

between Díaz and Zamacona in Washington, indicating the nature of American-Mexican relations before and after Díaz' recognition by the United States.

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Ricardo Flores Magón y el Partido Liberal Mexicano. By ETHEL DUFFY TURNER. Translated by EDUARDO LIMÓN G. MORELIA, Michoacán, 1960. Editorial "Erandi" del Gobierno del Estado. Pp. 439. Paper.

Mrs. Turner's account of the *magonista* movement and its leader is a chronicle of violence, suffering, frustration, and revolutionary idealism that has been written by one who was closely associated with Ricardo Flores Magón. Together with her husband, John Kenneth Turner (author of *Barbarous Mexico*), she took an active part in the agitation and conspiracies of the *magonistas* as they first worked for the overthrow of Díaz and later opposed his successors.

Beginning in 1900 as an anti-clerical movement launched by Camilio Arriaga, the Mexican Liberal party soon developed into a revolutionary conspiracy led by Ricardo Flores Magón, editor of *Regeneración*. After suffering imprisonment in Mexico City, Ricardo Flores Magón took refuge in the United States where he continued to publish his periodical and to plot against the Díaz regime. Although the Liberal Plan of 1906 proposed reforms similar to those that were later incorporated into the Mexican Constitution of 1917, the leader of the Liberal party eventually became an avowed anarchist and thus condemned the governments of Madero and Carranza. Because of his revolutionary activities he was often in trouble with United States' authorities. Death came to Ricardo Flores Magón in 1922 at Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was serving a twenty-year prison sentence as a result of the publication of an anarchist manifesto in *Regeneración*.

In preparing this authoritative account of an often overlooked phase of the Mexican Revolution, Mrs. Turner has drawn on her memories of persons, places, and events; also, she has consulted many Spanish and English sources. Originally written in English, the work was translated into Spanish for publication. Unfortunately, only 1,000 copies were printed. There are no footnotes, but the principal sources for each chapter are described and an appendix containing pertinent documents is included. While not a definitive study, this book has the special merit of having been written by an author with first-hand knowledge of her subject.

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Victoriano Huerta: a Reappraisal. By WILLIAM L. SHERMAN and RICHARD E. GREENLEAF. México, 1960. Centro de Estudios Mexicanos. Appendix. Bibliography. Pp. 164. Paper.

In the ideology of orthodox Mexican historians Victoriano Huerta stands along with two *norteamericanos*, Henry Lane Wilson and Woodrow Wilson, as evil geniuses in the revolution. Huerta is frequently and ludicrously depicted as an old Indian, whose treachery was equalled only by his indulgence in liquor, and other nefarious pursuits.

Messrs. Sherman and Greenleaf now present Huerta in a fairer light as a military man, who looked back to the calm of the *porfiriato* and who with many others in 1913 put peace before revolutionary ideals. Cynical and cunning, and certainly no saint, Huerta was also an able soldier and an ambitious man who stood up bravely against the colossus of the north.

The authors reveal a familiarity with almost all the secondary works on the period but show little originality except freedom from the standard prejudice. A full and fair treatment of President Huerta and his regime must await a revisionist movement in the

historiography of the Mexican revolution at a time when passions have subsided.

GEORGE F. G. LITTLE

New York, N. Y.

The Mexican Muralists. By ALMA M. REED. New York, 1960. Crown Publishers, Inc. Illustrations. Color Plates. Index. Pp. 191. \$5.95.

Miss Reed has brought together in this book short biographies of painters associated with the modern Mexican mural movement. From first hand knowledge of the movement and the artists, she has collected much material in highly condensed form. Little-known artists are discussed as well as the better-known names and there is a good selection of illustrations, some of them new to this reviewer. A check-list at the end of the book lists many painters in the movement, some not included in the text biographies. A similar check-list of painters and their locations would have been a valuable addition to the book for the scholar and the traveler in Mexico.

DONALD ROBERTSON

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Yesterday in Mexico: a Chronicle of the Revolution, 1919-1936. By JOHN W. F. DULLES. Austin, 1961. University of Texas Press. Maps. Illustrations. Appendices. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xvi, 805. \$8.50.

Although the victory of Carranza and the Constitutionalists and the adoption of the Constitution of 1917 brought to a successful conclusion the revolt begun by Francisco Madero against Porfirio Díaz, the real Mexican Revolution was only just beginning. The years from 1919 to 1936 were crucial in determining the direction and depth of the social upheaval begun in 1911. Mr. Dulles has set himself the task of chronicling the events of this turbulent period, and he has written a fascinating account that should be well received.

This work is accurately described

by its sub-title. The author, after briefly reviewing the events leading up to the presidential campaign of 1919, starts his narrative in that year and works chronologically through a welter of detail to 1936. No political event, and this is a chronicle of politics, seems to have escaped Mr. Dulles. Nor does he seem to have ignored any individual who played a part in the drama that unfolds here. Perhaps the author has provided too much detail, yet this is exactly what makes this book so useful. It is encyclopedic in its coverage of revolutionary politics and events.

Of particular significance to the student of the period, aside from the richness and fullness of the narrative, is the author's critical bibliography. He has searched libraries and private collections and has located materials some of which have not been generally known heretofore. In addition he has interviewed many of the participants and recorded their versions and interpretations of various events. Unfortunately, however, the actual documentation is not always as complete as it should be.

Altogether Mr. Dulles has written an absorbing, objective yet sympathetic, and frequently witty account of this era of the Revolution. It deserves a place in the library of everyone concerned with the history of Mexico.

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Historia Mexicana: índice de sus primeros diez años—julio 1951-junio 1961. By LUIS MUÑOZ. México, 1961. El Colegio de México. Pp. v, 71. Paper.

This guide dramatically demonstrates that over the last decade Mexican historians have become less nationalistic, more objective, and far more willing to acknowledge the contributions of foreigners to Mexican historiography than any other devotees of *Clio* in Latin America. Not only does the index of 211 contributors include all the major Mexican historians from Cosío Villegas to Zavala but also there