

figures, and even about directions. For example, at one place (p. 28) one finds Sutter and some companions leaving New York and traveling "westward through Indiana to Ohio, where their paths parted." The reader is puzzled (pp. 117-118) by the statement that Sutter received 1,700 cows and 1,000 horses and mules from the Russians at Fort Ross, and then proceeded to lose about 2,000 of them in the Sacramento River crossing. A loss of this magnitude calls for something more than a statistic and a puzzling statement that the "carcasses were fished out of the river and flayed."

Perhaps, too, Dillon demonstrates an uncritical attitude toward his sources when (p. 244) he fixed at seven the number of Bear Flaggers who captured Sonoma on June 14, 1846. California state historians are given to avoiding figures when recounting this exploit, but the historian H. H. Bancroft cites the names of twenty-one confirmed participants, plus fourteen probable participants. William B. Ide, one of the leaders, places the figure at thirty-two to thirty-four; other contemporaries give comparable figures. For all its shortcomings, *Fool's Gold* offers enjoyable and, on the whole, reliable reading.

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Documentos históricos de la Revolución Mexicana. Volume VI: Revolución y régimen maderista. Part II. Edited by JOSEFINA E. DE FABELA. México, 1965. Editorial Jus. Comisión de Investigaciones Históricas de la Revolución Mexicana. Illustrations. Pp. 508. Paper. \$40.00 (Mex.).

With thirteen volumes completed out of twenty-three projected the Fabela documents are rapidly becoming a landmark in Mexican revolutionary historiography. As the project passes the half way mark, four volumes have been devoted to the Constitutionalist revolution, five to the Madero period, one to the activities of the Flores Magón brothers, one to a more general examination of the precursory movements, and two to the Pershing punitive expedition.

The five-volume set subtitled *Revolución y régimen maderista* offers a chronological survey of Francisco Madero's political career from his fight against the Díaz dictatorship through his arrest and subsequent assassination in February 1913. The volume under consideration here consists of some 220 documents treating the five-month period from August to December 1911. Coverage is divided almost equally between the campaign and election which brought Madero to the presidency and his first two months in the office.

It is doubtful that the documents published here for the first time

will substantively challenge the conclusions of Madero's leading biographers or even bring them into question. Stanley R. Ross, Charles C. Cumberland, and José Valadés all worked with most of the same documents in manuscript form. The student interested, however, in pursuing subjects such as the presidential election of 1911, the interim presidency of Francisco de la Barra, or the origins of Zapatista antipathy toward the new government, would do well to begin his documentary investigations here.

The one shortcoming of the present volume is its failure to recognize General Bernardo Reyes as one of the central figures of the five-month period under consideration. While Madero's campaign is developed, Reyes' opposition candidacy in the election of 1911 and his abortive revolution emerge as peripheral rather than pivotal issues conditioning the nature of the new regime. Although many pertinent data were extracted from the Archivo General de la Nación, the Archivo Histórico de la Defensa Nacional, the Archivo de la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores, and Fabela's own private archive, the rich collection of Reyes papers in the Archivo Espinosa de los Monteros was tapped for only one document. A criticism such as this, however, only underscores the obvious. No two compilers could be expected to approach such a task with the same historical frame of reference or with exactly the same interpretation on the type of monographic research which remains to be done.

The problems involved in carrying out an ambitious long-term project such as this must be tremendous. The members of the Comisión de Investigaciones Históricas de la Revolución Mexicana should be reminded that as they embark upon the second half, they are proceeding with the encouragement and admiration of Mexicanists to the north.

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Política educativa en México. By VÍCTOR GALLO MARTÍNEZ. México, 1966. Ediciones Oasis. Biblioteca Pedagógica de Mejoramiento Profesional. Charts. Tables. Notes. Pp. 160. Paper. \$12.00 (Mex.).

Jaime Torres Bodet en quince semblanzas. By MARTE R. GÓMEZ *et al.* México, 1965. Ediciones Oasis. Illustrations. Notes. Pp. 165. Paper. \$30.00 (Mex.).

The small volume by Víctor Gallo Martínez is an extension of ideas expressed earlier in his essay "La educación preescolar y primaria," in *México, 50 años de revolución* (1962). Unlike recent