despots, and served as the supreme commander of all PLM units in Mexico. He wrote for several pro-PLM newspapers including Alba Roja in San Francisco, Revolución in Los Angeles, and Punto Rojo in El Paso. He believed women to be oppressed by the ground rules of conventional marriage and by male treatment as pastimes. He advocated their emancipation while feeling that Christianity hurt them from the beginning with its biblical legends and portrayals.

Ferrua has contributed a useful study of an important figure in the PLM and that type of wealthy idealistic young man who objected to tyranny in Mexico and Russia at the same time. The work does have flaws. It is a eulogy and uncritical and makes Guerrero much too modern. The author claims, as I once did, that the Diaz regime acted as a buffer between the nineteenth-century and revolutionary-era anarchists. There is no reason to accept this. It is more believable that anarchism, like the working-class press and militant industrial unions, was first quieted and then officially ignored by the elite. This book is an asset for scholars interested in the PLM and Mexico's revolutionaries.

University of Houston

JOHN M. HART


Aficionados of Francisco Madero's armed revolt against Porfirio Díaz, and especially the battle for Ciudad Juárez in May 1911, will find this book of interest. Swarthmore sophomore Monaghan bolts classes and heads for El Paso to seek excitement in the Mexican Revolution. He soon finds it when he crosses the Río Grande and joins the insurgents. He reports firsthand the disdain of the troops for Madero because of his reluctance to order the attack. Arrested as a spy, Monaghan spends the duration of the battle in a besieged federal jail where he recounts prison life amid the fighting. Freed by the victorious Maderistas, he next attends a reception for the American Foreign Legion and meets Madero, Pascual Orozco, Abraham González, and others. He describes the scene right down to Madero's elevator shoe heels.

Informally written, this new account offers a picturesque view of the decisive rebel capture of Ciudad Juárez.

University of Arizona

THOMAS H. NAYLOR


For the last twenty-five years, this work has served as a basic reference on Francisco Madero. It established precedents for the biographies of leading revolutionary personalities that followed. In conceptualization and sources, it is a time-piece, representative of our historical knowledge in the 1950s. The original text is unaltered in this new edition, but it contains a delightful hard-hitting defense of Madero in a sixty-page resume of the historical literature produced since its original appearance.