

appear to be no very glaring errors of fact. The author clings consistently to her military thesis by ignoring most of Villa's life before and after his martial career; but she brings into the work a considerable quantity of statistical material which seems to have no great military significance.

The Villa legend, it seems to this reviewer, gains little by the long listing of officers and nicknames of brigades (as, for example, on pp. 64-65). If the author intended to produce a military treatise, moreover, a good map or two might have done more to enhance the value of her book than does the apparently conscientious effort to include the names of rather unimportant and long-forgotten minor heroes.

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*The Continental Doctrine in the Mexican Senate.* [National and International Problems Series, No. 4.] (Mexico City: Department of State for Foreign Affairs, Bureau of International News Service, 1941. Pp. 118. Distributed gratis by the Bureau.)

History was made on Friday, March 7, 1941, when at the invitation of the Mexican Senate, Ezequiel Padilla, the Secretary of Foreign Relations, appeared before that body to inform it on the state of relations between Mexico and the United States and the other American nations. This book presents the events of that meeting as well as press commentaries and opinions of some distinguished persons of both Mexico and the United States concerning Padilla's speech defining Pan-American doctrine. Padilla, upon interpellation, stated that a military alliance had not been signed with the United States, but that if the emergencies of the war should demand it, the government would not hesitate to resort to such a measure. This statement was greeted by cheers. If bases are to be constructed in Mexico, Padilla stated, they would be constructed with Mexican funds, by Mexican engineers, and by Mexican workers. No lands in such bases would be alienated and would always remain under Mexican sovereignty even though they might be placed at the disposal of all the American countries. The Government of Mexico, in Padilla's words, "will uphold the doctrine of continental solidarity no less steadfastly than the other peoples of the Americas. By so doing she will be defending her own destinies as well."

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