No. To acclaim the opera singer who has just given a magnificent performance at the local theater. Peace comes in late May, but that only angers the bandit/patriots outside the city, because now they cannot plunder the place, as promised by their commanders. The foreigners hid their valuables and displayed their cheap ware expecting the worst. The rebels marched into Durango, had their horse races and riotous living, but did not loot. Orders were for the insurgents to blend into the regular army, but the rebels just left town to pursue what they might. Their business closed by the continuing threat of pillage, the author and family in October 1911 opted for refuge in the United States.

San Diego State University


In this brief examination of the results of disamortization of ecclesiastical property in the state of Boyacá, Fernando Díaz Díaz has begun to fill a considerable gap in nineteenth-century Colombian historiography. The study is based on published primary sources and notarial archives, but the author's failure to gain access to ecclesiastical archives renders the conclusions tentative. In the first three chapters, Díaz Díaz reviews the mid-century anticalerical measures which culminated in the 1861 disamortization decree, he asserts that Colombia's economic problems, specifically a growing foreign debt, were the principal causes of the decree, and he briefly analyzes the motives of the decree's architect, President Tomás Cipriano de Mosquera. The author concludes that in Boyacá both Liberals and Conservatives purchased Church property, the influential class obtained most of it, and rural credit became more expensive for small proprietors because the measure destroyed the Church as a lending institution.

La Mesa, California


This book provides a valuable and detailed analysis of the Anglo-German-Italian blockade of Venezuela in 1902–1903 to force the Venezuelan government to meet various financial claims. This event is important not only to Venezuelan history, but also to the history of inter-American relations because it stimulated both the Dragó Doctrine and the Roosevelt Corollary.

The blockade is analyzed on three levels. First, the Venezuelan fiscal crisis of 1902 is attributed to the country's dependent status as a producer of raw materials in the international capitalist system, to the fiscal mismanagement and corruption of the Cipriano Castro government, and to the endemic and costly civil war in Venezuela. Second, the blockade is placed in the context of the geopolitical rivalries among Great Britain, Germany, and the United States at the