

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

bankruptcy of contemporary policies, and suggests creative new ideas for progressive social change in the millennium ahead. A second set of eight essays examines the crises and future possibilities in particular countries: Brazil, Cuba, El Salvador, Haiti, Mexico, and Uruguay.

Among the regional papers, Franz Hinkelammert distinguishes between state and market in a perceptive analysis that examines the role of the state based on a reconstructed civil society. He identifies the problems of unregulated markets and shows that the state must open up the development of civil society as well as plan for economic development. Without the state, he argues, controlled democracies are emerging today in Latin America where concentrated economic interests control the means of communication, and armies and international financial institutions represent governments.

Jaime Osorio focuses on the individual in an assessment of liberalism and democracy by tracing the origins and contradictions in terminology that today characterize liberal democracy. Rui Mauro Marini synthesizes unsuccessful Latin American efforts to unify, arguing that no Latin American country can stand on its own and face the superstates. Lucrecia Lozano examines policies of adjustment and evolving democracy and notes a paradox: formal democracy has established itself as a political model, yet it has not generated fair and just societies. With the lack of social reforms to resolve economic inequality and social injustice, the call for revolutionary struggle persists today. Marta Harnacker delves into socialism, its past problems and future prospects, in relation to three forms of democracy: political, social, and participatory. She outlines possibilities for a revolutionary democracy based on a new leftist culture linked to political and ideological pluralism, national traditions, popular involvement, and abandonment of hegemonism and sectarianism. Other essays include those by Guillermo Delgado P. on ethnic politics and the popular movement, Isabel Largaía on political feminism, and Carlos Villas on a new socialist agenda.

The country-specific essays include analyses of particular crises: Emir Sader on various scenarios for Brazil; Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas on the need for an equitable agreement between Mexico and the United States on development and trade; Ana Cristina Laurell on an alternative social policy for public services in Mexico; Mario Lungo Uclés on redefining democracy in El Salvador; Suzy Castor on structures of domination and resistance to change in Haiti; Luis Stolovich on the paradoxes of the Left in Uruguay; Juan José Blanco and Pablo González Casanova on the current crisis in Cuba.

The collection's emphasis on major themes and issues that pervade Latin America and on perspectives manifested by prominent Latin American intellectuals is refreshing and provocative. This book should be used widely in the classroom; students will be drawn to its content and motivated to understand more deeply the area's problems.

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