

grieved at her neighbors. This history, however, seems to be triumphantly slanted toward the future, while that of Paraguay still remains tied to the past. Both works can do much to make their respective countries better known, and respected, abroad.

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*Notes on Argentina's Bilateral, Compensatory Trade Agreements.* By HUGH BYRON CARNES. [Tulane University, College of Commerce and Business Administration, Division of Economic and Business Research. Publication Number 7.] (New Orleans: Tulane University Press, 1949. Pp. 76. Appendix. Paper.)

This pamphlet is a useful case study of a venture in foreign trade practices and policies which has as yet received little scholarly attention. Professor Carnes undertakes to describe in some detail the numerous bilateral trade and compensation agreements into which Argentina had entered up to November, 1948, and in an appendix he summarizes six additional agreements which were concluded up to the middle of 1949. The chief value of this study, however, is not so much in the descriptive material, which becomes outdated in a short time, as in the analysis and appraisal of the trade agreements from the viewpoint of their effects on the Argentine economy and their relation to the foreign trade policy of the United States and other nations.

A reading of this entire study provides a well-balanced economic analysis and critique of Argentine's trade and payments policies, although at a few points there are unqualified statements expressing an extreme view, uncritical reporting of arguments made by others, and offhand judgments which depart from the general standards of careful analysis.

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*Archivo del general Porfirio Díaz: Memorias y documentos.* Vol. VI. Preface and notes by ALBERTO MARÍA CARREÑO. [Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Instituto de Historia, Colección de obras históricas mexicanas, 3.] (Mexico City: 1950. Pp. 380. Paper.)

This sixth volume of the papers of Porfirio Díaz covers a brief but important period in the life of Mexico's future dictator-president. Covering only the first six months of the year 1868, the unfolding narrative of Díaz' life as revealed by the letters he sent and received demonstrates the completeness of his break with the Juárez regime. On January 25, Díaz took the definite step of asking for an extended leave of absence