

now hangs in the Museo Martiano in Habana.

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#### HONDURAS

*Historia financiera de Honduras. Informes de las Misiones.* Tegucigalpa. 1957. Banco Central de Honduras. Tables. Pp. 68, 52, 91. Paper.

This document is a republication of three reports on the economy of Honduras. One is a report by Arthur N. Young, entitled "Reforma Financiera en Honduras." This report, which concerned itself chiefly with the reform of the fiscal system, was submitted to the government of President Rafael López Gutiérrez in 1921.

The second report was prepared in 1943 by a group of experts loaned to Honduras by the United States government. The group consisted of E. M. Bernstein, John S. De Beers, A. T. Esgate, Norman T. Ness, and Robert Triffin. This report concerned itself chiefly with the possible organization and functioning of a proposed central bank.

The third report was prepared in 1950 by a group of experts from the International Monetary Fund: Javier Márquez, Paul Vinelli, Alexander N. McLeod, and Julio González del Solar. This report, also, primarily addressed itself to consideration of the organization and functioning of the central bank. It also contains a general survey of the economy of Honduras.

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*Honduras. A Problem in Economic Development.* By VINCENT CHECCHI & ASSOCIATES. New York, 1959. The Twentieth Century Fund. Foreword by AUGUST HECKSHER. Tables. Bibliography. Pp. 172. Paper.

This is a splendid addition to the small number of serious analyses of one of the least studied of the Latin American countries. Although based primarily on published data, the re-

search staff spent January-March, 1958 in the country, and the materials reflect the wisdom of this on-the-spot investigation. The book is undoubtedly the best single source for descriptive data on the land, people, transportation and communications, extractive and manufacturing industries, tourism, labor, public and private finance, and public development yet to be made available in English.

Whether the reader will like the recommendations of the book depends upon his ideological position with respect to the role of public and private investment in underdeveloped countries. The school of thought which believes that progress can be achieved only by massive investments of public capital in projects organized, managed, or controlled by the state will be disappointed. Although the book strongly recommends that such things as public education, roads, and tourism be greatly expanded as functions of government, it is clear that the authors believe that the most rapid and enduring economic progress can and should be achieved through private initiative and enterprise.

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#### MEXICO

*Archivo del General Porfirio Díaz. Memorias y documentos.* Vol. XXIV. Prologue and Notes by ALBERTO MARIA CARREÑO. Mexico City, 1957. Editorial "Elede." Colección de Obras Históricas Mexicanas, No. 3. Frontispiece. Index. Pp. 317. Paper.

*Archivo del General Porfirio Díaz. Memorias y documentos.* Vol. XXV. Prologue and Notes by ALBERTO MARIA CARREÑO. Mexico City, 1958. Editorial "Elede." Colección de Obras Históricas Mexicanas, No. 4. Illustrations. Index. Pp. 314.

Volume XXIV of the Archivo del Porfirio Díaz covers a period of approximately three weeks, from June 3, 1877, to June 25 and Volume XXV the period from June 25 to July 15 in 1877. In both, the bulk of the material is in-

coming correspondence, some of it with notes indicating the reply Díaz wished to make. Volume XXV includes a number of letters written by Díaz. All letters reflect the day-to-day problems facing the President: lack of revenue, political quarrels, and military questions. They also bring out clearly the rising feeling against the United States because of border clashes.

As this series continues it becomes evident that it will make possible studies of the political, military and economic histories of various states based on letters to Díaz. Information on various prominent men, such as Manuel González and Luis Mier y Terán, is accumulating which clarifies and supplements that already available. Moreover, this new material will ultimately make possible a study of the presidency as an institution.

Due to the demands of the subscribers to the series, the editor takes the first 67 pages of Volume XXV to jump ahead and to discuss the uprising in Veracruz in June 1879, in which the notorious "mátalos en caliente" incident occurred. The editor, in general, exonerates Díaz by showing that, contrary to previous accounts, no such telegram was ever sent by the President to Governor Mier y Terán. Letters written by the Governor are quoted to show that he realized he was in the wrong and tried to cover himself by getting a pre-dated telegram from Díaz ordering him to act in case of revolt.

WALTER V. SCHOLLES

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*Combatimos la tiranía. Un pionero revolucionario mexicano cuenta su historia* a SAMUEL KAPLAN. Translated by JESÚS AMAYA TOPETE. Mexico City, 1958. Biblioteca del Instituto Nacional de Estudios Históricos de la Revolución Mexicana. Pp. 323. Paper.

The youngest and least well-known of the Flores Magón brothers, but unlike Jesús a companion to Ricardo's political escapades, Enrique here gives his

memories of the eventful days from about 1893 to 1923. According to his account, at age fourteen he joined his older brothers in making violent political speeches against the Díaz administration, and at age sixteen he aided his brothers in establishing the opposition weekly *El Demócrata*. He details their various brushes with Díaz law as a consequence of their newspaper activities, and describes his own incarceration in both the unbelievably vile Belén prison and the military prison of Santiago Tlatelolco. Flight to the United States, to Canada, and back to the United States, always pursued by Díaz agents, followed; but the continual persecution did not prevent Ricardo and Enrique from taking the lead in founding the revolutionary Liberal Party which attempted—and failed—to begin the revolution. These attempts and failures are given in some detail, as are the episodes which sent both Ricardo and Enrique to Leavenworth where Ricardo died in 1922. The pervading atmosphere of *Combatimos la tiranía* is unsophisticated to the point of naïveté, with much of the detail of dubious veracity. As a story of dogged determination in the face of insurmountable obstacles, Enrique's account is exciting and has elements of grandeur; as a measured retrospective presentation of the ideals and philosophy of the Flores Magón movement it is a dismal failure.

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*El constitucionalismo a mediados del siglo XIX*. Tomos I & II. By various authors. Mexico City, 1957. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Foreword by ROBERTO L. MANTILLA MOLINA. Pp. xv, 1649. Paper. 60 pesos; 70 pesos.

These two heavy volumes represent a notable and successful attempt on the part of the Faculty of Law of Mexico's National University to commemorate the centennial of the constitution of 1857. That document was an outstanding landmark in the history of Latin