

biplanes were first introduced into combat to complement the mounted troops. In that sense, the hunt became a military proving ground for World War I.

If Galán and Espinosa have not succeeded in demythologizing the man, they have presented viewers with an intriguing historical analysis of the Columbus raid, which sparked outrage, engendered racism, and swelled nationalistic pride on different sides of the border.

The other PBS video under review, a Carlos Salinas interview with David Frost, took place three weeks before the NAFTA vote in the U.S. Congress in November 1993. For much of the interview, Salinas responds to Frost's recitation of bits and pieces of Ross Perot's polemic on NAFTA. This interview is dated and of limited use to students of Latin American history.

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International and Comparative

European Expansion and Migration: Essays on the Intercontinental Migration from Africa, Asia, and Europe. Edited by P. C. EMMER and MAGNUS MÖRNER. New York: Berg, 1992. Graphs. Tables. Notes. Index. viii, 312 pp. Cloth. \$48.00.

Intercontinental migration has attracted increasing attention in recent years as the ethnic composition of the contemporary world becomes more complex. The overall theme of this collection of 12 essays is the link between European expansion and international migration, with emphasis on the different experiences of Europeans, Africans, and Asians in the Americas. Following an introductory essay by P. C. Emmer are 10 essays on individual immigrant groups, the majority of which address 7 issues: push-pull factors, demography, female migration, transportation, reception, return migration, and capital movement.

Because Europeans clearly have dominated intercontinental migration, individual essays are devoted to the Portuguese, Irish, Swedish, Icelanders, Germans, and Italians. While the Americas were the destination for most immigrants, several essays discuss European emigration to Australia and Canada. Others consider British migrants to India (P. J. Marshall), involuntary emigration from western Africa (W. G. Clarence-Smith), and Chinese and East Indian indentured laborers in the Caribbean (P. C. Emmer). Magnus Mörner's comprehensive essay on immigration to Latin America is based on several of his earlier publications, including numerous graphs and copious footnotes.

These essays are particularly illuminating because the authors, all European, cover an extended time period, often from the American colonial era to the 1970s—unlike U.S. historians, who often stop with the 1920 immigration laws or World War I. This longer time span allows patterns and continuities in the migration movement to be traced.

In the final chapter, "Divergent Perspectives," Mörner attempts to summa-

rize comments made at a conference that apparently focused on the book's topical issues. Because the conference discussions do not appear in this volume, however, Mörner's points sometimes are difficult to follow. Discussions involved such diverse issues as determining immigrant return rates, appraising the reliability of the much-used push-pull model, and assessing the impact of religion on migration. This chapter also addresses more theoretical issues and offers more analysis and interpretation than previous chapters. Abundant footnotes give the reader a sense of the animated discussions. Conference members clearly applauded the move from strictly historical studies of migration to interdisciplinary studies.

This important volume will interest all scholars of international migration. For Latin Americanists it provides a comparative approach covering migratory movements to North and South America. The chapters on Africans, Chinese, and East Indians will help researchers analyze the diverse ethnic composition of Latin American societies. While only some of the selections include a bibliography, all have extensive footnotes, often with sources not commonly found in standard immigration studies. Certainly migration specialists will continue to debate the theme of this book. One can speculate that 50 years from now, another volume may address the same issue, but with a different emphasis; namely, Asians and Africans replacing Europeans as the most numerous subjects of intercontinental migration.

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Latin America Faces the Twenty-first Century: Reconstructing a Social Justice Agenda. Edited by SUSANNE JONAS and EDWARD J. MCCAUGHAN. Boulder: Westview Press, 1994. Notes. Bibliography. Index. ix, 222 pp. Cloth, \$49.00. Paper, \$16.95.

This anthology of essays by well-known progressive Latin American intellectuals and activists serves a variety of purposes: first, to remind us of essential issues and realistic alternatives as we move into the twenty-first century; second, to challenge failed past models of development and current regressive neoliberal experiments; and third, to suggest new visions for economic, political, and social change.

The editors set out to expose the degrading conditions of poverty and misery, especially in the decade of the 1980s. They attribute that decline to the failure of capitalist development models and the neoliberal policies of international agencies dominated by the United States. They also show that the transnationalization of the economy worldwide has affected political power in the region. They argue that local popular movements that seek to change these conditions must seek coalitions and alliances across states and social classes. Their selection of essays is intended to confirm that alternative thinking remains significant in Latin America despite a tendency among many intellectuals to distance themselves from problems of social justice, inequality, and repression.

An initial selection of eight essays looks at the region as a whole, criticizes the