

of the misinterpretations attacked by Dealy are the concepts that the Latin Americans' behavior and life style are irrational, that a culture of poverty permeates Latin American life, that Latin American society is revolutionary, and that culture traits of the Latins are rooted to "Romance language or Latin Culture." The latter misconception provides a major thrust of the book in that Dealy attempts to explain that Catholicism is the major causal factor in the Latins' behavior.

Dealy's thesis is that monolithic Catholic societies (in Latin America and elsewhere) produce the spirit of caudillaje, that the "Catholic man is public man" and that the "public man is a leader." In pursuing the aggregation of a following, the public man follows a behavior pattern which is rooted in the Catholic ethos and in what Dealy calls the "religious foundations of public virtue."

As noted before, not everyone will agree, and probably few will agree totally, with Dealy's work. As book reviewers are wont to say "given the limitations of space" it is difficult to do justice to a study which "raises more questions than it answers." Suffice it to say readers will not waste their time if they read this book.

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*Preliminary Survey of the Mexican Collection.* By SUSAN M. COTTLER, ROGER M. HAIGH, and SHIRLEY A. WEATHERS. Salt Lake City, 1978. University of Utah Press. Maps. Illustrations. Pp. xlvii, 163. Paper. \$12.00.

Burrowed into a mountain outside of Salt Lake City are vaults holding an historical treasure of staggering size. Over one million, 100-foot rolls of filmed manuscripts—with the number growing rapidly—from forty-two countries have been collected by the Genealogical Society of Utah. The Mexican holdings total 105,584 rolls of film, about one-tenth of the entire collection.

*The Preliminary Survey of the Mexican Collection* (the first publication in a series entitled Finding Aids to the Microfilmed Manuscript Collection of the Genealogical Society of Utah) introduces the Mexican holdings with the specific intention of giving scholars a clearer picture of what is available and what is not" (p. xix). Given the immense size of the collection, the book succeeds in an admirable way.

The introduction describes the extent of the collection, emphasizes the diversity of documents, and repeatedly demonstrates that there is much of interest to more than just demographers and genealogists. Ma-

terials other than parish and civil records are abundant, running from 10,000 to 20,000 rolls. The numbers prove that this part of the collection is enormous, but also show how little is known about it. By briefly describing some of the documents and their archival provenance, the authors do give something of the flavor of the holdings. Examples include 1,551 volumes of Inquisition records from the Archivo General de la Nación, and an "apparently complete" (p. xxix) run of Guadalajara notarial records from 1600 to 1900.

These riches form only the sinew of the collection. The meat is the civil and parish registers. It is here that the guide is an indispensable aid to Mexican scholars. Organized by state and municipality, it gives the number of rolls and dates covered for each municipality. The availability of documents other than parish and civil registers is also noted. An added bonus is a list of census materials, once again organized by state and municipality. With one flip of the thumb, the researcher can now find out how many rolls of film are available on a specific location.

The survey is a welcome addition to the spare literature on the holdings of the Genealogical Society of Utah. It will certainly stimulate interest in the collection, and hopefully the interest will lend speed to the publication of more Finding Aids.

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*Historia mexicana: Economía y lucha de clases.* By ENRIQUE SEMO. México, 1978. Ediciones Era. Tables. Notes. Pp. 338. Paper.

This book encourages the study of Mexican history from a Marxist perspective. In his "Advertencia" Professor Enrique Semo states that he recognizes the necessity to "respond to the need for achieving a greater understanding about two aspects of Mexican history which have been little studied until recently." The two aspects which preoccupy the author are "the way in which the modes of production have succeeded each other" and the "critical moments affecting the class struggle" in Mexican society since the arrival of the Spanish.

Of a total number of thirteen essays included in the work, eight were previously published in Mexican journals. The essays enjoy a chronological arrangement, the first section containing seven articles on the subject of class conflict which begin with the latter part of the seventeenth century. Some of the essays appear to have been written in order to fill in the gaps not already covered by the published articles. Unfortunately