though his work deals with a later period and he had the good fortune of having the writings of Cortéz y Larraz as well as a wealth of primary documentation to support his conclusions. Like Inga Clendinnen, she relies excessively on secondary sources; however, Newson's work is far from a narrative in that it concerns itself more with cultural history. While there is nothing wrong with relying on the works of previous authors, basing an entire study on secondary sources contributes little to the field. While her book does have some original thoughts they are buried in a sea of well-known facts.

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Camp thematically examines the relationship between the private sector and the state in Mexico since 1920. He applies a variety of methodologies in testing a number of assumptions about the role of the entrepreneur in twentieth-century Mexico. He makes available for the first time collective biographical data on the social background and economic experience of a broad group of Mexican entrepreneurs. Throughout the text are interspersed valuable perspectives from first hand interviews reflecting the views of entrepreneurs and government officials. He draws portraits of typical Mexican entrepreneurial types and the institutions they represent. These are then presented in the larger context of the Mexican state and the general political process.

By using mostly original sources, Camp in his study provides much new information concerning the relationship between the private sector and the state. The most important among these sources are the extensive oral interviews with entrepreneurs and politicians which Camp has conducted since the late 1960s as part of a long-term project to test the presence of a power elite in Mexico. This biographical data and firsthand interviews provide an empirical and insightful picture of the makeup of Mexico's leading entrepreneurs and reveals important trends over time.

He first provides a historical sketch of private sector-
state relations in chapter two. In an effort to present a more complete picture of business people and their impact on social change, he then explores the entrepreneurs themselves in chapter three. In chapter four, Camp analyzes the differences in the backgrounds of prominent entrepreneurs and the importance of their origins in explaining their behavior, achievements, and relationships to other groups. The interchange-ability of their leaderships is the subject of chapter five. In chapter six, Camp discusses entrepreneurial influence on political decision-making. Chapter seven is devoted to a discussion of private sector interest groups. In chapter eight, Camp discusses two peculiarities Mexico's private sector shares with those of Latin America and other developing societies: the importance of family-owned corporations and the influence of large industrial holding companies (commonly called grupos in Mexico). The final chapter is a discussion of other variables which provide insights into the relationship between the private and public sectors in Mexico.

Complementing this biographical information is a data set on leading Mexican firms. Including information such as board membership, variables on ownership, ranking, group membership, and sectorial representation, this data helps to establish the nature of linkages between entrepreneurial families, and between traditional businessmen and politician-entrepreneurs.

Camp makes use of a number of thorough and very descriptive tables to illustrate his arguments. By presenting information in tables, Camp is able to illustrate a number of important points. Among these are: the linkages among banks, major firms, holding companies, and entrepreneurial families; the interlocking relationships between leading industrial groups and banks; and the continuation and extent of family control in Mexico's major enterprises.

Camp makes a strong contribution to the study of modern Mexico. He does much to uncover some of the myths underlying the many peculiarities that contribute to the unique evolution of the private sector's relationship to the state in Mexico. Camp shows that entrepreneurs are the strongest of a number of groups that influence policy-making by providing the most comprehensive analysis of this relationship to date.

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