

on the Baja California economy of the passage of the Prohibition act in the United States, there is notably absent from the work any satisfactory treatment of the close economic relationship that makes Baja California (Norte) more dependent on Upper California than on Mexico proper.

In summary, Martínez has attempted much and has succeeded in bringing considerable material, both old and new, to bear on the subject of his homeland. When he misses the mark, it can be ascribed to lack of objectivity and to faulty historical techniques. When he is correct, it is the result of much effort, detailed acquaintance with the area, and a genuine interest in the little known history of Lower California.

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Juárez, intervencionista. By ALFONSO JUNCO. México, 1961. Editorial Jus. Figuras y Episodios de la Historia de México. No. 101. Illustrations. Pp. 189. Paper. 12.00 pesos.

This is an assorted collection of essays based upon published documents, exchanges in the press, and secondary works showing that Ocampo, Juárez, and other liberals were willing to sell territory to the United States, sign the McLane-Ocampo Treaty, support the Monroe Doctrine, and govern in an undemocratic manner.

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Revolución y régimen constitucionalista. II. Edited by ISIDRO FABELA. México, 1962. Fondo de Cultura Económica. Fuentes y Documentos de la Historia de México. Documentos Históricos de la Revolución Mexicana. Notes. Illustrations. Pp. xviii, 259. Paper.

The second volume of Isidro Fabela's documentary collection on the Constitutionalist Revolution and Regime is concerned with the invasion, occupation and evacuation (April 21-November 23, 1914) of Veracruz by military forces of the United States.

The heart of the volume consists of ninety-nine documents related to this problem. There is added a documentary and bibliographic appendix consisting of seventeen transcriptions from documents and published sources seeking to establish the antecedents which helped mold American criteria and actions.

Following the form established in the initial volume, the documents are arranged in chronological order and are preceded by a brief summary of the contents and an abbreviated reference to the archival source. Once again the author has failed to provide a key to these abbreviations, although most of them are identifiable by the specialist. The documents are drawn principally from the Archives of the Secretary of Foreign Relations and Fabela's own collection.

In contrast to the first volume, each document is followed by an analytical commentary, often as extended as the document itself, prepared by the editor. Fabela assigns historic responsibility for the American intervention to Villa and Huerta. He contends that the documentation establishes the "two great, inexcusable errors" of President Wilson: his disdain for the norms of International Law relative to non-intervention in an independent and sovereign State and his "absolute ignorance of the psychology of the Mexican people."

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Apuntes para la historia de la revolución mexicana. By JUAN SÁNCHEZ AZCONA. México, 1961. Biblioteca del Instituto Nacional de Estudios Históricos de la Revolución Mexicana. Index. Pp. 395. Paper.

Having published three years ago Juan Sánchez Azcona's *La etapa maderista de la Revolución Mexicana*, the National Institute of Historical Studies of the Mexican Revolution now offers a second volume by the same author which, despite its title, is limited in coverage essentially to the same