

culties in founding settlements, and the isolation of the colony from Peru, isolation which resulted in few reinforcements and supplies reaching the settlements. The latter difficulty constantly plagued Chile, and Valdivia resolved to establish firmer bonds between Lima and the southern settlements. To this end he returned to Peru, after learning of the Gonzalo Pizarro revolution, and, according to Eyzaguirre, gave decisive aid to the forces of Pedro de la Gasca, who was attempting to restore royal authority in the area. Valdivia's demonstration of loyalty to the Crown resulted in his being confirmed governor of the colony, having already been elected to the office by the colonists, and, furthermore, he obtained the promise of aid for his colonization schemes. He also answered the accusations leveled at him by his enemies, and returned to Chile, with La Gasca's blessing, to continue the exploration and pacification of the territory. Valdivia's work came to an abrupt and untimely end, however, at the hands of his Indian enemies.

The outline of Valdivia's life is a familiar one and nothing startling is added. Eyzaguirre relies on a number of sources, quoting extensively from Valdivia's letters, but no footnotes are used. An adequate bibliography is included, however. Eyzaguirre's general approach to Valdivia is a sympathetic one. He is portrayed as a visionary and builder of a new society and, hence, a new nation. Most of Valdivia's forceful actions to achieve this end are thereby excused. Inés Suárez, Valdivia's mistress or confidant, is also mentioned and is credited with playing a substantial role in the colony.

Although the book does not provide a substantially new interpretation to the history of the conquest of Chile, it makes for interesting reading. Recognizing Eyzaguirre's obvious preference for Valdivia, the book remains as a compilation of the problems encountered in colonizing this territory.

TERENCE S. TARR

University of Denver

NATIONAL PERIOD

MEXICO AND THE CARIBBEAN

Viva Juárez! By CHARLES ALLEN SMART. Philadelphia, 1963. J. B. Lippincott Company. Maps. Notes. Index. Pp. 444. \$7.95.

Charles Allen Smart, a free-lance editor and writer who spends a good deal of his time in Mexico, has done extensive research in the manuscript sources, published memoirs and documents, and secondary accounts for this biography of Juárez. For the early life the author relies heavily on his hero's *Notes for My Children*; in point of fact, the entire text of the *Notes* is translated and appears scattered throughout the text. Smart clearly demonstrates his ability with words as he takes the reader on a marvelous trip through the areas of Oaxaca which Juárez knew as a child. For this period and until the stage is set for Juárez' entry on the national scene, Smart presents a full life and times of his subject.

But when he gets to the middle-1850's Smart adopts the pattern of Juárez' previous biographers: Juárez becomes the protagonist who moves to the center of the stage and dominates the play. Not only does he dominate all the other characters; he dominates the setting as well. The remainder of the book is concerned chiefly with Juárez as a leader in the War of the Reform and in the fight against the French and Maximilian. Only twenty-five pages are devoted to Juárez as president in times of peace. While this emphasis on Juárez as a successful revolutionist and war leader allows Smart to show Juárez at his best, it also demonstrates that Smart himself lacks a historical approach. It is true that from 1867 to 1872 Mexico was nominally at peace and therefore comparatively dull historically in relation to the previous decade, yet these years constituted in fact one-third of the entire time Juárez controlled Mexico.

In addition to the lack of temporal balance, the author also suffers from what seems to be almost an occupa-

tional disease for biographers: hero worship. The Mexican president is a hero *sans peur et sans reproche*. There are no subtle distinctions, no shades of grey; he is the good guy, and those who differed with him or opposed him are the bad guys. With this thesis it is easy to explain away rather than to explain why so many liberals broke with Juárez in the years from 1861 to 1863 and again after 1867. By overplaying Juárez' role Smart does not make clear to the reader why the Constitution of 1857 was so important. From his account it is difficult at times to understand what the liberals were fighting for and why such stalwarts as Díaz, Lerdo, and Ramírez, to name but a few, either broke with Juárez or constantly disagreed with him. These men turned against him because, in brief, his actions were not in accordance with the constitution. But if one is not aware of the tremendous importance the liberals assigned to constitutionality, he may well accept Smart's interpretation.

Without a doubt Juárez was one of the great men of the nineteenth century, and he therefore deserves a biographer who will treat him as a human being who suffers no loss of dignity for sharing the human failing to err. In short, this very well-written, well-researched work can be assigned to students as the best available pro-Juárez interpretation.

WALTER V. SCHOLES
University of Missouri

La Constitución de Apatzingán y los creadores del estado mexicano. By ERNESTO DE LA TORRE VILLAR. México, 1964. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas. Pub. no. 92. Illustrations. Documents. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 439.

This is Number 5 in the *Serie Documental* of the Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas. The earlier numbers are 1) *Libro secreto de Maximiliano* (1962); 2) *Entrevista Díaz-Creelman* (1962); 3) *La España de Carlos III, de 1764 a 1776 según los embajadores*

austriacos (1963); and 4) *Historia documental de México*, 2 vols. (1964). The whole series makes a valuable collection of Mexican source materials available for libraries and scholars.

The present volume includes an *Estudio Preliminar* of 91 pages followed by a listing of documents included in the *Sección Documental*. These are listed under the headings: I *Antecedentes*; II *Suprema Junta Nacional Americana*; III *Actuación de Ignacio López Rayón, José Sixto Verduzco, José María Liceaga, José María Cos, Andrés Quintana Roo*; IV *El Congreso de Chilpancingo*; V *Morelos: El estadista*; and VI *La Constitución de Apatzingán*. The documentary selections fill 310 pages.

DONALD E. WORCESTER
Texas Christian University

El Libro Secreto de Maximiliano. Prólogo de JOSÉ MA. LUJÁN. México, 1963. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Cuadernos del Instituto de Historia. Serie Documental No. 1. Index. Notes. Pp. 126.

Reconciliación de México y Francia (1870-1880). Texto, notas y prólogo de LUCÍA DE ROBINA. México, 1963. Publicaciones de la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores, Dirección General de Prensa y Publicidad. Archivo Histórico Diplomático Mexicano. Segunda Serie. Número 16.

As Emperor of Mexico, Maximilian compiled a secret book listing his Mexican collaborators. The manuscript fell into Mexican hands and in 1867 a small book appeared giving the names of the collaborators; this was followed in 1900 by a second edition. Recently, a scholar going through the Díaz papers found the original Maximilian manuscript and from it prepared the edition under review. In this volume the names on the original list are distinguished from those added later, and all those omitted from the first two editions are noted. There is also a convenient alphabetical guide to the collaborators.

Lucía de Robina has written an excellent introduction and gathered to-