

Still, wages are low—about one-third the equivalent for the Lima population as a whole.

Lewis presents a wealth of secondary data drawn from some eight separate studies carried out in Lima during the 1950s and 1960s. His dissertation offers a good deal for all students of contemporary Peru, and for those involved with the economic impact of rapid urbanization throughout the region.

H.D.

*The Urbanization Process of a Poor Mexican Neighborhood.* By ANTONIO UGALDE, et al. Austin, 1974. Published for the Institute of Latin American Studies by the University of Texas Press. Tables. Bibliography. Pp. 68. Paper.

This is a good sociological study of migration processes, living conditions, and local organizations of people residing in a small, newly developed *colonia popular* of Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua. Survey conclusions and extensive comparisons with other Latin American cities are packed into the slim book. Nationwide migration “streams,” phases of migration, attractions of the border area, underemployment, education, and adaptation to the city are discussed. Treatment of local level political process is among the most provocative I have read concerning Mexico. Useful data and a strong comparative approach lead the authors to fruitful speculations and hypotheses. Their methodology excludes cultural information that could alter some conclusions.

Prescott,  
Arizona

WILLIAM STILLWELL

*The Mexican Entrepreneur.* By FLAVIA DEROSI. Paris, 1971. Development Center of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. Maps. Tables. Graphs. Figures. Appendices. Bibliography. Pp. 428. Paper.

This book is already established as the basic and most thorough guide for the social scientist studying the world of the Mexican businessman. The study, based on 200 interviews in 1969, focuses on social factors of economic growth. Part One of the book stresses environmental forces: state intervention as a nurturing force, foreign investment as a challenging force, and “familism” as a traditional force. Part Two presents a portrait of the Mexican entrepreneur, focusing on ethnic and class variables affecting their “breadth of vision and experience” and their perceptions of the Mexican power structure, prestige, and participation in society. The volume also contains extensive appendices on methodology, bibliographic materials, and fifty fascinating case portraits.

The field work (200 interviews with Mexican industrialists) was conducted in 1969, and the manuscript was completed a year later. This period represented a declining phase in the interest of entrepreneurship and its relation to economic growth, as it became more evident with the 1970s that “development” often increased poverty, that the Mexican “miracle” was showing severe signs of strain, and as attention shifted to the impact of multinational corporations (rather than local entrepreneurs) on economic and social development. Although interest in