

like Zareo and Ponciano Arriaga were well aware that they were legislating for the future when they worked on the Constitution of 1857. The economic change, apparently, was to be brought about by the introduction of liberal laws rather than vice-versa.

The documents appended to help the reader understand these viewpoints consist of dissenting votes on various unrelated matters by Isidoro Olvera, Ponciano Arriaga, and Castillo Velasco, and part of a debate between [Marcelino ?] Castañeda and [José María ?] Mata on religious toleration.

About all one can say for this little book is that it is interesting. It can hardly be taken seriously until sufficient evidence is produced to back up not only the author's premature working hypothesis but also his paradox as well.

C. A. HUTCHINSON

University of Virginia

*Valentín Gómez Farías. Ideario reformista.* Recopilación, prólogo y notas de RICARDO DELGADO ROMÁN. Guadalajara, 1958. Publicaciones del Gobierno del Estado. Pp. 184. Paper.

The objective of this short collection of speeches made by Valentín Gómez Farías and of laws passed during his administration touching upon such matters as ecclesiastical reforms, education, the formation of militias, promoting colonization, and reforming the administration of justice is, according to the author, to bring together in a short volume the most important writings that reveal Farías to have been an outstanding leader in the Mexican social revolution. The author is also anxious to avoid the strongly biased attitudes, pro or con, of those who discuss Farías.

In these objectives Ricardo Delgado Román has largely succeeded. His little volume is a useful compendium for anyone interested in the early 19th century reform movement in Mexico. Due credit should be given to Governor Agustín Yáñez and to the State of Jalisco for sponsoring the series of

volumes on liberal thought in Mexico of which this is one.

C. A. HUTCHINSON

University of Virginia

*The Family and Population Control. A Puerto Rican Experiment in Social Change.* By REUBEN HILL, J. MAY-ONE STYCOS, KURT W. BLACK. Chapel Hill, 1959, University of North Carolina Press. Figures. Tables. Appendices. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xxvi, 481. Cloth. \$8.00.

Attracting attention because of its high birth rate, Puerto Rico has been the object of a number of investigations of its family life. This book records another such study, a particularly ambitious one, involving dozens of researchers and an intensive examination of lower-class Puerto Ricans. The authors' conclusions are many, but may be summed up with the statement that family limitation is an extremely complex matter related to many facets of culture. The study won the Helen L. De Roy Award as the best piece of social research done in 1956.

CARL M. ROSENQUIST

University of Texas

*Historia del año de 1887.* By LIDIO CRUZ MONCLOVA. Puerto Rico, 1958. Editorial Universitaria. Index. Pp. 385. Paper.

The history of 1887, an infamous year for the Spanish administration of Puerto Rico, was written with the blood and suffering of leading island citizens. Professor Lidio Cruz Monclova, the Puerto Rican historian of the XIX Century, offers in this third of a four volume series a solid documentary study of the antecedent vacillations of the island liberals which came to crystallize, under the dynamic leadership of Román Baldorioty de Castro, in the political position of local autonomy; the reaction, precipitated by the local philo-Spaniards, of the despotic military minded resident administrators led by General Palacio; and finally the feeble attempts by the Central Govern-