex Bradbury, and *Belize Handbook* (Chico CA: Moon Publications, 1995, paper US\$ 15.95 [first published 1991]), by

Chicki Mallan, exude the friendly, low-pressure feel of Belize tourism; each has its strong points but Bradbury's is more often on target about matters cultural and historical.

We've seen three genuine travel books, as opposed to mere guides. In *Een Surinaamse ballade: 'Wel de snack maar niet de saus'* (Amsterdam: De Bezige Bij, 1995, paper NLG 49.50), writer Anil Ramdas and photographer Fred van Dijk recount a road trip from east to west, as part of a filmmaking project; this bittersweet account, whose photos as well as text drip with irony, might be seen as a more affectionate, equatorial version of Jamaica Kincaid's *A Small Place*. In *Kapotte plantage: Suriname, een Hollandse erfenis* (Amsterdam: Balans, 1995, paper, NLG 35.00), journalist John Jansen van Galen collects articles he's written for Dutch newspapers during the past twenty-five years tracing the somber history of Suriname's decline since independence. *The Weather Prophet: A Caribbean Journey* (London: Vintage, 1996, paper, £6.99), by Lucretia Stewart, though fixated on the Fanonesque theme of black Caribbean men's predilections for white women (in Sparrow's inimitable prose, "He cook up one and he eat one raw, Them taste so good he wanted more") is one woman's account of a couple of eventful months bumming around the Lesser Antilles.

A number of recent books, though devoted mainly to other topics, contain materials on the Caribbean. *Monsters, Tricksters, and Sacred Cows: Animal Tales and American Identities* (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1996, cloth US\$ 45.00), edited by A. James Arnold, includes several essays on Afro-Caribbean tales, one on Caribbean Hindu mythology, and an afterword by Derek Walcott. *"We Specialize in the Wholly Impossible": A Reader in Black Women's History* (Brooklyn NY: Carlson Publishing, 1995, paper US\$ 24.95), edited by Darlene Clark Hine, Wilma King & Linda Reed, has three brief essays on the region. Judie Newman's richly textured *The Ballistic Bard: Postcolonial Fictions* (London: Arnold, 1995, cloth US\$ 49.95, paper US\$ 16.95) counts V. S. Naipaul and Jean Rhys among those postcolonial writers who participate in what she sees as a particularly subversive form of intertextuality. In *Cinemas of the Black Diaspora: Diversity, Dependence, and Oppositionality* (Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1996, cloth US\$ 49.95, paper US\$ 19.95), edited by Michael T. Martin, some 40 pages out of more than 500 cover the Caribbean, mainly the French Antilles and Cuba. And three of the thirteen chapters in *Subversive Women: Women's Movements in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean* (London: Zed Books, 1995, cloth US\$ 59.95, paper US\$ 22.50), edited by Saskia Wieringa, deal with the (Anglophone) Caribbean. *The Reordering of Culture: Latin America, The Caribbean and Canada in the Hood* (Ottawa: Carleton

University Press, 1995, paper n.p.), a large collection of diverse essays in English and French edited by Alvina Ruprecht & Cecilia Taiana, celebrates the development of a "new American neighborhood," stressing the interconnectedness of cultural production and the expression of shifting identities throughout the Americas. *De boomstam en de krokodil: Kwesties van ras, cultuur en wetenschap* (Amsterdam: Van Genneep, 1995, paper NLG 42.90), by Mineke Schipper, is mainly concerned with African writers but makes brief trans-Atlantic excursions to Suriname and the French Antilles. *History, Power, and Identity: Ethnogenesis in the Americas, 1492-1992* (Iowa City: University of Iowa Press, 1996, paper US\$ 15.95), a fine collection edited by Jonathan D. Hill, contains Caribbeanist essays by Kenneth Bilby, Neil Whitehead, and Susan Staats. "Return" in *Post-Colonial Writing: A Cultural Labyrinth* (Amsterdam & Atlanta GA: Rodopi, 1994, paper NLG 60.00, US\$ 40.00), edited by Vera Mikhailovich-Dickman, which treats works by Salman Rushdie and various South African and Australian writers, also explores Caribbean texts through essays by Wilson Harris, Olive Senior, and others. In *The Island as Site of Resistance: An Examination of Caribbean and New Zealand Texts* (New York: Peter Lang, 1995, cloth US\$ 45.95), Dorothy F. Lane's Caribbean attentions focus on work by Jean Rhys, Phyllis Shand Allfrey, John Hearne, and Derek Walcott. *Snow on the Cane Fields: Women's Writing and Subjectivity* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1996, paper US\$ 19.95), by Judith L. Raitskin, is a more theoretically ambitious exploration of four Creole women writers, two from South Africa plus Jean Rhys and Michelle Cliff, "pursuing a feminist approach to questions of national, political, and racial identity." Sidney W. Mintz's essays in *Tasting Food, Tasting Freedom: Excursions into Eating, Culture, and the Past* (Boston: Beacon Press, 1996, cloth US\$ 22.00), though intended for a general non-Caribbeanist readership, draw inevitably on his island experiences. Finally, a recent work about maroon societies in Brazil, *Liberdade por um fio: Historia dos quilombos no Brasil* (São Paulo: Companhia das Letras, 1996, paper n.p.), edited by João José Reis & Flávio dos Santos Gomes, contains important comparative materials for Caribbeanists.

