

The friction and strife between the priests of the mission, led by Father Terreros, and Colonel Parrilla, commander of the presidio, is depicted vividly. The reader can readily visualize the tragedy being enacted when the priests insist on the mission's being established across the river, almost three miles away from the presidio. This forced the presidio commander to split his meager forces in order to place a detachment at the mission, since the presidio was too far away to give defense when needed.

Although this volume has few shortcomings, some will bear mentioning. Some footnotes are too abbreviated and vague in reference, leaving the reader puzzled, until he goes back and checks the original citation. In the opinion of the reviewer, the author has been too liberal in his views as to the thoughts of long-deceased individuals. The lack of dates is confusing; the reviewer never did find a positive statement concerning the exact date on which the mission of San Sabá was attacked by the Comanches. In the description of the attack the author speaks of several hundred Comanche Indians and their allies. If there were that many Indians, why were some survivors of the attack able to escape?

While the above errors have been noted, the positive aspects of the book far exceed the few errors. Throughout the work are meaningful but finely woven trends of events which surrounded the meeting of the French, English, Indians, and Spanish in the San Sabá area. Details of garrison life in a presidio are fascinating and revealing. One can readily realize some of the frightening aspects of frontier life, understand the magnitude of some of the graft in the presidio system, and comprehend that this particular mission and presidio were doomed by events and pressures even before they were founded.

The author has done an excellent job in presenting, for our use, this very informative volume on the San Sabá mission and presidio. It is coherently written and contains a wealth of documentation.

Eastern Illinois University

WILLIAM D. MINER

*Barbados. A Study of North-American-West-Indian Relations, 1739-1789.* By DAVID H. MAKINSON. The Hague, 1964. Mouton & Co. Notes. Illustrations. Tables. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 142.

This book is a study of the relationships between Barbados and the thirteen North American colonies, 1739-89. Dealing with only one West Indian island, the author uses Barbados to trace "the general

course of affairs throughout the British Caribbean." Emphasis is primarily upon trade and military matters.

The author develops several themes. He points out that Great Britain pursued a mercantilist policy in America, balanced between North America, the West Indies, and the British Isles. In the eighteenth century, however, the system broke down. North American merchants began obtaining large amounts of cheap, tax-free sugar from the French West Indies at the expense of Barbados and the other British sugar islands. Evasion of laws forbidding trade with non-British ports in the West Indies, reliance solely on sugar for a livelihood, and the failure or unwillingness of the home government to enforce the navigation acts hurt the economy of the islands even more. Ultimately the American Revolution and the shift of England to a free trade policy ruined the West Indian sugar producers. Through this period of economic decline Barbados somehow retained its loyalty to George III, so that, while crises wracked the thirteen northern colonies, the island remained tranquil. In Massachusetts during 1765, for example, while colonists tarred and feathered stamp-agents, Barbadians bought so many stamps that supplies of them ran low. This loyalty is difficult to explain, for Whitehall did little to relieve the island's economic woes, and in 1763 it virtually forsook the West Indies for Canada. Giving up the immediate economic advantages to be obtained by keeping Martinique and Guadeloupe, the English government preferred to retain the St. Lawrence valley. Makinson points out perceptively that removal of the French menace from North America was a mistake, for the colonists no longer had to rely on British arms for defense, and in the end, this hastened independence.

Basing his study upon primary sources in England, the author has kept rigidly to his subject. Unfortunately his research has revealed little that is new. In this type of work comparisons are vital, and exposure to French sources would have increased the value of the study. For example, how did the volume of trade by Yankee merchants and the prices paid for sugar in the French islands compare with volume and prices in Barbados? The author also begs or fails to answer basic questions. How precisely did merchants avoid trade prohibitions? Are Oliver Dickerson's theses on the navigation acts applicable to Barbados? The bibliography is incomplete; it ignores some fundamental works like Dickerson's and fails to list others cited in the footnotes. Within limits Makinson has written a creditable

work, but his contribution would have been greater with further research, a more comparative approach, and a broader perspective.

Ohio State University

JOHN J. TEPASKE

#### NATIONAL PERIOD

*Deutschland, Díaz und die mexikanische Revolution. Die deutsche Politik im Mexiko 1870-1920.* By FRIEDRICH KATZ. Berlin, 1964. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften. Schriftenreihe des Institutes für allgemeine Geschichte an der Humboldt-Universität Berlin. Vol. 9. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 515.

Friederich Katz has written considerably more than a study of German relations with Mexico. On the one hand, he aims at an understanding of Mexican history in the period from 1870 to 1920. On the other, he treats German relations with Mexico in a highly sophisticated form of diplomatic history which pays close attention to the interacting efforts of Foreign Office and business interests, what he would call imperialist penetration. That in turn leads Katz to the rivalry of the capital of all major industrial powers, a rivalry in which the Germans scored some notable successes in the Díaz period but fell well behind the United States and Great Britain. At times the theme of imperialist rivalry crowds out the German theme as Katz explains British and United States jockeying in Mexico on the basis of the rivalry of the respective oil interests. From a vantage point beyond the German catastrophe of our day, Katz is able to survey all the contenders with a disapproval that is, if anything, most critical of the German imperial representatives, whom he finds with rare exceptions to have been too steeped in prejudice for genuine understanding of Mexico. For the All Highest and his marginal notes, Katz has amply documented contempt.

Well over half of the volume deals with the years 1910-1920. As might be expected, the main themes of diplomatic relations were two: German reporting on events and sympathy for Huerta, and, once the support of the United States for the Allies became evident, attempts to find in Mexico some means of hampering American assistance in the European war. The story is given in detail and is well documented.

The parts of the volume which deal with the understanding of general Mexican history are an especially interesting series of explanations which attempt to trace the changes in economic and social struc-