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BOOK REVIEWS

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some out-of-date ideas about the ability of the human race to survive environmental crisis. The fact that it has done so in the past is no guarantee of its ability to do so in the future. Environmental factors are interconnected and if Goldstone is right, social disorder leading to revolutionary

Third World will make it impossible for us to accept any coherent global

response to the crisis, just as it becomes crucial to do so.

The remaining chapters offer more detailed views of individual factors in revolutionary change. Eric Selbin argues for bringing agency 'back in'—for those of us for whom it has never been out this will not be a problem; can one imagine the Cuban Revolution without Fidel Castro? Valentine Moghadam assesses the contribution of gender and Christopher McAuley that of race; both contributions help inform our knowledge of structure and process in more detail and both, for that matter, are essential in interpreting events in Cuba.

In the last two chapters the editor himself returns to the theme of culture, reiterating the

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nearly 50-year-old approach to development, eliminating many appointed positions for political elites, and resisting labour unions who feared privatisation would prejudice their leaders' and their members' interests. Teichman carefully describes the truly monumental scope of this project in much detail.

Central to Teichman's explanation of Mexican privatisation is intra-bureaucratic struggle between the financial agencies of the state and other agencies involved in economic policy making

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As she demonstrates, the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank had long preferred a more private-sector based economy, and the debt crisis of the 1980s provided them with the opportunity to push their vision of neoliberalism against their opponents in the state, those overseeing state enterprises, industrial development and labour. While the state initially resisted the more drastic

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measures urged by international financial institutions to address the debt crisis that emerged in 1980-81, by 1985-86 Mexico's inability to resurrect itself under more heterodox adjustment policies strengthened the hands of Carlos Salinas, then Minister of Planning and Budget, the architect of the more severe privatisation programmes that he put in place when president

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*Journalists in a postmodern world: a narrative analysis of a time of change* by J. C. H. ...

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