We've seen several contributions to the study of Caribbean musics. *Music and Black Ethnicity: The Caribbean and South America* (Coral Gables FL: North-South Center, University of Miami, 1994, paper US\$ 24.95), edited by Gerard H. Béhague, is an excellent collection of papers first presented at a 1992 conference: the Caribbean chapters cover music and identity in Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, Cuba, and Haiti. We've received two contributions to Suriname music history and performance. *Surinam: Kaseko Music Melodies* (Delft: Ronald Snijders, 1996,

paper n.p.), by Ronald Snijders, presents 180 kaseko melodies spanning the twentieth century, in musical notation, with Dutch and English commentary. And *Kid Dynamite: De legende leeft* (Amsterdam: Uitgeverij Jan Mets, 1995, paper NLG 22.50), by Herman Openneer, is devoted to one of Suriname's music greats, the versatile jazzman Kid Dynamite, whose life, from the 1930s "Negro clubs" of Amsterdam to his pioneering role in "world music" in the 1950s, reveals much about the social history of the Netherlands. And in *Bob Marley: Spirit Dancer* (New York: W.W. Norton, 1995, cloth US\$ 35.00), photographer Bruce W. Talamon presents an album of vivid black-and-white images.

Three conference volumes have come to our attention. *Born out of Resistance: On Caribbean Cultural Creativity* (Utrecht: ISOR Publications, n.d. [1996], paper NLG 49.00), edited by Wim Hoogbergen, presents – after a very poorly translated introduction – a sometimes rewarding but on the whole inconsistent collection of thirty-eight brief papers, in several languages, from a 1992 conference. *Jamaica: Preparing for the Twenty-First Century* (Kingston: Ian Randle for the Planning Institute of Jamaica, 1994, cloth n.p.), edited by Patsy Lewis, collects papers from another 1992 conference. *The Future Status of Aruba and the Netherlands Antilles* (Oranjestad, Aruba: Fundacion Pa Informacion y Investigacion, 1994, paper n.p.), edited by Armando Lampe, is based on a 1994 conference, and includes a useful bibliography.

A number of lexicographic studies should be mentioned. Naomi Glock and the Summer Institute of Linguistics have produced the excellent 366-page *Holansi-Saamaka Wöutubuku (Nederlands-Saramaccaans Woordenboek)* (Paramaribo: Evangelische Broedergemeente, 1996, paper n.p.), a unidirectional dictionary from Dutch to Saramaccan that has been several decades in the making. The *Woordenlijst / Wordlist: Sranan-Nederlands, Nederlands-Sranan, English-Sranan. Met een lijst van planten- en diereennamen / With a list of plant and animal names* (Paramaribo: VACO, 1995, paper n.p.), compiled by the Stichting Volkslectuur Suriname, is the third edition of this important though still incomplete work. In *Papiaments beginnerscursus: Dòspak'i boka* (Zutphen, Netherlands: Walburg Pers, 1994, paper NLG 89.50), Florimon van Putte & Igma van Putte-de Windt present a practical course, complete with a cassette, for Dutch people wishing to learn Papiamentu. An important volume for language historians – *Criolisches Wörterbuch [1767/68]*, by Christian Georg Andreas Oldendorp, edited by Peter Stein, with *Vestindisk Glossarium*, by "J.C. Kingo," edited by Hein van der Voort (Tübingen: Max Niemeyer, 1996, paper DM 128) – presents what may be the earliest Creole dictionary, Oldendorp's 1767/68 work on Neger-hollands compiled in the Danish West Indies, and

