come easier than thoughtful, sophisticated dissection of the highly complex issues involved. Indeed, the old saw that “where one stands depends on where he sits” is again confirmed when the occupational roles of the speakers are noted: the business historian, corporate economist, and company president reliably defend the MNC while the social activist, lobbyist for liberal causes, and seminary professor consistently attack it.

Occasionally, however, someone comes to grips with the subtleties and dilemmas that mark this area. William Dyal of the Inter-American Foundation proposes a code of reform. Professor Powelson makes a sincere attempt at balancing out both sides of the debate. Ambassador Belcher provides some interesting recollections on negotiations between the U.S. government and the Peruvians during his tenure in Lima. He errs, however, in picturing mining and oil developments as determined unilaterally in New York rather than through bilateral negotiations with the Peruvians, as does he also in portraying Andean executive compounds that exclude Peruvians—for years most of the high-level, privileged personnel in American mining camps were Peruvian.

The editing of the book is generally well-done. A well written summary of the entire comments is provided, for example. Yet placement of an extensive, self-laudatory biographical statement on the editor on the first page of the volume could be questioned.

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Listen Chicanos! is a popular survey of Mexican-American history from pre-Columbian times to the present. The main thesis of the book is that the Mexican American has had a heterogeneous past that has often been distorted by academicians of the leftist persuasion. As a survey, the book is more interpretive than Matt S. Meier and Feliciano Rivera’s The Chicanos or Julian Samora and Patricia Simon’s History of the Mexican-American People. It has a larger chronological scope than Rodolfo Acuña’s Occupied America or Carey McWilliams’ North From Mexico. The topics covered include the Aztec and Southwestern Indians, the Spanish Borderlands, the Mexican Wars of Independence, Juárez, La Reforma, the Mexican Revolution of 1910, Mexican immigration to the United States, the repatriation movement of the 1930s, the “Zoot Suit” Riots, and contemporary social and political movements. About half the book is devoted to a discussion of the period since 1960.

Listen Chicanos! is a new statement of Chicano history. The absence of scholarly documentation, flippant criticism of historical figures, and superficial treatment of topics of major importance lessen its value to serious students. If balanced with a text of opposite views, the book would be valuable for introductory courses. It should stimulate a good amount of controversy.

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