

research reveals Mexican citizens to be primarily interested in sex, eroticism, and spiritualism (a combined total of fifty-two percent) while only three percent were primarily interested in the political system. He says "the Mexican is naturally sad" and that his sense of humor is a "defense instrument" which will end in violence at the point at which he has no further options and his face has been thoroughly trampled into the dirt.

The individualism and instinctive withdrawal of the Mexican impedes his being a truly "civic actor" and reduces the collaborative potential of political participation generally. These are innate factors which cannot easily be overcome. Also of concern to the PRI is the institution of *compadrazgo* which is the basis for nepotism and personalist corruption in government. The author points to the opposition party, PAN, as a Church-guided threat, one which is especially attractive to women and which grows, cancerlike, as a counterpoise to the PRI. Finally, the author suggests that one of the gravest potential dangers to the longevity of the PRI is some schism from within, led by a charismatic figure with experience in public administration who is aware of the internal corruption of the PRI and can exploit it to his advantage. He gives the example of a popular cabinet member, with strong political roots, and having an extreme right-wing ideological address. That, according to the author, is the most immediate of the various crises which the single party governing institution will have to confront.

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*Lecturas de política mexicana.* By CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS INTERNACIONALES. México, 1977. El Colegio de México. Tables. Diagrams. Notes. Pp. v, 376. Paper.

*Las crisis en el sistema político mexicano, 1928-1977.* By CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS INTERNACIONALES. México, 1977. El Colegio de México. Tables. Diagrams. Notes. Pp. v, 217. Paper.

These two works are part of the effort of the Centro de Estudios Internacionales of the Colegio de México to substitute monographs for some regular issues of *Foro Internacional*. Their purpose in producing these monographs is to make recent Mexican scholarship on contemporary Mexico available to a large audience of scholars and students. In