

This work does have its limitations—weaknesses the editor should have noted in converting a dissertation into a book. In dealing with the “concept of Mexico,” the author has attempted to be too inclusive, developing themes and topics that have very little relationship to each other (e.g., topics range from Mexican tortillas in Hungary to the Cosmic Race idea of José Vasconcelos). Many ideas, words, and phrases are endlessly repeated because of the overlapping nature of the subject matter. Finally, the author’s assumption that the Ateneo revolt was a cultural revolution paralleling the political revolution should be questioned. Perhaps it would be more correct to suggest that this literary movement finds its parallel in the Madero phase of the Revolution only. If the Ateneo were a revolutionary group in the general sense of the word, then one would expect to find among its members those who marched with Flores Magón and Zapata. Instead, the Ateneo founders were primarily middle-class adherents of Madero, Huerta, and Carranza, and, as such, were unlikely revolutionaries in either politics or culture.

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*Los grupos de presión extranjeros en el México revolucionario, 1910–1940.* By LORENZO MEYER. Tlatelolco, México, 1973. Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores. Obras Monográficas, 1. Tables. Graphs. Appendices. Pp. 102. Paper.

Essentially this small volume is a review of the variety of methods—from persuasion and corruption to sabotage and violence—used by the foreign-owned petroleum and mining companies between 1910 and 1940 in opposing official Mexican policies they deemed harmful to their interests. Under the guise of attempting to devise a political science methodology to analyze the machinations and use of pressure by foreign-controlled corporations in Mexico, Meyer has introduced a body of hard historical data—a practice often ignored by political scientists. Unfortunately, while Meyer maintains his place as a fine historian, he shows up as only a mediocre analytical political scientist. He presents no model for the functioning of the Mexican government—president, cabinet, revolutionary family, bureaucracy, congress, party, local officials—much less for its relations with the business community in general (as in Robert Shafer’s *Mexican Business Orga-*