a contemporary Danish-Neger-hollands glossary; the modern introductions and analyses are in German. *Language Reclamation: French Creole Language Teaching in the UK and the Caribbean* (Clevedon UK: Multilingual Matters, 1996, cloth US\$ 49.00), by Hubisi Nwenmely, concerns the roughly 15,000 people in the United Kingdom who have origins in Dominica and St. Lucia and the attempts to reverse the loss of Creole through special classes for their children. In the foreword to their new edition of Maurice Barbotin's *Dictionnaire du créole de Marie-Galante* (Hamburg: Helmut Buske, 1995, paper DM 78.00), Annegret Bolée and Robert Chaudenson successfully justify their decision to publish it in its original form. In a related work of sociolinguistics, *Langues et société aux Antilles: Saint-Martin* (Paris: Maisonneuve et Larose, 1994, paper FF 95.00), Pierre Martinez analyzes "the complex diglossia" of the French side of Saint-Martin, where vernacular "island" English is the first language of most people, French the language of the state and education, and standard English a second (or third) language for many residents.

We note a number of miscellaneous social science works. Malcolm Cross's dissertation for the University of Utrecht, *Ethnic Pluralism and Racial Inequality: A Comparison of Colonial and Industrial Societies* (Utrecht: European Research Centre on Migration and Ethnic Relations, 1994, paper n.p.), reworks a number of his previously published articles on the nature of inequality in Trinidad, Guyana, and the United Kingdom. *Inside Babylon: The Caribbean Diaspora in Britain* (New York: Verso, 1993, cloth US\$ 59.95, paper US\$ 18.95), edited by Winston James & Clive Harris, is a fine collection of engagé essays. In *Alternatives to Independence: Explorations in Post-Colonial Relations* (Aldershot UK: Dartmouth, 1995, cloth US\$ 62.95), Helen M. Hintjens adds another to her publications about the "specialness" of French cases of decolonization-by-integration, treating Martinique, Guadeloupe, and Guyane among her examples, always against the backdrop of decolonization in the British Empire. Criminologist Bernard Headley draws on his series of 1988 *Gleaner* articles to expand his ideas on the nature of the problem, and on prospects for greater social justice, in *The Jamaican Crime Scene: A Perspective* (Washington DC: Howard University Press, 1996, paper n.p.). *Essays on Youth in the Caribbean* (Barbados: Institute of Social and Economic Research, 1995, paper n.p.), by sociologists Linden Lewis and Richard C. Carter, presents preliminary findings from ISER's study of Barbadian youth. Paul Vedder's *Antilliaanse kinderen: Taal, opvoeding en onderwijs op de Antillen en in Nederland* (Utrecht: Jan van Arkel, 1995, paper NLG 29.50) represents a more fleshed-out study of Antillian youth in the Netherlands. *El Barrio Gandul: Economía subterránea y*

migración indocumentada en Puerto Rico (Santurce PR: Universidad del Sagrado Corazón & Caracas: Editorial Nueva Sociedad, 1995, paper n.p.), by Jorge Duany, Luisa Hernández Angueira & César A. Rey, focuses on some of the estimated 20,000 illegal immigrants from the Dominican Republic presently in Puerto Rico. And *Havana-Miami: The US-Cuba Migration Conflict* (Melbourne: Ocean Press, 1996, paper US\$ 9.95), by Jesús Arboleya, presents a Cuban overview of the 1994 migration conflict, set within the broader context of U.S.-Cuban relations.

