

supplement to Abraham Hoffman's *Unwanted Mexican Americans: Repatriations Pressures During the Great Depression* (1973) which is principally a detailed and extensive analysis of the repatriations in Los Angeles and which can be considered the best work available. Carreras de Velasco's study suffers from some of the problems found in the Hoffman work: a lack of a theoretical framework in which to place in context the larger social and economic issues of which this subject is but one part; and an overly narrow focus. When the author attempts to fill in the broader context, the writing becomes choppy and the conclusions are thin.

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Las empresas trasnacionales en México. By BERNARDO SEPÚLVEDA AMOR, OLGA PELLICER DE BRODY, and LORENZO MEYER. México, 1974. El Colegio de México. Colección Centro de Estudios Internacionales, XII. Appendices. Pp. viii, 167. Paper.

This book by authors from El Colegio de México is composed of one essay by each of the three authors. Approximately half of the book is Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor's thoughtful, general discussion of direct foreign investment in the context of Mexico's experience in the last few decades—particularly the most recent one. Sepúlveda Amor uses as the basis for most of his facts, the recent book which he co-authored with Antonio Chumacero—*La inversión extranjera en México* (Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1973). He emphasizes two major points which he develops calmly and in rich detail: (1) Foreign firms now invest in Mexico primarily to gain entry into the Mexican market which is protected by a multitude of government policies; and (2) once they are in Mexico the foreign firms act in their own interest, which does not necessarily coincide with the best interests of Mexico.

The short essay by Olga Pellicer de Brody, "El llamado a las inversiones extranjeras, 1953-1958," discusses the conjuncture of circumstances during the Ruiz Cortines administration which made foreign capital begin to flow in ever larger quantities to Mexico.

The most exciting essay is by Lorenzo Meyer, "La resistencia al capital privado extranjero; el caso del petróleo, 1938-1950." It details the intrigue between, on the one hand, the U.S. State Department (influenced heavily by the U.S. oil companies) and a permissive