

century Mexico, these came before the mixed commission of 1868, which included them in its final award to the United States. After the Mexican government had paid the claims, unmistakable evidence of fraud came to light, but the Mexicans had to keep up almost constant litigation for thirty years before the U. S. Supreme Court confirmed its case, and Congress appropriated over \$400,000 for repayment.

Scholars who have used earlier volumes in the *Archivo histórico diplomático mexicano* will not be disappointed in this one. Sepúlveda has laid out the pertinent documents for all to study and prefaced them with straightforward accounts of Mexican-American claims diplomacy in general and the two claims in particular. The general account of claims, which covers about twenty pages, will be of greatest value to most Latin Americanists.

D.M.P.

Fuentes de la historia contemporánea de México. Periódicos y revistas. Vol. II. Compiled and with an introduction by STANLEY R. ROSS *et al.* México, 1967. El Colegio de México. Bibliography. Indices. Pp. 955.

A decade after Stanley Ross and his associates at the Colegio de México began assembling materials for a book on the periodical sources of Mexican contemporary history (that is, since 1910), the long-awaited second volume appears. (The first volume, published in 1965, was reviewed in *HAHR*, August 1967.) Sections of this volume deal with the election of 1920, the administrations of Obregón, Calles, and Cárdenas, and general aspects of Revolutionary history such as the Church, education, foreign relations, finances, etc. The two volumes list 27,719 articles, each with a line or two summarizing the contents. There is an author's index and, more important, very useful indices of persons, places, and institutions. Of special note is an index of cross refer-

ences to provide instant bibliographies for students of the Revolution. Now if we could only persuade the Colegio to put a group to work assembling sources for the period 1940-1960!

R.E.Q.

México: uma revolução insolúvel. By ARNALDO PEDROSO D'HORTA. Rio de Janeiro, 1965. Editora Sagu. Charts. Appendices. Pp. 276. Paper.

Latin Americans usually confine their writing to their native country, but a Brazilian, Arnaldo Pedroso d'Horta, has broken the general rule. In his book *México: uma revolução insolúvel*, the author gives his Portuguese audience a glimpse of how one Brazilian views the panorama of recent Mexican history. The writer discusses many crucial and sensitive issues in the development of modern Mexico: the concept of caudillism to presidentialism, the growth of political parties, labor activity, church-state controversy, and foreign relations.

Among the most interesting sections of the book d'Horta vividly presents the thought of Vicente Lombardo Toledano, comments on Mexico's present relationship with Cuba and Castro, and also gives an interesting look at Brazilian-Mexican relations. By covering such a wide range of material, this Brazilian offers American readers the unusual opportunity to gain a deeper insight into a Latin American neighbor's view of the intricate complexities of the Mexican nation.

I.G.

Barbados. Report for the Years 1962 and 1963. London, 1965. Her Majesty's Stationery Office for the Colonial Office. Illustrations. Map. Tables. Appendices. Bibliography. Pp. 158. Paper. \$2.10. (Distributed by the British Information Service, New York.)

Bermuda. Report for the Years 1963 and 1964. London, 1966. Her Maj-