Several historical works. Clare Midgley's *Women Against Slavery: The British Campaigns 1780-1870* (London: Routledge, 1992, paper US\$ 18.95) fills an important void and joins an increasing number of works that feature the Stedman-Blake image, "Europe Supported by Africa & America," on the cover. *The Other Middle Passage: Journal of a Voyage from Calcutta to Trinidad, 1858* (London: Hansib, 1994, paper £3.95), by Ron Ramdin, provides an introduction to the facsimile of Captain Swinton's diary of the notorious voyage of the "Coolie ship" *Salsette*, during which only 199 of 324 emigrants survived. *In Search of St. Martin's Ancient Peoples Prehistoric Archaeology / A la recherche des peuples anciens de St. Martin* (Philipsburg, St. Martin: July Tree Books, House of Nehesi, 1995, paper US\$ 10.00), by Jay B. Havisser, is a slim bilingual publication, intended for high-school students. The contents of Gabriel Entiope's doctoral thesis (Université de Paris X-Nanterre, 1994) are somewhat more miscellaneous than is implied in his title, *La danse dans le vécu de l'esclave caribéen (XVIIè-XIXè siècles). Contribution au problème de la résistance des Nègres*; it arrived along with a photocopy of a book cover for *Nègres, danse et résistance: la Caraïbe du XVIIè au XIXè siècle* (Paris: L'Harmattan, n.d., n.p.), which we presume to be its commercial cousin. In a booklet intended to chronicle "a forgotten page" in Aruba's history, '*Slaven zonder plantage*': *Slavernij en emancipatie op Aruba, 1750-1863* (Oranjestad: Charuba, 1996, paper n.p.), Luc Alofs gives a brief summary of slavery in Aruba. *De Slavenparochie van Curaçao rond het jaar 1750: Een demografie van het Katholieke volksdeel* ([Curaçao]: Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology of the Netherlands Antilles, 1995, paper n.p.), by R.H. Nooijen, presents a demographic snapshot based on Church archives. *Tituba, Reluctant Witch of Salem: Devilish Indians and Puritan Fantasies* (New York: New York University Press, 1996, cloth US\$ 24.95) is Elaine G. Breslaw's revisionist account of the Salem witch trials, centering on the identification of Tituba not as an African-Barbadian slave (as previous authors, including most recently Maryse Condé, would have it) but rather as a South American Indian from

the mainland, who grew up as a slave in Barbados and later came to New England with her master.

As for goings-on in Suriname, the most recent report of Moiwana⁸⁶, *Human Rights in Suriname, 1992-1994: Annual Report* (Utrecht: Netherlands Institute of Human Rights, 1994, paper n.p.), covers a relatively quiescent period, just before the increasing depredations of multinational logging and mining companies began making a mockery of Suriname's stated commitments to the rights of its Amerindian and Maroon populations. J. Vernooij's brief *Recht voor een, recht voor allen: Grondrechten in Suriname* (Paramaribo: Stichting Wetenschappelijke Informatie, 1995, paper n.p.) chronicles some of these more recent developments and attempts at resistance. But the most important single source on what is happening to Suriname's forests and its Amerindian and Maroon populations is Marcus Colchester's *Forest Politics in Suriname* (Utrecht: International Books, in cooperation with the World Rainforest Movement, 1995, paper n.p.), which presents the kind of background material that anyone undertaking dealings with Suriname – research, business, or pleasure – ought to study with care. In an autobiographical work entitled *In triplo* (Amsterdam: In de Knipscheer, 1995, cloth NLG 39.50), Hugo Pos looks back on his life as Surinamer, Nederlander, and Jew – including his boyhood in Suriname, his return for a colonial decade in mid-life as judge and attorney-general, and his thoughts on the political events of the 1980s. And Gert Oostindie sends this report on a recent piece of Surinamiana that we have not seen: "In *Herinneringen aan de toekomst van Suriname* (Amsterdam: De Arbeiderspers, 1996, paper NLG 29.90), former politician André Haakmat presents his reflections on Suriname politics. Published just prior to the May 1996 elections, the book was widely interpreted as Haakmat's (failed) attempt to return to the center of the political scene – once again close to former military leader Desi Bouterse, who invited him back to Suriname from Amsterdam to act as vice-MP in 1980, but ousted him barely two years later."

