

most glaring omission is a convincing portrait of Chile's balance of payments. By failing to address these larger issues, Kline reduces the value of his own research. Still, this is a significant addition to any discussion of foreign capital in Chile.

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International

The Latin American Left: From the Fall of Allende to Perestroika. Edited by BARRY CARR and STEVE ELLNER. Latin American Perspectives, no. 11. Boulder: Westview Press, 1993. Notes. Index. vii, 256 pp. Cloth, \$49.95. Paper, \$16.95.

Washington's Cold Warriors and their compatriots in the academy would like us to believe that Latin America's Left has died and gone to hell. Such is not the case! The Left has recently reorganized hemispherewide, and still plays a major role in the region's social, political, and cultural affairs as it has since the 1920s. Over the years, most of what has been written in the United States has generally viewed the Left through a capitalist prism. With the establishment of the theoretically oriented journal *Latin American Perspectives* and its Westview Press series, scholarship that is not aimed at Left bashing has examined more precisely the region's diverse radical movements.

The collapse of the Left in Europe, the isolation of Cuba, the Sandinista failure at the polls, and the widespread acceptance of neoliberal economics have forced the Left to become more creative to survive. Traditionally, leftist parties and movements have been severely divided by small philosophical and sectarian differences. In 1990 the São Paulo Forum formed to enable Latin America's dozens of left-wing groups to meet annually, discuss common objectives, and work for unity. Among these groups, two trends currently dominate. One follows Cuba's pure approach to socialism, the other advocates survival through political pluralism and broad-based alliances.

By the 1990s most Latin American states were operating under some form of democracy, and the area's military had, for the most part, returned to the barracks, thereby weakening the appeal of the democratic Left. Armed insurrectionists often found themselves at a stalemate and had to support negotiations with the opposition. According to coeditor Steve Ellner, many leftists now consider their different currents of opinion to be reconcilable, and they possess renewed political legitimacy. Ellner points out that the Left's recently adopted Gramscian democracy, predicated on its stronger position in the institutional life of various nations, could be curtailed by Latin America's traditional political instability and militaristic tendencies.

In this volume nine different contributing authors study individual countries, and four others deal with the changing nature of the Left, political ideology and

practice, guerrilla warfare in the 1980s, and the trade union struggle. They tell us that the Left functions but is fractured in Chile, where it is partially thwarted by the power of the military. In Peru, the failure of military reformists, ineffective politics, and frustration have led to the ascendancy of Sendero Luminoso, while the rest of the nation's Left is united and willing to pursue electoral politics. In Colombia, known for decades for its violence, the Left has increasingly sought peaceful resolutions of problems. The Left made enormous gains in Mexico's 1988 presidential election, but since then the PRI has prevented its consolidation. Simultaneously, Mexico's Soviet-oriented Communist party has abandoned the idea of moving the PRI leftward. Mexico's radicals are divided over strategy, and they disagree about the NAFTA proposals. Some radicals claim that El Salvador's Left triumphed by getting to the negotiating table; others believe that it capitulated. Chapters on Bolivia, Brazil, Venezuela, and Argentina provide fine analytical histories of the Left.

In his overview of the contemporary scene, Ronald Chilcote notes that some scholars believe that liberation theology has weakened Marxist class analysis, the dependency perspective, and revolutionary change by assimilating these tendencies. He points out that in the future the concept of the vanguard might pertain not to a single party but to multiple parties. This clearly written volume contains a great deal more material of value. Analytically it is considerably more sophisticated than standard works in the field. Every research library should own a copy.

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Respuestas silenciosas: proletarianización urbana y reproducción de la fuerza de trabajo en América Latina. By JUAN PABLO PÉREZ SAINZ. Caracas: Editorial Nueva Sociedad, 1989. Tables. Appendix. Notes. Bibliography. Index. 128 pp. Paper.

This study attempts to analyze the issue of urban proletarianization in several distinct contexts: the productive process and the urban labor market, the reproduction of the labor market, and the urban setting. One of the author's principal arguments is the heterogeneity of the productive process and the precariousness of the "proletarianization" process. In this regard, he emphasizes, both the salaried and the nonsalaried (self-employed) are subsumed in the process of extended capitalist production.

Juan Pablo Pérez Sainz thereby challenges the distinction between the formal and the informal economy, emphasizing the interrelations between the two and the role of each in shifting the burden of reproduction to the household (what he refers to as "the logic of subsistence"). The heterogeneity of the informal labor force—its inclusion of salaried day laborers and street vendors, for example—precludes any facile assimilation of informality with "entrepreneurship" and entry into the productive economy.