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

GEORGE F. G. LITTLE
New York, N. Y.


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
Tulane University


Although the victory of Carranza and the Constitutionists 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.

ROBERT L. TREE
Parsons College


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