

son makes her contribution, partly because she can rely upon the backlog of her own Mexican experience. Her observations on village life in Chiapas, Oaxaca, and Guerrero and her commentaries on the status of women in contemporary Mexico are quite incisive. Lest one receive the impression of a travelogue, however, it should be noted that the chapters on political and economic life are handled with considerable sophistication and a good command of the factual data. Her treatment of Mexican literature, architecture, painting, and sculpture constitutes an excellent introduction.

The X in Mexico is not designed for classroom use. On the other hand the Mexicanist who is often asked by friends for a suitable English introduction to the area might well keep this title in mind.

University of Nebraska

MICHAEL C. MEYER

Historia de las divisiones territoriales de México. 3rd ed. By EDMUNDO O'GORMAN. México, 1966. Editorial Porrúa. Maps. Notes. Appendix. Bibliography. Indices. Pp. 326. Cloth. \$28.00 (Mex.). Paper. \$20.00 (Mex.).

Many years ago, O'Gorman contributed to the reviewer's dissertation on Guadalupe Victoria by insisting that it emphasize the importance of geography on Victoria's activities. O'Gorman asserted that territorial divisions make a valid approach to political history, and his many subsequent works have emphasized that point.

In the third edition of his *Historia de las divisiones territoriales de México*, he has produced a successful *ménage à trois* consisting of a historical introduction, a series of maps, and key documents concerning various periods in Mexican history. His historical résumé does not intrude on his major thesis; it is illuminating and to the point. The maps make an invaluable contribution, as they are clearly drawn, topical, and clarifying. The documents are pertinent and include colonial material and political tidbits such as the Bases of Election of New Congresses in 1823, Poinsett's abortive treaty with Mexico based on the Florida treaty of 1819, Texas' declaration of independence, the Mesilla treaty legitimatizing the Gadsden Purchase, and many other important ones, including a few that deal with aspects of the Revolution of 1910.

The book also includes a chronological index of significant laws dating back to 1525 and including many of the Juárez reforms. A good geographical index, a bibliography, and a list of important persons complete the book.

Since O'Gorman obviously wanted to emphasize the political and

geographical nature of his book, it is rather carping for this reviewer to wish that he had added an additional ethnical dimension. For example, how did the territorial divisions emphasize differences in personality between their respective inhabitants? Did the *localismo* that plagued the early Republic spring from the territorial divisions that had been artificially created in colonial times? To what extent did the various territorial divisions try to influence the cultural development peculiar to their boundaries? Books dealing with these questions do exist, but they are usually superficial travel accounts, and a scholar of O'Gorman's reputation could make a significant contribution, if he so desired. Nevertheless, he has produced a fine revision of his valuable reference book. It will aid many of his colleagues to add new geographical breadth to their courses.

Pan American College

ELMER W. FLACCUS

An Index to Mexican Literary Periodicals. By MERLIN H. FORSTER.
New York, 1966. Scarecrow Press. Index. Pp. iii, 276. \$7.00.

Several recent publications have begun to fill some of the gaps in our knowledge about the role which literary journals, particularly the "little" magazines, have played in the literary life of Latin America. Some of the more important of these are: Boyd Carter's *Las revistas literarias de Hispanoamérica; breve historia y contenido* (México, 1959); Sturgis E. Leavitt's *Revistas hispanoamericanas: Índice bibliográfico* (Santiago de Chile, 1960); John E. Englekirk's "La literatura y la revista literaria en Hispanoamérica," *Revista Iberoamericana*, XXVII (1961), 9-79, 219-279; XXVIII (1962), 9-73; XXIX (1963), 9-66; and the G. K. Hall Company's *Index to Latin-American Periodical Literature, 1929-1960* (8 vols., Boston, 1962, with a supplement published in 1963). In Mexico alone it is gratifying to note that the *Índices de El Domingo* (México, 1959), the *Índices de El Nacional* (México, 1961), both of them the work of Ana Elena Díaz and others, and Humberto Batis' *Índices de El Renacimiento* (México, 1963), have recently appeared. Also the series of lectures sponsored in 1962 by the Instituto Nacional de Bellas Artes and published in *Las revistas literarias de México* (2 vols., México, 1963 and 1964) attest to a quickening interest in the contributions which such literary journals have made to Mexico's literary development.

Merlin Forster's volume joins this swelling list of bibliographical aids which Mexicanists welcome with enthusiasm. It includes indices for sixteen journals: *Antena* (1924), *Contemporáneos* (1928-1931), *Estaciones* (1956-1960), *Fábula* (1934), *La Falange* (1922-1923),