

countries have found themselves in a profoundly different situation from those of Latin America, with the sole exception of Cuba.

MAGNUS MÖRNER, Uppsala

*The United States and Latin America in the 1990s: Beyond the Cold War.* By JONATHAN HARTLYN et al. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1992. Map. Tables. Notes. Bibliography. Index. xii, 328 pp. Cloth, \$39.95. Paper, \$15.95.

A little more than half a century ago, in times not so different, in some ways, from these, when in the United States the lines outside soup kitchens were lengthening and the ranks of the homeless swelling, and when this country was in disrepute beyond its own borders for such practices as gunboat diplomacy, a newly elected Democratic president pledged nonintervention and ushered in a period of Good Neighborliness toward Latin America. Under cover of the Cold War, and more recently the drug war, subsequent U.S. presidents failed to honor that pledge. And the gunboat diplomacy of the late twentieth century has proved as subversive to the spirit of American democracy as it did in the century's youth.

It is by no means clear whether the Clinton administration will rediscover Good Neighborliness, but it might as well; as this book makes clear, the end of the Cold War and the loss of its rationales have changed dramatically the agenda of U.S.–Latin American relations. The “commonality of interests” theme that has always garnished U.S. diplomatic rhetoric still may lack credibility, but the increasing commonality of problems is unmistakable.

It is refreshing to find a book about the Western Hemisphere in the post-Cold War era that does not celebrate the victory of the United States or of capitalism and democracy, and that deals straightforwardly with a range of real issues. This one represents a collaborative effort between the Chilean branch of the Latin American Social Science Faculty (FLACSO) and two North Carolina universities, Duke and UNC, Chapel Hill. It is not immediately apparent which chapters were contributed by North Americans and which by Latin Americans, testifying to the homogenization of concerns and perspectives that has taken place in studies of Latin American affairs over the last couple of decades.

Among the topics covered are new actors and power configurations at global, hemispheric, and national levels and the challenges they present to the traditional security system; debt, development, and trade; democracy, human rights, and the armed forces; narcotraffic and drug wars; environmental politics; and migration. The unevenness of chapters that typifies edited texts does not really affect this book. Sophisticated analysis and a high level of readability are maintained throughout.

I found Abraham Lowenthal's chapter on U.S. interests and policies particu-

larly insightful. Lowenthal observes that for U.S. leaders and engaged publics the lines between domestic policy and policy toward Latin America have become blurred; at any rate, future prosperity for Latin America will depend heavily on the ability of the United States to get its own house in order. It might be added that a broader-based prosperity in Latin America would also be a boon to U.S. producers.

JAN KNIPPERS BLACK, Monterey Institute of International Studies

*LULAC: The Evolution of a Mexican American Political Organization.* By BENJAMIN MÁRQUEZ. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1993. Photographs. Appendixes. Notes. Bibliography. Index. x, 141 pp. Cloth, \$25.00. Paper, \$11.95.

Public perceptions of the Mexican American people in the United States generally have acknowledged a spectrum, from grassroots union organizer César Chávez on the far left to moderate liberal Henry Cisneros toward the center, along with a stereotypical view of amorphous masses of unskilled workers migrating in the direction of low-income jobs. These perceptions and stereotypes place most Mexican Americans to the left of center, either as political activists or as potential voters who presumably would follow their economic and cultural predispositions. Benjamin Márquez has written a thoroughly researched, conceptually sophisticated study of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) that provides a healthy antidote to these images and presumptions. Drawing from LULAC's archives, interviews with its important leaders, and a wide range of published materials, Márquez presents an in-depth portrait of the organization over six decades. Since its founding in 1929, LULAC has maintained a fairly consistent ideology that stresses individual achievement within the free enterprise system and opposes ethnic discrimination. Although the Texas-based group has experienced several periods of crisis and decline, it has survived with this largely conservative ideology intact.

Márquez employs the incentive theories of political organizations devised by James Q. Wilson, Jack L. Walker, and Robert H. Salisbury to explain the evolution of membership participation in LULAC. The idealistic demands for an end to ethnic discrimination in the 1930s helped to boost membership from 150 in 1929 to 2,000 in 1940. After a "dormant period" during World War II, LULAC took a more emphatically conservative approach in which capitalism, patriotism, anti-Communism, and incorporation into the dominant Anglo-American society came to the fore. The 1960s marked another transition with the rise of competing, often leftist, Mexican American and Hispanic political organizations. LULAC's membership fluctuated in these years, and the earlier, broadly based activism gave way to a top-down, leadership-controlled model. In the 1970s and 1980s, LULAC's leaders acquired the skills to obtain corporate and government grants, which pro-