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Industrialization in Sandinista Nicaragua, Geske Dijkstra. 1992. Westview Press, Boulder, CO. 224 pages. ISBN: 0-8133-7845-1. \$35.00

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Hi-Tech for Industrial Development: Lessons from the Brazilian Experience in Electronics and Automation, Hubert Schmitz and Jose Cassiolato. 1992. Routledge, Chapman & Hill, New York, NY. 256 pages. ISBN: 0-415-07161-5. \$66.95.

The protracted development of high technology based industries in Brazil has attracted a great deal of international attention. This development has proven to be one of the most controversial of technology policies: conclusions vary from condemnations to claims of great success. *Hi-Tech for Industrial Development* examines the extent to which these conclusions are the result of the researcher's preconceptions. The book focuses on three major axes: the importance of the producer-use connection, the changing balance between national and foreign firms, and the need for learning in industry and government.

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Based on extensive fieldwork and interviews with government officials and industry executives, this book is the first to examine Nicaragua's industrial sector. Following a detailed description of the course of industrialization during the Somoza regime, the author analyzes the character of the mixed economy under the Sandinista leadership, with particular emphasis on the relative shares of private and state ownership and the influence of state planning on decisions in the private sector. Final chapters examine the possibilities for the future, with emphasis on state accumulation and industrialization strategies.

Latin America in the Time of Cholera: Electoral Politics, Market Economics, and Permanent Crisis, James Petras and Morris Morley. 1992. Routledge, Chapman & Hill, New York, NY. 192 pages. ISBN: 0-415-90535-4 (hc); 0-415-90536-2 (pb). \$49.95 (hc); \$14.95 (pb).

This book questions many current ideas regarding the advent of a new era of democracy, peace, and north-south cooperation for development in the post-Cold War period by challenging several myths that shape United States policy toward Latin America. James Petras and Morris Morley trenchantly argue that electoral regimes and free markets in the hemisphere have not improved people's lives, that Washington's neo-conservative allies do not have a viable future, and that the end of the Cold War has not lessened U.S. interventionist behavior in Latin America. They provide a unique interpretive framework that focuses on U.S. involvement in the so-called democratization of Latin America. The book also presents a lively combination of both case studies and critiques of contemporary power relations.

World of Waste: Dilemmas of Industrial Development, K.A. Gourlay. 1992. Zed Books, London/New York. 256 pages. ISBN: 0-86232-988-4 (hc); 0-86232-989-2 (pb). £32.95 (hc); £10.95 (pb).

Our world is dominated by waste - domestic rubbish, sewage, toxic chemicals from industry and agriculture, radioactive effluent and waste from nuclear installations, waste gases from cars, power stations, factory chimneys and even personal aerosols. In industrialized countries there are no longer enough holes in the ground to bury all the waste produced and many existing landfills have become dangerous sources of pollution. Incineration only adds potentially poisonous fumes to gases already causing acid rain and the Greenhouse Effect.

This book looks at all aspects of waste generation and disposal and challenges the existing political assumptions that growth is possible under present waste-producing systems. The author outlines the dilemmas facing the planet if the South attempts to emulate the industrial patterns of Northern consumerism and the North persists in its present ways.