

velopment of an educational system, the controversies over Article 3 and socialist education in the Cárdenas administration, and the emphasis on national unity since 1940 with a profound insight that could have come only from active involvement.

Volume II describes the formation of an educational philosophy resulting from an amalgam of ideas imported from Europe and the United States. These were then adapted to Mexican needs and realities by Mexican philosophers, who were not lacking in ideas of their own. The author describes the educational system as consisting of three inseparable parts: day schools for children, night schools for adults, and community development. All of these are in harmony with the national objective, which seeks to make education an active agent, not only in the development of individuals but also of the society in which they live. Volume II brings the study up to date by describing recent reforms, such as the Eleven-Year Plan adopted in 1959 with the goal of providing primary education for all school-age children by 1970, and efforts to promote technical education to buttress burgeoning economic developments.

Although Castillo expresses a point of view which is sympathetic to the general trends of social and educational developments emanating from the Mexican Revolution, he is not reluctant to criticize specific policies or leaders. This reviewer would have preferred that he include more personal experiences. For example, the account of Secretary of Education Narciso Bassols' visit to Castillo's institute for teachers (pp. 346-47) lends a delightful and informative personal touch. More of these personal experiences would have added color and authenticity.

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*Límites entre Guatemala y México. I: La cuestión de límites entre México y Guatemala (Por un centroamericano), 1875. II: Cuestiones entre Guatemala y México (Colección de artículos del Mensajero de Centro-América), 1895.* Prepared by the MINISTERIO DE EDUCACIÓN PÚBLICA DE GUATEMALA. Guatemala, 1964. Centro Editorial "José de Pineda Ibarra." Pp. 234. Paper.

*Memoria sobre la cuestión de límites entre Guatemala y México. Presentada al Señor Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores por el Jefe de la Comisión Guatemalteca, 1900.* Prepared by the MINISTERIO DE EDUCACIÓN PÚBLICA DE GUATEMALA. Guatemala, 1964. Centro Editorial "José de Pineda Ibarra." Pp. 351. Paper.

The perennial Anglo-Guatemalan dispute over Belize has overshadowed Guatemalan difficulties with Mexico. These two paperbacks,

however, record in detail the loss of Chiapas to Mexico in 1824, the occupation of Soconusco by Santa Anna in 1842, subsequent negotiations, the treaty of September 27, 1882, whereby Justo Rufino Barrios gave up the Guatemalan claim to the two provinces, and the prolonged efforts of a joint commission to establish a Mexican-Guatemalan boundary. This task was complicated by mutual distrust, border incidents, imprecise geographic data, and granting of wood-cutting contracts to competing private companies.

In *Límites* the first part consists of an essay written in Mexico by Andrés Dardón in 1875 tracing the history of the dispute since 1823. The second part presents a series of undated, unsigned editorials from *El Mensajero* in 1895 which supplement Dardón by commenting on developments since 1875. The *Memoria* of 1900 reexamines the whole question in greater detail from its inception in 1823 until the boundary settlement of April 1895. The author, Claudio Urrutia, was a member and later head of the Guatemalan commission of engineers appointed in 1883 under Miles Rock to work with the Mexican commission of Manuel E. Pastrana in laying out a definite boundary between their respective nations.

Basically these works resemble a legal brief designed to demonstrate that Mexico acted in bad faith. All three studies are the product of men party to the dispute which they are examining. The "scissors-and-paste" technique of the amateur historian is very evident. Long quotations from uncited documents are strung together on a narrative thread. Occasional vague references are made to authors like Domingo Juarros, Alejandro Marure, and Lorenzo Montúfar. No maps are included. Persuasion relies largely on deductive reasoning, argumentative debate, and moral conviction. The two volumes present the Guatemalan case well. One will have to go elsewhere for the rest of the story.

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*El periodismo en El Salvador. Bosquejo histórico-documental, precedido de apuntes sobre la prensa colonial hispanoamericana.* By ITALO LÓPEZ VALLECILLOS. San Salvador, 1964. Editorial Universitaria. Illustrations. Notes. Index. Pp. 478. Paper.

El Salvador commands little attention as a source of Latin America's outstanding periodicals or writers, though within Central America itself the Salvadoran daily *Prensa Gráfica* does rate—along with Costa Rican dailies, *La Prensa* of Managua, and *Imparcial* of Guatemala City—among the few reliable newspapers in the area. Contrasting