

de las transformaciones en la legislación de trabajo, tanto en América Latina como en otros contextos regionales.

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ANTHONY HALL (ed.): *Global Impact, Local Action. New Environmental Policy in Latin America*. London: Institute for the Study of the Americas, 2005.

This important volume presents thirteen chapters on local responses to the difficulty of balancing conservation of the Amazon rainforest with economic growth and the pressures of globalization. The volume consists of papers presented as part of the Environment Network in the Third Congress of European Latin Americanists, which was held in Amsterdam in July of 2002, but many seem to have been updated and revised since then. This volume brings together some of the most influential academic thinkers and policy-engaged agency people working on the Amazon. In the first group are geographers Martin Coy (Innsbruck), Hervé Théry (Ecole Normale Supérieure), Neli Aparecida de Mello (University of Brasília), Martin Neuberger (University of Tuebingen), Sergio Rosendo (University of East Anglia), Fábio de Castro (University of Campinas), and Larissa Chermont (Federal University of Pará). The latter group includes three authors with experience from within the World Bank (Anthony Hall, John Redwood, and Judith Lisansky), Dan Pasca from German Technical Assistance, Phillip Fearnside from the National Institute for Amazonian Studies in Manaus, and David Cleary from The Nature Conservancy. This is a remarkably balanced combination of academic and agency perspectives.

The immediate question upon reviewing the volume is why a book so heavily weighted with such valuable contributions about the pivotal issues of Amazon conservation and development received a title that seems to claim insights into environmental policy for the whole region of Latin America and doesn't mention its main focus. This unfortunate choice of title may lead many potential readers to miss its key contributions to the Amazon policy debate. In the book's acknowledgements, Anthony Hall explains that "Of necessity, this collection had to be highly selective around the theme of Amazonian integration, its environmental consequences, and policy responses." Still, this does not explain the misleading and unfortunate title.

The book begins with a very good introduction by Hall, who describes the "emergence of an increasingly tense dynamic between a delicate ecology and economic growth" in the region (p. 1). Hall quickly reviews the historical trends

and debates over who is responsible for the region's transformation. He points to years of "xenophobic utterances" of nationalist observers who feared outside influence over the region and explains how most damage was in fact domestic in origin. But this volume is important now that this xenophobia and truculence in the debate is changing, with national governments and global producers increasingly building roads and increasing mining, oil extraction, soybeans, and timbering in the region. These new or intensified pressures on the region, and new trends in discourse there, appear likely to break its isolation forever.

The old concern that the Amazon is inevitably being deforested is being met by contrary trends, such as the increasing international efforts to address the issue. These include efforts by environmentalist organizations, United Nations framework treaties on biodiversity and climate change, and national governments and funding agencies around the world. The Kyoto treaty may provide substantial funding for local preservation in the Amazon through the Clean Development Mechanism, which allows nations to trade the services provided by "Avoided Deforestation" (discussed by Phillip Fearnside in chapter 2).

International aid has played an important role in the region, and the book provides precious insights into the shifting interventions of the World Bank there. The Bank's early support for colonization and mining projects in the 1970s and early 1980s (Redwood's chapter 5) were replaced by a totally different approach by the major G7 donor initiative called the Pilot Program for the Rainforest in the 1990s, which was coordinated through the World Bank (described by Neli Aparecida de Melo and Redwood in chapters 4 and 5). The fascinating thing about this effort was how the Bank spent two decades of painful experience in the region to build a new and far more holistic approach to the Amazon. Perhaps to the shock of some observers, the Bank actually responded to the stinging criticism in the 1980s and attempted to address deforestation and development at the same time. Doing so, as they learned, required complex political negotiation with civil society, private businesses, and political factions at the local, state, and national level. Most revealing is Redwood's characterization of the Bank's realization of "the need to develop and/or consolidate strategic alliances...and public-private partnerships more generally, in the region, as well as to continue to raise public opinion in Brazil, which has risen very significantly over the past decade, about the importance of sustainable development in Amazonia" (p. 122). Clearly, this is a huge shift from the approach of funding individual projects to an approach I would characterize as "donor led socio-environmental management." No longer can ecosystems be managed without managing the social system. This is a bold undertaking indeed, and bound to be controversial.

There is much more in this book, including several pieces on indigenous reserves by Dan Paska, Judith Lisansky, Phillip Fearnside, and David Cleary; on

the needs of “extractive reserves” by Cleary and Sérgio Rosendo; on floodplain management by Fábio de Castro; and a final one on fire use in the Amazon by Larissa Chermont. All the book save one chapter is about Brazil’s Amazon: only Martina Neuberger’s chapter is about Bolivia, focusing on political reforms, including decentralization and popular participation in developing sustainable solutions in that nation’s Amazon region. All in all, this is a spectacular contribution to the study of the Brazilian Amazon region; after a long spell with little published in English on the region, this book makes a major contribution.

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MIRJAM A. F. ROS-TONEN (ed.), with Heleen van den Hombergh and Annelies Zoomers: *Partnerships in Sustainable Forest Resource Management: Learning from Latin America*. Leiden & New York: Brill, 2007.

This book begins with the premise that there is an inherent tension between the global flow of forest products and local forest management. The partnerships that have been created to mediate this tension have considerable social and environmental effects. The volume describes these effects in 13 case studies with an introductory chapter that readers will find useful. The contributors express their concern about risk and conflict management in partnerships, the retreat of the neo-liberal state, and power differences, as these topics apply to arrangements spanning a wide range of geographical scales: deals involving communities and private companies, communities and NGOs, multi-sector partnerships, and partnerships built on political advocacy.

This review focuses on the volume’s approach to linguistic framing and social movements as especially fruitful areas for the authors’ combined interests in theoretical analysis and policy intervention. “Partnership,” as the introduction notes, is a tricky concept. The word suggests social equity, which is missing in most of the cases that are described. In fact, the strongest common thread among the contributors is an interest in how the partnerships’ demand for global markets creates arenas for the exercise of different kinds of power.

In analyzing these arenas, Mirjam Ros-Tonen, Heleen van den Hombergh, and Annelies Zoomers lend great weight to questions of linguistic framing and social movements as keys to understanding forestry partnerships and re-orienting them toward more equitable and sustainable ends. However, while the book’s introduction suggests an emphasis on linguistic framing and social movements, linguistic framing is directly addressed in only two of the subsequent chapters, one