

port of entry, Ciudad Porfirio Díaz was a frequented route for exiles and contraband during the *magonista* movement. Appointed consul there in 1907, Luther Ellsworth was within two years also designated the Justice Department's special watchdog against neutrality violations from Arizona to Brownsville, Texas. Ellsworth could thank himself for that. Conservatively patriotic, he viewed it part of his consular duties to take whatever steps necessary to thwart the growing revolt against a friendly neighboring government. Predictably, this zeal and his thinly veiled contempt for Mexican culture so antagonized the Madero and Carranza factions that by mid-1913 Ellsworth resigned rather than face escalating Mexican harassment and probable removal by an embarrassed Wilson administration.

Well researched and concisely presented, *Luther T. Ellsworth* is a new insight into the initial revolutionary years along the border.

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THOMAS H. NAYLOR

Del artesanado al socialismo. By JOSÉ MARÍA GONZÁLEZ. Prologue by LUIS CHÁVEZ OROZCO. Mexico, 1974. SepSetentas. Pp. 180. Paper. \$10.00 M.N.

The contributions of Luis Chávez Orozco to Mexican historiography are legion. One of the most significant, and until now least appreciated of these efforts, was his 1936 publication of selected essays by José María González which had originally appeared in the Mexico City working-class newspaper *El Hijo del Trabajo* during the mid and late-1870s. González was the most expressive member of a radical artisan intelligentsia which surfaced in Mexico City while the Industrial Revolution wrought havoc with the traditional economy and society. González bitterly denounced the government for the hardships of the artisans, urban workers and *campesinos*. He cited the omnipresent poverty, the economic instability and continuing political chaos as evidence of a corrupt and worse than useless Mexican government.

Unfortunately, despite his praiseworthy effort, Chávez Orozco in making his choices left some of González' most important essays out of this volume including "Carecen de Vergüenza y Pretenden Tenerla" and "Miseria," while including only one of a series of articles entitled "La Cuestión Indígena." The result is a valuable contribution which lends a less than complete picture of his thinking and of the social movement he represented. Enrique Florescano and *Sep-Setentas* are to be commended for rescuing these valuable materials from the remoteness of the archives where they lay and making them available to the wider world of Mexican scholarship.

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JOHN HART

Latin America: A Filmic Approach. By LEON G. CAMPBELL, CARLOS E. CORTÉS and ROBERT PINGER. Riverside, 1975. University of California. Table. Pp. 37. Paper. \$1.00.

Teaching students to analyze source materials critically in a history course should be a basic goal of any college educator. Courses that approach historical