

National Education, continues this policy and extends the study of Bolívar to the public-school system of Venezuela.

Drawn up in the form of a work-book, the text includes a succinct biography of the liberator, but the major part of the book consists of "lessons." These lessons are divided into direct quotations from Bolívar's letters and speeches, events in the life of Bolívar as described by others, and questions for the pupils to answer. Interspersed are directions to teachers. One outstanding feature is the inclusion of an *ideario* at the end of each lesson upon which the class is to meditate. These include such famous sayings of Bolívar as "Nuestras discordias tienen su origen en dos copiosas fuentes de calamidad pública: la ignorancia y la debilidad," and "Es preciso que el gobierno se identifique al carácter de las circunstancias de los tiempos y de los hombres que lo rodean."

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*Mexico and the Fascist Menace.* By ALEJANDRO CARRILLO. (Mexico City: "La Impresora," 1940. Pp. 19.)

*The Second Six Year Plan and Avila Camacho.* By GENERAL HERIBERTO JARA. (N. p.: n. p., n. d. Pp. 19.)

*The Second Six-Year Plan. Mexico Builds. 1941-1946.* By the Mexican Revolutionary Party. N. p.: n. p., n. d. Pp. 144.)

*Partido de la Revolución Mexicana. Declaraciones del C. Gral. de División Heriberto Jara, Presidente del C. C. E. del P. R. M., Definiendo la Posición del Partido Frente a las Actuales Maniobras Políticas de la Reacción.* (N. p.: n. p., 1940. Pp. 15.)

*El General Antonio I. Villareal Repudia la Candidatura del General Almazán.* By the Centro Nacional Defensor de la Revolución. (Mexico City: "La Impresora," n. d. Pp. 31.)

*Homenaje al Glorioso Ejército Nacional.* By the Partido de la Revolución Mexicana. (Mexico City: "La Impresora," 1940. Pp. 34.)

*Mensaje del Señor Presidente a la Nación.* By LÁZARO CÁRDENAS. (Mexico City: n. p., 1940. Pp. 16.)

The Mexican presidential campaign of 1940 saw a flood of literature. The pamphlets cited above, distributed free, are mainly the publications of the Partido de la Revolución Mexicana, the government party which won the election. These pamphlets should be placed in historical collections for future reference, although the one by

Carrillo, editor of *El Popular*, the influential labor daily, could perhaps be used by speakers on present-day developments in Latin America. Lic. Carrillo, as one should expect, found the candidacy of Almazán a Fascist threat within Mexico. *The Second Six-Year Plan, 1941-1946*, as the published statement and platform of the Mexican Revolutionary Party, is certainly the most valuable of all these pamphlets, especially for the student of Mexican history. It contains the Second Six-Year Plan and the speeches and opinions presented at the national assembly of the party held in Mexico City in November, 1939. All of these publications as well as others, including campaign posters, are available by writing to the Executive Committee of the Partido de la Revolución Mexicana, Mexico City.

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*Legado Mambí. Formación, Odisea y Agonía del Archivo del General Máximo Gómez.* By GERARDO CASTELLANOS G. (La Habana: Ucar García y Cía., 1940. Pp. 86.)

In this booklet Dr. Castellanos makes a passionate plea for the publication and preservation of the papers of General Máximo Gómez who played a leading rôle in Cuban history during the last third of the 19th century. The author tells of the odyssey of these papers which serves as an example of what may happen to a collection of private manuscripts. The accumulation of the papers in war time, their deposit for twenty-two years in the National Archive, their return to the custody of the family, the disagreements of the children regarding their disposition, the appointment of commissions to arrange and publish them without the assignment of funds with which to operate, and the general indifference of the government as to their fate and ownership, are the episodes which make up the story. The collection comprises some 34,000 documents, including the diary of Gómez, which for many years have been kept in four cedar boxes. With funds provided by the Government in 1937 most of the records have been transcribed and are ready for editing and publication. It is estimated that when printed they will fill 60 volumes. The author believes that these papers will shed much new light on the revolutionary struggles from 1868 to the achievement of Cuban independence and on the men who participated in that period of history.

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The National Archives.