We have received several miscellaneous Francophone publications. "*Rue Cases-Nègres*": *Du roman au film (étude comparative)*, by Sylvie César (Paris: L'Harmattan, 1994, paper n.p.) consists of a theoretically-heavy commentary on the changes between Joseph Zobel's 1950 novel and Euzhan Palcy's 1983 film, followed by a scene-by-scene comparison of the two and then the full dialogue of the film, transcribed from a video version. *Guyane à fleur des mots* (Vitry-sur-Seine: Editions Aguer, 1995, paper n.p.), by Hervé Vignes, is an odd little book that examines the uses of "nature" in the work of three novelists who used Guyane as a locale – Jean Galmot, René Gadjard, and Micheline Hermine. Indeed, the dust

jacket of Micheline Hermine's most recent novel, *La soeur d'Amérique* (Vitry-sur-Seine: Editions Aguer, 1994, paper FF 128.00), says that the author "born in the Pyrénées-Atlantiques, married a Guyanais," and the novel does use Guyane, as well as Chicago and the Pyrenees, as one of its several settings. In *Le Père Labat viendra te prendre...* (Paris: Maisonneuve & Larose, 1996, paper FF 120.00), Aurélia Montel offers a popular biography of the irrepressible diarist, in the form of a historical fiction. One of Martinique's leading politicians, Camille Darsières, has written the first part of a projected two-volume study of his early-twentieth century predecessor, *Joseph Lagrosillière, socialiste colonial: Les années pures (1872-1919)* (Fort-de-France: Désormeaux, 1995, paper FF 152.00). And Nelly Schmidt has compiled *La correspondance de Victor Schoelcher* (Paris: Maisonneuve & Larose, 1995, paper FF 130.00), which includes antislavery letters to Victor Hugo, Maria Chapman, and others.

The Caribbean literary scene has been active. Édouard Glissant's engaging *Faulkner, Mississippi* (Paris: Stock, 1996, paper FF 140.00), a highly personal voyage through Faulkner country, is often as revealing about the always errant "imaginaire" of Glissant as about the old master of Yoknapatawpha. In *Coming Coming Home: Conversations II* (St. Martin: House of Nehesi Publishers, 1995, paper n.p.), George Lamming presents two rich essays, "Western Education and the Caribbean Intellectual" and "Coming Coming, Coming Home"; they are preceded by an introduction by Rex Nettleford and followed by complete French translations. *Frontiers of Caribbean Literature in English* (London: Macmillan Caribbean, 1996, paper £13.95), edited by Frank Birbalsingh, is a wonderful book that begins with a Lamming lecture entitled "Concepts of the Caribbean" which defines "the external frontier of the Caribbean" in London, Amsterdam, Paris, New York, Miami, and Toronto, and then passes on to interviews with Lamming, Walcott, Andrew Salkey, Jan Carew, Sam Selvon, Roy A.K. Heath, Austin Clarke, Cyril Dabydeen, Dionne Brand, Jamaica Kincaid, Lorna Goodison, David Dabydeen, and Caryl Phillips. Maryse Condé and Madeleine Cottenet-Hage have edited *Penser la créolité* (Paris: Karthala, 1995, paper FF 150.00), a collection of insightful papers in French and English which were originally presented at a 1993 conference on the French Antillean (and Haitian) *créolité* movement. *If I Could Write This in Fire: An Anthology of Literature from the Caribbean* (New York: The New Press, 1994, cloth US\$ 24.95), edited by Pamela Maria Smorkaloff, presents an idiosyncratic choice of excerpts from mainly well-known works by Miguel Barnet, Simone Schwarz-Bart, Alejo Carpentier, Austin Clarke, Michelle Cliff, C.L.R. James, Ana Lydia Vega, Pedro Mir, and others. Don Burness mixes his own commentary with the

short fiction and poetry produced by Cubans fighting in Angola (and by Angolans about the Cubans) to produce a sensitive work, *On the Shoulder of Martí: Cuban Literature of the Angolan War* (Colorado Springs: Three Continents Press, 1996, paper US\$ 16.00).

Jamaica Kincaid's *The Autobiography of My Mother* (New York: Farrar Straus Giroux, 1996, cloth US\$ 20.00) deserves all the publicity that attended its appearance – its prose is luminous, gripping, relentless, and profoundly Caribbean. *The Sign of Jonah* (Sag Harbor NY: Permanent Press, 1995, cloth US\$ 22.00) is the first of Boeli van Leeuwen's novels to be published in English; the translation captures the often startling stylistic shifts of this seasoned Curaçao-born writer. In *Breath, Eyes, Memory* (New York: Soho Press, 1994, cloth US\$ 20.00). Edwidge Danticat offers a girl's-eye view of four generations of strong Haitian women; a year ago we praised her 1995 collection *Krik? Krak!*, and now backtrack to note that her first novel is equally impressive.

