

the multinational monopolist corporations; and United States political figures (Nixon and Kissinger, most notably), as well as Latin American reactionaries, had come under their direct control. The death of Allende, of his socialist experiment, and of Chilean democracy were solely the product of an unconscionable intervention by United States business interests and their pawns in the internal affairs of a sovereign nation. By stressing this condemnation of United States policy, however, Sergeev omits any real discussion of the numerous problems with which the Allende government was faced internally, and which at times it served to exacerbate. In emphasizing external developments, Sergeev provides his readers with a highly unbalanced, frequently almost self-righteous, and at times simplistic and overly doctrinaire account of events in Chile in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Still, even considering these weaknesses, the book is nonetheless impressive in dealing with at least some of the features involved in United States activities in Chile with respect to the Allende government. While Sergeev does not write the whole truth, much of what he does say is true, and his concluding analysis of the humanitarian and economic horrors of Chile under the present government shows much insight and understanding of conditions in the country. Consequently, like so many other Soviet books on Latin America, Sergeev's is both very good and very bad in that its ideological determinism detracts from its generally sound historical and analytical basis.

Finally, a minor comment should be made on the book's highly eccentric translation into English. While the translator knows United States speech well enough to use current jargon, at times what he says is almost indecipherable, and materials originally in English were apparently translated into Russian, then retranslated into English, with bizarre results. Progress Publishers will have to do much better than this if they hope to reach English-speaking readers in the future.

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*Mexico–United States Relations*. Edited by SUSAN KAUFMAN PURCELL. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1981. Tables. Notes. Index. Pp. x, 213.

Originally presented at Columbia University on May 20, 1980, the twenty essays that make up this volume are the result of a conference sponsored jointly by the Mexican Quadripartite Commission and the Academy of Political Science. The twenty-three authors and coauthors include fifteen North Americans, seven Mexicans, and one Chicano. Most

of them are academicians, but some hold government positions and others are employed in international business. The editor has taught at UCLA and Columbia University, and she is a former member of the Policy Planning Staff, United States Department of State. These essays have been grouped by the editor (who has provided a brief introduction) under five headings that suggest the foci of the contributions.

Under "Perspectives on Mexico–United States Relations," Olga Pellicer de Brody and Bruce M. Bagley provide different views on relations between the two countries; Salvador Campos Icardo describes recent progress in the conduct of bilateral relations involving the United States and Mexico; and Richard E. Feinberg discusses basic strategies and bureaucratic organizational forms for implementing United States policy toward Mexico. For the general reader who needs background information on Mexico, the section entitled "Political and Social Issues" provides one essay by John F. H. Purcell on social issues and another by Kevin J. Middlebrook on recent political change. Also included in this section are more specialized essays by Wayne A. Cornelius on Mexican immigration to the United States, by Milton H. Jamail on voluntary organizations concerned with the border area's people and problems, and by Rodolfo O. de la Garza on Chicano-Mexican relations. The section on "Economic Interdependence" features an account of Mexico's development strategy by René Villarreal and Rocío de Villarreal, an analysis of Mexico's economic dependence by María del Rosario Green, a study of foreign capital (investments and loans) in Mexico by Richard S. Weintert, a description of the economic dimensions of current Mexican–United States relations (and possible alternatives) by Clark W. Reynolds, and an outline of bilateral trade relations by Gary Clyde Hufbauer, W. N. Harrell Smith IV, and Frank G. Vukmanic. A section entitled "Exploiting Natural Resources" provides treatment of four important topics: oil (George W. Grayson), natural gas (Jesús Puente Leyva), marine resources (Patrick H. Heffernan), and water—both river water and water stored in underground aquifers (C. Richard Bath). In the concluding section, "Prospects for Bilateral Relations," Carlos Rico F. and Robert L. Ayers present essays designed to prepare us for future developments in areas of common concern to the two North American neighbors.

Although composed of essays written before recent changes in international demand for Mexico's oil (and before the drastic devaluation of the Mexican peso in February 1982), these pieces will be useful to both public- and private-sector personnel who are involved in political, economic, or social relations involving Mexico and the United States.