

pleted his *Historia de México*. The present tome is a greatly sub-divided topical treatment of facets of Mexican development between 1821 and 1917 not stressed in the previous (1943) volume, a general history of the period. Nearly four-fifths of the present work is devoted to the years before 1867. About half the book treats Mexican foreign relations and territorial changes before Díaz. Thus much of the rest becomes at best a useful and detailed compendium of economic, cultural, and social facts and names. Bravo Ugarte is staunchly in the pro-clerical, yankeephobe tradition of Alamán, Vasconcelos, and Cuevas. It was United States policy, he maintains, to promote republicanism in Mexico, so that weakened by anarchy, the country might fall easy prey to yankee expansion. Mexican territorial losses are termed *desmembraciones monróicas*. The author's *anti-yanquismo* even leads him to assert that the Alamo should justly be a monument to Mexican heroism (p. 162). Most notable in the book, perhaps, is the emphasis placed upon Lucas Alamán, whose constructive genius, evident in efforts to organize foreign relations, the economy, and education, has been traditionally ignored by liberals to whom Alamán represented only clericalism and traitorous monarchism. Thus Bravo Ugarte contributes to the important revision of Alamán, already undertaken by Chávez Orozco, González Navarro, Potash, and others.

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How Texas Won Her Freedom; The Story of Sam Houston and the Battle of San Jacinto. By ROBERT PENN WARREN. San Jacinto Monument, Texas, 1959. San Jacinto Museum of History. Pp. 22. Cloth. \$2.50.

This taut, rich essay, attractively printed, bound, and decorated, is a model of historical compression and style well calculated to convince the

uninformed, or the unbeliever, that Houston and his battle were great.

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La ingerencia rusa en México. By RODRIGO GARCÍA TREVIÑO. Mexico City, 1959. Editorial América. Pp. 247.

Reliable information on the Communist parties of Latin America, based on competent research, is scarce. The present little volume makes a worthwhile contribution to this subject. Its author is a former leader of the Confederación de Trabajadores de México, and is head of the Grupo de Socialistas Mexicanos and an important figure in the Mexican Congress for Cultural Freedom.

The book sketches important aspects of the history of the Mexican Communist Party. It deals with the formation of the party under the tutelage of foreign Communists including the Russian Michael Borodin, the Japanese Sen Katayama and several Americans. It discusses the equivocal attitude which the Mexican Communist Party took at the time of President Cárdenas' expropriation of the oil industry. It casts some light on the summary dismissal of the whole top leadership of the Mexican Communists in 1940 upon the visit of delegates from the International.

The value of García Treviño's own researches is considerable. However, the volume also contains as a kind of appendix several documents which are virtually unobtainable anywhere else. These include a long article written by Vicente Lombardo Toledano in the early 1930's in which he describes in detail and devastatingly the activities of the Communists in the Mexican labor movement at that time.

It is to be hoped that in the future, García Treviño will see his way clear to write a full-fledged history of the Mexican Communist movement, including events in recent years, which