

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.

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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