

Forma (1926-1928), *El Hijo Pródigo* (1943-1946), *México Moderno* (1920-1923), *Poesía* (1941), *Prometeus* (1949), *Romance* (1940-1941), *Ruta* (1938-1939), *Sagitario* (1926-1927), *Taller* (1938-1941), *Tierra Nueva* (1940-1942), and *Ulises* (1927-1928). Given the sweeping title which Professor Forster has chosen for his work, users will be disappointed to find that at least two journals of the utmost importance, *El libro y el pueblo* and *Letras de México*, are not included "because of the unavailability of complete collections" (p. 5), notwithstanding the fact that the Union List of Serials seems to indicate that nearly complete collections exist in several places. Indeed, the University of Texas and the Library of Congress could probably fill the gaps in their collections by some judicious borrowing.

While incomplete, this work is nevertheless a useful contribution to scholarship as far as it goes. In Section I articles contained in the listed journals are arranged by authors. Section II provides an index of all places where the name of a given author appears, as well as useful listings of subjects (e.g., drama, education, etc.).

The book is printed by offset and suffers from poor typing. While actual misspellings are not overly numerous, instances of bad spacing and faulty underlining are plentiful. Even more disconcerting are innumerable cases of incorrect syllabification or accentuation of Spanish words.

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Tlapacoyan. By DAVID RAMÍREZ LAVOIGNET. México, 1965. Universidad Veracruzana. Illustrations. Maps. Bibliography. Pp. 218. Paper.

Volumes on local history seem to resemble each other no matter where they are written. This study deals with a small town and municipio on the lower slopes of the Sierra Madre Oriental a bit north of Veracruz. The author is a professional local historian, a native of the region but not the town, and he has assembled the limited documentary references to Tlapacoyan and neighboring centers to pad out a volume that will inform the visitor and please the natives. Its publication commemorates the centennial of the occasion when the town figured prominently in Mexican history with a furious but unsuccessful defense against the Imperial forces.

The only new and substantive material in the book is a detailed but curiously undocumented account of the struggle over landholdings and boundaries between the Indian community of Tlapacoyan, Spanish recipients of land grants, and neighboring Indian communities.

The legal proceedings continued through the entire eighteenth century, serving to sustain to some degree the integrity of the Indian community. After Independence and assignment of land to individual Indians, mestization and essentially complete loss of the Totonac language followed promptly.

The character and content of this volume may imply more about modern Mexican intellectual life than it says explicitly about the history of Tlapacoyan. Most evident are the handsome printing and binding; pride in the citizen's home town, even though it be a small and quite ordinary place, is deemed worthy of substantial subsidy. The unselfconscious, uncritical glow of national patriotism so characteristic of modern Mexico is fully apparent, but issues that might still divide the country on ideological grounds are played down. Ejidos are accepted as a part of the modern landscape, but they receive neither encomiums as a solution to social ills nor criticism for their economic inefficiency. The reforms of Juárez directed against the economic power of the Church are duly noted, but in general that institution is represented as beneficent. Finally a good half of the study concerns itself with the development of the Totonacapan prior to 1519. Though not an archaeologist, Ramírez Lavoignet has used other scholars' reports and analyses of codices and chronicles to present a detailed and perceptive, though necessarily somewhat speculative, history of the region over the two millennia prior to Cortés' arrival. Even at the local level and in places of only modest archaeological import, Mexico's interest in its Indian background is considerably greater than one would find in the United States.

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Tonalá. Conservatism, Responsibility, and Authority in a Mexican Town. By MAY N. DÍAZ. Berkeley, 1966. University of California Press. Glossary. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 234. \$5.00.

How does the village preserve its traditional ways despite the exploding industrialization of the surrounding region? This question provides the theme for a community study done on the outskirts of Guadalajara and reported in such a pleasant, unpretentious manner that the pages slip quickly by. The reader is not encumbered by the need to scrutinize maps, tables, or the fine print of footnotes because there are none. But that fact handicaps the book as a piece of professional literature, and it does not live up to its billing on the dust jacket as providing "sufficient detail . . . for more general compara-