

indigestion. When he writes his own history, for instance on Mexican abuse of the Chinese population during the Revolution, he does markedly better.

To the historian's relief, he can find faults in the political science proper. Why assume that conservative Mexicans are not nationalists and liberals are, that one nationalism is bogus and the other genuine? Where is the analysis to prove it? And why assume that improved communications encourage community rather than conflict? Familiarity may breed not only solidarity but also contempt. Worse, why assume without criticism that the modern "Mexican elite is not authoritarian. . ."? The author did his research in Mexico in 1964, an election year which revealed to him many tricks of Mexican politics, but obscured many others.

In its own terms, however, Turner's argument remains sound. He convincingly identifies the essential components of Mexican nationalism: the general fear of foreigners, the social, economic, and technical changes of the last two generations, and the intellectuals' romantic populism. He vividly evokes the quick and contradictory flashes of Mexican pride. He comments wisely on the special character of the Mexican patriot. And he goes into useful detail to trace *lo mexicano* in novels, textbooks, poetry, drama, oratory, music, painting, cinema, photography, radio, and television. His style is clear, both in perception and in statement. If in explanation he confuses the categories of element, cause, source, and origin, he still presents an extraordinarily lucid description of national loyalty in Mexico. His chapters on "Social Groups and the Revolution" and "Xenophobia and the Revolution" are notably thoughtful and illuminating. His short passage on military technology is a jewel. In a dark and difficult field, this is good exploration.

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Santa Anna. By OAKAH L. JONES, JR. New York, 1968. Twayne Publishers. Twayne's Rulers and Statesmen of the World Series. Notes. Appendices. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 211.

Two years before his death in 1876, Antonio López de Santa Anna, now decrepit and neglected, was visited by an old veteran who bore a box. Proudly the soldier revealed a shrunken leg which he claimed to have rescued in 1844 from a mob of *léperos* which had disinterred that hallowed limb and dragged it through the streets of México. The caudillo's most recent biographer remarks that by his

act "this loyal soldier raised Santa Anna's spirits considerably" (p. 149).

The incident—indeed the whole leg affair—suggests that there was a sustained love-hate relationship between the Mexicans and the man who bobbed into the presidential chair eleven times in a quarter of a century. The contradictions of that relationship may have prompted W. H. Callcott thirty years ago to call Santa Anna "an enigma." What has Major Oakah L. Jones, Jr., a historian at the U. S. Air Force Academy, done in this new biography to untangle the contradictions and to solve the enigma?

"Balanced views," says Jones of Santa Anna, "have been very difficult to come by," because of "most biographers' preoccupation with the life of the person whom they have studied in detail and their corresponding neglect of the era" (pp. 155-156). In his own attempt at a balanced view, he has written a serviceable cradle-to-grave biography. The intricacies of his subject's politico-military life are succinctly traced in clear if unexceptional prose. In 140 pages of text it is perhaps too much to expect a full treatment of the era as well as a narrative of Santa Anna's complex itinerary.

The problem is, however, that Jones has balanced his narrative against chronology rather than against the milieu of early republican Mexico. Minor incidents in Santa Anna's life loom as large as major developments. More space is given to Santa Anna's unwitting introduction of chewing gum among the gringos than to the role of the *agiotistas*. We learn as much about the exiled president's estate near Cartagena as we do about his association with Lucas Alamán. Although Santa Anna's financial plight in New York City during 1866 is interesting, we read much less about the plight of Mexico after her defeat by the United States.

The notes and critical bibliography not only suggest the sources for the work, but also indicate the limitations of Jones' research. He has mined archives in Washington and Austin, but not in Mexico; he has explored the modern polemical assessments and secondary evaluations of Santa Anna, but has left contemporary newspapers alone; diplomatic and military narratives crowd out social and economic monographs. Potash's work on the Banco de Avío and Hale's articles on Antuñano, Mora, and the ideological effects of the Yankee invasion are conspicuously absent. Callcott's work on the Church and the studies by Cline, Cotner, and McLean are not listed. Nor do contemporary writers like Lorenzo de Zavala, Mariano Otero, and Guillermo Prieto find a place in the bibliography.

We are left, then, with little insight into Santa Anna's times. References to "the uncertain nature of Mexican politics" (p. 53) and Mexico's failure in 1847 "to present a united front" (p. 115) are not bolstered by probing analyses. We remain unable to understand why Santa Anna "got very little sympathy or aid from the local populace" in San Luis Potosí at the beginning of the Texas campaign (p. 65). To be sure there are bits of new insight into the man himself, to wit his proclamation from New Jersey in 1866 that "I am not a Conservative. I am not a Liberal; I am a Mexican" (p. 143). Unfortunately, such evidence is not exploited, for there is no effort made to define the Mexican varieties of liberalism and conservatism and little to suggest what the old general meant by "Mexican." The dust jacket's claim that this is a "major biography of Santa Anna" is simply not justified.

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Mexican Militarism. The Political Rise and Fall of the Revolutionary Army, 1910-1940. By EDWIN LIEUWEN. Albuquerque, 1968. University of New Mexico Press. Illustrations. Map. Notes. Appendices. Glossary. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xiii, 194. \$6.95.

Edwin Lieuwen's latest work represents another important contribution to our understanding of the role of the military in Latin American politics. This thin volume describes how the military leaders of the Mexican Revolution seized power during the 1910-1914 period, how they exercised that power during the following two decades, and how this power was taken from them during the Cárdenas administration. In a brief epilogue, the author notes the continuing decline of political influence of the Mexican military since the 1940 elections.

Considering the many events and personalities that filled the Mexican public scene during the troubled years from 1910 to 1940, the author has undertaken a most difficult task. Although important documents in the files of the Secretaría de Gobernación and the Secretaría de Defensa are still unavailable to scholars, Lieuwen has consulted a variety of printed documents, books, newspapers, and periodicals. Also, he has drawn heavily on unpublished reports by U.S. consular and diplomatic personnel; and he has obtained valuable information from research in the Obregón and Calles presidential papers located in the Archivo General de la Nación in Mexico City. Although inconveniently located at the end of the book, a total of 454