

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

the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America. Egbert de Vries, Rector of the Institute of Social Studies at the Hague and scientific adviser to UNESCO, contributes about a quarter of the volume, with a general report on the seminar and a long and valuable examination of existing social and economic patterns and trends. Replete with comparative data, his painstaking analysis alone makes the volume well worth owning for the student of this area. S. Maturana presents an enlightening and well-documented study of land tenure in Central America. H. Parsons treats tenure and labor aspects of Central American agricultural development. J. de la Fuente analyzes the Mexican *tequio* (cooperative servitude) as well as the role of Coordinating Centers in the development of Indian communities. O. Chaves Esquivel discusses the role of agricultural cooperatives and university extension in Costa Rica. J. Pascoe S. looks at community development trends based on a study of thirty-six different community development programs in the region. He finds that "community development is becoming accepted as an effective means for accomplishing the required unification of efforts and the attainment of common objectives" (p. 165). A valuable analysis of social science research and teaching as a means of promoting rural development in the region is presented by the UNESCO Secretariat. The remaining papers, mainly theoretical, neither shed much new light on theory nor seem to be focused particularly on Middle America.

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Rosas y el cónsul general inglés. Las condecoraciones. By JOSÉ RAED. Buenos Aires, 1965. Editorial Devenir. Appendix. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 153. Paper.

The importance of this book is that the author explains how Rosas, in an act of servility without precedent in the history of Argentina, protected the interests of England at the expense of his own country. Supported by reliable

documents, José Raed, a distinguished Argentine historian, shows that on July 16, 1839, Sir Woodbine Parish, England's consul general in Buenos Aires for seven years, received from Rosas official papers appointing him colonel of cavalry in the Argentine army, declaring him a citizen of the Argentine Republic, and granting him the privilege of using the coat of arms of the Republic. These decorations and honors were given to Parish because, according to Rosas, Parish had rendered to the Argentine Republic "important and distinguished services." However, Raed proves beyond doubt that these services were in fact detrimental to the national interest of Argentina. For example, Parish suggested and encouraged the illegal occupation of the Falkland Islands by his government, knowing that they belonged to Argentina. He forced the Argentine government to pay England heavy compensations for unimportant matters. He openly interfered in the internal affairs of Argentina to bring about the election of Rosas, who later became the country's dictator. These and other revelations by Raed are unquestionably of great importance to Argentina's historical interpretation.

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Vidas argentinas. By OCTAVIO R. AMADEO. Buenos Aires, 1965. Emecé Editores. Pp. 264. Paper.

Mitre. Una vida al servicio de la libertad. By JORGE NEWTON. Buenos Aires, 1965. Editorial Claridad. Bibliography. Pp. 291.

Vidas argentinas is a book of brief biographical sketches of seventeen leaders of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, most of them politicians, including Mitre, Roca, and Saenz Peña, and less well-known men such as Indalecio Gómez. The vignettes are carefully eulogistic and gracefully written, but the book adds nothing new to Argentine historiography. It is approximately the twenty-seventh printing of the forty-year-old original.