The French Antilles again offers up a bumper crop of imaginative literature. In *La savane des pétrifications* (Paris: Mille et une Nuits, 1995, paper FF 10.00), Raphaël Confiant (whose latest novel, *La vierge du grand retour*, we have not yet received), offers a mordant follow-up to his 1994 *Bassin de ouragans*, satirizing some of the more egregious aspects of Martiniquan modernization. Xavier Orville's most recent publication, *Moi, Trésilien-Théodore Augustin* (Paris: Stock, 1996, paper FF 95.00), a faintly García-Marquézian tale of a dictator in decline, seems rather stale and derivative. Martiniquan Roland Brival's *Le dernier des Aloukous* (Paris: Phébus, 1996, paper FF 129.00) may well be the most execrable novel we've read in some years – shameless sexploitation set in Guyane among the Aluku Maroons. Guadeloupean Gisèle Pineau, though a late starter in the *créoliste* ranks, is making up for lost time with two recent novels: *L'espérance-macadam* (Paris: Stock, 1995, paper FF 120), which won the Prix RFO du Livre and includes such inhabitual Antillais literary themes as wife-beating and the lyrical world of a Rasta community, and *L'exil selon Julia* (Paris: Stock, 1996, paper FF 120), which offers a child's-eye view of a France that isn't hers and of her roots in a Guadeloupe known largely through the words of her grandmother. Félix-Hilaire Fortuné has written an eighteenth-century plantation novel set in Martinique, *Soleil couleur d'encre* (Paris: Maisonneuve & Larose, 1996, paper FF 165.00). It is a special pleasure to note the publication of Gilbert Gratiant's *Fables créoles et autres écrits* (Paris: Stock, 1996, paper FF 160.00), with a preface by Aimé Césaire, a work that regroups more than seven-hundred pages of poems, essays, and tales – in French and in Creole – by this indefatigable pioneer of creole literature.

We simply note, as books received, several miscellaneous works not otherwise reviewed in our pages: *Crisis en succes in Suriname: Een onderzoek onder klein-agrarische en kleine en middelgrote (ambachtelijk-) industriële bedrijven* (Delft: Eburon, 1995, paper NLG 59.50), by Wilfried Ramon Roseval; *De política dominicana e internacional y desarrollo humano* (Santo Domingo: Instituto Tecnológico de Santo Domingo, 1995, paper n.p.), by Eduardo Latorre; *Haitian Democracy Restored 1991-1995* (Lanham MD: University Press of America, 1995, paper US\$ 28.50), by Roland I. Perusse; *Nederlandse slavenhandel (1621-1803)* (Utrecht-Antwerp: Kosmos-Z&K Uitgevers, 1994, paper NLG 24.90), by Willem Flinkenflögel; *The Greening of the Revolution: Cuba's Experiment with Organic Agriculture* (Melbourne: Ocean Press, 1994, paper US\$ 11.95), edited by Peter Rosset & Medea Benjamin; and *Island under Siege: The U. S. Blockade of Cuba* (Melbourne: Ocean Press, 1995, paper US\$ 7.95), by Pedro Prada. Two Elsa Goveia Memorial Lectures were published by the Department of History, University of the West Indies (Mona, paper, each J\$ 60.00): *Unspeakable Things Unspoken: Ghosts and Memories in the Narratives of African-American Women*, by Elizabeth Fox-Genovese (1993), and *Gendered Testimony: Autobiographies, Diaries and Letters by Women as Sources for Caribbean History*, by Bridget Brereton (1994).

Finally, even though it is cooks' day off, we should note receipt of two books for the kitchen. Carmen Aboy Valldejuli's *Puerto Rican Cookery* (Gretna LA: Pelican, 1994, cloth US\$ 19.95), written by "a daughter of one of Puerto Rico's most distinguished families," is apparently in its nineteenth printing (with the Spanish-language edition claiming to be in its 53rd printing). And *Traveling Jamaica with Knife, Fork & Spoon: A Righteous Guide to Jamaican Cookery* (Freedom CA: Crossing Press, 1995, paper US\$ 16.95), by Robb Walsh & Jay McCarthy, based on a frenetic two-week "food odyssey" around Jamaica, combines the skills of a food journalist and a Texas chef to record a number of appetizing recipes and related lore.

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