

lished an essay on the historiography of the *Porfiriato* which contained 256 listings. He expanded this in 1953 to a total of 858 books and articles. The flood of publication on Mexico's recent history led him to add to the bibliography, and this revision (which includes the Revolution) appeared in 1965. It has 1,276 items and at first glance would appear to be fairly comprehensive. A check of the alphabetical index, however, shows some curious omissions, particularly of books published in the United States. Always alert to the interests of the *HAHR* editors, I looked for Fletcher and Quirk in the index. The name of the associate editor was missing, and so was a reference to his *Rails, Mines, and Progress*. I was pleased to find my dissertation included, but wondered why the two books on the 1910s were left out. Alfred Tischen-dorf was cited for his *HAHR* article (1957), but not the subsequent book, *Great Britain and Mexico in the Era of Porfirio Díaz*. Similarly, there was an article by Robert E. Scott, but not the *Mexican Government in Transition*.

Other outstanding books which failed to make the list were E. David Cronon's *Josephus Daniels in Mexico*, Howard F. Cline's *Revolution to Evolution*, Ernest H. Gruening's *Mexico and Its Heritage*, John W. F. Dulles' *Yesterday in Mexico*, Frank Tannenbaum's *Mexico: The Struggle for Peace and Bread*, and Eyler Simpson's *The Ejido: Mexico's Way Out*. The only American writer who is well represented on the list is Stanley R. Ross, who worked with Cosío Villegas at the Colegio de México. On the other hand, the Mexican historiography was fairly complete. The only important writer I could not find was Pablo González Casanova.

These (and many other) omissions would seem to indicate that Mexican historians are less aware of American scholarship in their country than they should be. Or perhaps they consider it less significant than their own work. Cosío Villegas has provided an introductory essay, but the listings are made without critical comments.

R. E. Q.

*Is the Mexican Revolution Dead?* Edited and with an introduction by STANLEY R. ROSS. New York, 1966. Alfred A. Knopf. Borzoi Books on Latin America. Notes. Bibliography. Pp. ix, 255. Cloth. \$3.95. Paper. \$2.50.

This is another attractive volume in the series of Borzoi Books on Latin America, edited by Lewis Hanke. Like others in the series it is intended for classroom use in Latin American history courses. This particular volume lends itself well to the "problem approach," for the issue of the vitality of the Revolution is constantly kept alive, whatever the fate of the movement may be. Ross has included selections, pro and con, from such writers as Luis Cabrera, Howard F. Cline, Daniel Cosío Villegas, Jesús Silva Herzog, Leopoldo Zea, Moisés González Navarro, Pablo González Casanova, and Frank Brandenburg, and from Mexican politicians such as Adolfo López Mateos, Heriberto Jara, and Antonio Díaz Soto y Gama. The reading of these selections can lead to an animated classroom discussion on the course of Mexico's recent history. Would I use it in my own courses? Yes. Is the Mexican Revolution dead? I am afraid Stanley Ross gives the secret away in the preface, where he joins the gloomy chorus intoning the *Dies Irae*. Perhaps the students should be advised to skip the introduction so they can make up their own minds. One editorial nit should be picked—Villegas is hyphenated before the two l's, not between them.

R. E. Q.

*Social Research and Rural Life in Central America, Mexico, and the Caribbean Region.* Edited by EGBERT DE VRIES and P. GONZÁLEZ CASANOVA. Paris, 1966. United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. Tables. Notes. Appendices. Pp. 256. \$5.00. (Distributed in the United States by the UNESCO Publications Center, New York.)

These fifteen papers comprise the report of a 1962 UNESCO seminar in Mexico conducted in cooperation with