

iron fist. Mexican policy permitted adequate profits—Mexico is not socialistic!—but forced the foreigners who wished to enjoy those profits to admit Mexicans as associates and to shape their companies' activities to fit Mexico's national plans. PASCO, making high profits exporting raw sulphur, was not too happy about having to accept Mexican partners and having to build a fertilizer plant to draw upon its own sulphur as a raw material. But PASCO received over \$80,000,000, plus certain guarantees, for selling 43 per cent of its stock to the Mexican Government and 23 per cent to a syndicate headed by the Banco Nacional de México—plus continuing to receive dividends on its remaining 34 per cent and to enjoy the exercise of a management contract. Wright concludes that minority position in new enterprises has not dampened "the enthusiasm of many foreign companies to participate in the growing Mexican economy."

As for foreigners taking over that economy, Wright notes that only 5.7 per cent of the fixed private investment in Mexico was accounted for by direct foreign investment in the period from 1942 to 1965. Public foreign loans accounted for only 11.4 per cent of the respective total. "The total contribution of foreign capital from all sources in that period is estimated at about 10.7 per cent of the total gross investment in the economy." So much for the complaint about government delivering Mexico to the imperialists.

State University of New York,  
Buffalo

MARVIN BERNSTEIN

*Aspectos sociológicos del desarrollo en América Latina: Documentos teóricos.* By INSTITUTO DE ESTUDIOS PERUANOS. Cuernavaca, México, 1968. Centro Intercultural de Documentación. CIDOC Cuaderno, 17. Tables. Graphs. Appendix. Pp. 311. Paper.

*Aspectos sociológicos del desarrollo en el Perú y América Latina: mesas redondas y conferencias.* By INSTITUTO DE ESTUDIOS PERUANOS. Cuernavaca, México, 1968. Centro Intercultural de Documentación. CIDOC Cuaderno, 18. Tables. Graphs. Pp. 303. Paper.

*Aspectos sociológicos del desarrollo en el Perú: Cambios en sociedad peruana (rural).* By INSTITUTO DE ESTUDIOS PERUANOS. Cuernavaca, México, 1968. Centro Intercultural de Documentación. CIDOC Cuaderno, 19. Tables. Graphs. Map. Pp. 383. Paper.

The three volumes of this series are offset reproductions of papers produced by the Institute of Peruvian Studies in recent years. The

Institute was founded initially by a group of Peruvian social scientists of the Social Progresista political party, with economic support from the Ministry of Education. To remain economically viable, as well as intellectually independent, some members of the Institute began a fruitful collaboration with counterparts at Cornell University. The papers included in these volumes are mostly those of Peruvian scholars, some supported by the Cornell program and some not, but also include some works of the Cornell group. The majority of the papers focus on Peru, but a number of them speak to social conditions in Latin America as a whole. Some of the authors (notably José Matos Mar, Julio Cotler, William Foote Whyte, Lawrence W. Williams) have published their findings in English, but the intention of the series is to make their work generally available throughout Latin America and to those in other countries interested in the area.

The studies included cover a number of topics ranging from theoretical statements which apply to the Third World in general to research findings on specific topics in rural villages in Peru. For example, hard data studies on psychological stress in situations of culture change, historical studies on the changing structures of haciendas in the highlands and on the sugar estates of the north coast, and urban studies which include the impact of rural-urban migration on rural areas, are all to be found in these three volumes. The peasant revolt in the Convención Valley, led by Hugo Blanco, is also analyzed, but the most common theme appears to be the economic and social structures which have not led to satisfactory rates of development.

Readers will find a number of important papers which represent not only the point of view of many Latin American scholars, but the orientation of Third World social scientists in general. During the past decade, a consensus has been developing in the Third World as to the nature of its problems and the range of possible solutions. Concepts growing in currency include such ideas as external dependence, internal domination, peripherality, and marginality.

Policy-makers, as well as intellectuals, in the developed countries must take seriously the analysis made by these Latin American scholars, because it is increasingly obvious that they are now exercising greater influence on both the foreign and domestic policies of their countries than ever before.

Re-examining their history has led these scholars to the conclusion that political independence from Europe in the early nineteenth century did little to bring about economic independence and develop-

ment. They find that Latin America continued to be dominated by the market requirements of the powerful countries. As industry developed in their countries, it was owned by foreigners and designed to serve their needs rather than domestic needs. Much of the foreign capital brought in is not intended to develop domestic industry to meet domestic needs, but rather to meet export needs. Today, Latin Americans still find themselves caught on the periphery, unwilling accomplices in the power struggle between the United States and Russia, unable simply to withdraw and become independent. Heavy external dependence has distorted the national social structure by concentrating power in the hands of those best able and most willing to participate in and exploit these possibilities for their private advantage. This group, the famous "oligarchy," has thus been able to establish internal domination over the rest of the society.

The authors of these papers seem to be in clear agreement on the linkages outlined above, and argue that autonomous national development cannot take place in a desirable direction at a satisfactory rate, until steps are taken to reduce both external dependence on foreigners and internal domination by those who benefit from the status quo. In short, radical social and economic change is urgently needed.

Kalamazoo College

STILLMAN BRADFIELD

*Haiti: The Politics of Squalor.* By ROBERT I. ROTBERG with CHRISTOPHER K. CLAGUE. Foreword by M. J. ROSSANT. Boston, 1971. Houghton Mifflin. Tables. Appendices. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xvi, 456. Cloth. \$10.00.

Rotberg's analysis of contemporary Haiti is a masterly accomplishment. From the opening chapter on "the matrix of Haitian politics," one comes gradually to perceive the anomalies of the beautiful and tragic land which in 1790 was the world's richest colony but is now among the poorest and most troubled of countries. Rotberg traces the path by which Haiti lurched from one dictatorship to another, until absolutism became its characteristic mode of government and turbulence its political lot, with the tyrannous rule of "Papa Doc" Duvalier (1957-1971) merely the culmination of "the politics of squalor."

The implicit purpose of this Twentieth Century Fund study is to examine the possibility of improving the quality of life for Haitians. Rotberg sets forth the realities. The cardinal political fact is authoritarian rule by a dictator and his favorites; the social reality