

Anna, the caudillo understandably figures prominently and, in fact, the book literally begins and ends with him. It is important for the insights into that complex phenomenon, the attitudes of contemporaries toward him, and his enduring appeal.

The study, however, goes well beyond Santa Anna. It is a virtually encyclopedic examination of Mexico during those six years. Topics include peasant rebellions, rural labor, land concentration, the armed forces, the clergy, industry, mining, taxes, and tariff issues. González Navarro explains the diverse viewpoints and proposals on the issues and topics discussed as well as governmental policies. Receiving particular emphasis are politics—ideologies, revolts, factions. He explains opposing views and the activities of conservatives, moderate liberals, radicals, and Santanists.

Throughout, González Navarro explores beneath the superficial and the national level, explaining regional and local attitudes and conditions, with due attention to variations. He often lets participants speak for themselves by utilizing newspaper articles, pamphlets, and correspondence. Occasionally confusion arises because the topical organization of the book leads to much backtracking, but, in general, it is a lucid, well written study. It is thoroughly researched and contributes to our knowledge and understanding of Mexico in the years immediately before the Reform.

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*Documents on the Mexican Revolution. Vol. I: The Origins of the Revolution in Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and California, 1910–1911: The Beginnings of the Revolutionary Movement by Mexican Exiles and United States Governmental and Popular Response. Part 1: February 1910 to April 1911. Part 2: April 1911 to October 1911. Vol. II: The Madero Revolution as Reported in the Confidential Despatches of U.S. Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson and the Embassy in Mexico City, June 1910 to June 1911. Part 1: Beginnings of the Revolution to June 9, 1910. Part 2: Madero Revolution to the Overthrow of the Díaz Government, June 1911. Vol. III: The Election of Madero, the Rise of Emiliano Zapata and the Reyes Plot in Texas. Parts 1 and 2. Edited by GENE Z. HANRAHAN. Facsimile ed. Salisbury, N.C., 1976–1978. Documentary Publications. Indexes. Pp. xiii, 229, iv, 447, x, 229, vi, 465, xi, 230, vi, 446. Cloth.*

The six tomes of documents comprised in this collection (three numbered volumes, each divided and bound into two parts) treat the history of the Mexican Revolution from February 1910 to January 1912. In total, 466 documents selected by the editor from the Records of the Department of State at the National Archives are included. Reflecting the larger collection from which the selection was made, only a few Spanish-language documents are provided; the overwhelming percentage are in English.

The editor states correctly that the large majority of these documents have not been published previously. However, they have been consulted by scores of Mexican historians and U.S. diplomatic historians interested in the early Mexican Revolution. Not only have many made the pilgrimage to the National Archives, as did Mr. Hanrahan, but microfilm copies of the entire collection are available in many large research libraries in the United States and in a few libraries in Mexico. The information to be gleaned from this published set, therefore, will come as no surprise to scholars of the Revolution.

The documents in each volume are organized chronologically. Volume I (parts one and two) cover some of the precursory activities of Mexican revolutionaries in the United States, the fight against Porfirio Díaz, and the hectic period of the de la Barra interim presidency; volume II (parts one and two) devotes itself primarily to the despatches to and from controversial Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson; and volume III (parts one and two) comprises documents on the anti-Madero movements headed by Emiliano Zapata and Bernardo Reyes.

If the archive from which these documents have been taken is open to interested investigators, does this published collection serve any useful purpose? The answer is yes and the purpose served is pedagogical. Undergraduate courses in Mexican history are offered in many colleges and universities that do not have the expensive microfilm copy of the Records of the Department of State Relating to the Internal Affairs of Mexico, 1910–1929 (Microfilm Copy 274). A library copy of this published set can offer a partial alternative to the professor who wishes to engage students in a semester research project which encourages the pursuit of primary documentation. Those students who read Spanish could profitably compliment the Hanrahan documents with the *Documentos históricos de la Revolución Mexicana*, edited by the late Isidro Fabela and the Comisión de Investigaciones Históricas de la Revolución Mexicana and published in twenty-seven volumes (México, 1960–1973). Volumes V, VI, and VII of the Fabela documents treat many of the same topics as those under consideration here,

but from the various Mexican perspectives. With proper professorial guidance, the judicious juxtaposition of pertinent documentation in the two sets could not only initiate the student into some of the complexities of historical research on the early Mexican Revolution, but might even offer him his first opportunity to prove the published scholars wrong on some issue of major or minor importance.

For these reasons, in addition to the intrinsic interest of some of the documents themselves, libraries already in possession of Fabela's *Documentos históricos* might well want to add the Hanrahan set to their collection.

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*El agrarismo en Veracruz: La etapa radical, 1928–1935.* By ROMANA FALCÓN. México, 1977. El Colegio de México. Tables. Illustrations. Notes. Bibliography. Pp. 180. Paper.

The agriculturally rich state of Veracruz was always reputed to have had a violent and radical agrarian history centering around the struggle to gain control of its lands and water resources, but only recently has it been the object of study. Romana Falcón's monograph traces the history of the Veracruz agrarian movement during the Mexican Revolution, focusing specifically on the conservative years of the Maximato. She applies Juan Linz' well-known views on authoritarian government to the Mexican revolutionary regime during this time period. The federal government permitted a limited form of pluralism to exist to retain popular support, but it constantly tried to control, channel, and restructure worker and peasant organizations and political parties within the already existing governmental institutions.

Her study begins with a brief summary of Mexican land tenure patterns and rural conditions before 1930. Then in a rather disorganized fashion she reviews the socioeconomic history of Veracruz before Colonel Adalberto Tejeda was reelected governor in 1928. A considerable amount of her data is based upon Fowler's 1970 dissertation. Falcón proceeds by explaining how Governor Tejeda molded the Veracruz peasant organization into a Tejedista political and military power base through subsidization of the League of Agrarian Communities and the creation of an independent guerrilla force to confront the powerful commercial and agricultural interests in the state. Most interesting is the relationship the Tejedista agrarian movement