

perate in his judgment although distinctly a partisan of his countryman in the quarrel with Prince Marits of Nassau.

The book is divided into ten sections beginning with the protagonist's birth in Rogalin, East Poland at the end of the 16th century. Over fifty pages are devoted to the activities of Arciszewski in Brazil and the rest of the volume to the remaining years in Holland and Poland, and an essay on the psychological profile of the able soldier. In the light of what we know today, Arciszewski's suggestions regarding economic and religious toleration sound extremely intelligent. He disapproved of the West India Company's monopolistic theories and advocated allowing the Brazilians to prosper with the Dutch. Perhaps a later edition could include some of the principle documents associated with Arciszewski and add new sources. It is nearly twenty-five years since Warnsinek brought out his short memoir which in turn did not pretend to be definitive. Must scholarship wait another quarter of a century for a first-class work?

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NATIONAL PERIOD

MEXICO AND THE CARIBBEAN

El Banco de Avío de México: el fomento de la industria, 1821-1846. By ROBERT A. POTASH. Translated by RAMÓN FERNÁNDEZ Y FERNÁNDEZ. México, 1959. Fondo de Cultura Económica. Sección de Obras de Economía. Illustration. Appendices. Bibliography. Pp. 281. Paper.

The Banco de Avío was created by Lucas Alamán and others to introduce modern industrial technology into Mexico. The immediate occasion was the effort made in 1829 by the ailing handicraft textile industry to exclude foreign textiles. The government, dependent upon textile imports for a

major share of its revenue, in 1830 earmarked 5 percent of tariff revenues thus obtained for the creation of a bank to assist the artisans. The bank grew beyond the original intent of the law and continued in existence until 1842 when it was replaced by the General Directorate of Industry. By loaning money to entrepreneurs to establish textile, paper, and iron industries, purchasing machinery abroad, and importing technicians, the bank made a major contribution to the growth of the textile industry.

The involved story of its financial problems, its changing fortunes as affected by the shifting political currents, and its internal organization are covered in depth. The author analyzes the characteristics of the newly-created textile industry, including size and production, capital investment, working conditions, location, and impact upon the economy. This volume covers more than its title suggests, however, by placing the story of the bank in a broader perspective. With a deft hand the author has traced the many facets of tariff policy and their impact upon industry. New dimensions are added to the political history of the period, showing for the first time the role of certain economic interest groups. He has used the files of the bank, contemporary newspapers, a wide variety of pamphlets, and other largely untouched sources to produce a brilliant contribution to Mexican economic history. This exciting volume is indeed a "must" for all those interested in 19th century Mexico.

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El teatro en México en la época de Juárez (1868-1872) By LUIS REYES DE LA MAZA. México, 1961. Imprenta Universitaria. Instituto de Investigaciones Estéticas. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Estudios y Fuentes del Arte en México, XI. Indices. Pp. 249. Paper.

This excellent volume is the third in Reyes de la Maza's series on the