

What makes Hashim's contribution so invaluable is that this work is an exceptionally rich case study of how insurgencies rise, and of the difficulties in negotiating peace between combatants. He appears very skeptical that the Iraq initially envisioned by U.S. policymakers will ever come to fruition, largely as a result of U.S. actions. Instead, Iraq faces a choice between a strong central structure favored by the Sunnis, a federal state favored by the Shi'a and the Kurds, or the dismemberment of Iraq, which is seemingly favored by no one. Hashim argues that at this point, there may be no viable solution that is favorable to U.S. interests: if U.S. forces were to leave, an internal conflict would probably erupt as a result of the security dilemma; if the Americans remain, the collaborators "will all be fighting for the last seat . . . fleeing the green zone" (p. 389).

This book is an invaluable tool for scholars seeking to explain security dilemmas to students of international politics, and it outlines in a very articulate way all of the problems associated with insurgency, occupation, and peace processes. It is significant not only for its historical content, but also for its ability to teach students about these problems using an exceptionally important case.

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Intimate Ties, Bitter Struggles: The United States and Latin America Since 1945 by Alan L. McPherson. Dulles, VA, Potomac Books, 2006. 224 pp. Cloth, \$45.00; paper, \$21.95.

This book offers the reader a nice up-to-date historical overview of U.S.–Latin American relations since 1945, as well as an introduction to the pre-1945 era. There is also mention of inter-Latin American relations, but within the context of the larger story. Theoretically, the author navigates the waters between diffusion (modernization) and dependency theories and thus provides a balanced look at U.S. political and economic influence south of the Rio Grande (*Río Bravo del Norte*).

The major advantage of the book is in its complete historical outline. With sufficient detail (and very interesting quotes), the author examines the impact of U.S. foreign policy on Latin America and Latin America's reaction to it. This includes an extensive examination of Cold War politics (chapters 1–4) and the beginnings of economic and cultural relationships after the collapse of the Soviet Union. The Cold War era focus is the typical description of U.S. installation and/or support of anti-democratic regimes, human rights abuses, debt, and economic decline. Lacking is sufficient description regarding the various governmental and nongovernmental actions seeking accountability for these events. For example, there is little mentioned regarding the International Court of Justice case against the administration of Ronald Reagan for mining

Nicaraguan waters. However, this critique should not be confused for the subject's complete neglect. The author does address "Anti-American Sentiment" in chapter 2, but this is mostly in the context of its feeding into Washington's anticommunist hysteria. He also peppers the book with some of the calls for redress. The post-Cold War chapter (chapter 5) focuses on the growth of economic interdependence, with attention to the neoliberal policy, also known as the Washington Consensus. However, the second half of the chapter offers greater originality and interest, with a description of the transnational nature of current relations. The fusion of Latino culture via immigration into the American mainstream, and its real and potential impact, was appetizing and drove me to desire more.

The major disappointment of the book was that the author did not carry on his argument sufficiently past the introduction. He proposes a theory that U.S.–Latin American foreign policy develops from unfavorable U.S. beliefs regarding the peoples and governments of Latin America, which in turn produce unfair attitudes. From this cultural-psychological perspective, the United States treated and treats countries of the western hemisphere's south differently from other countries. This is a very interesting approach, since many books on the subject tend to focus on asymmetric power relations. However, in the introduction, he demonstrates that even in the early days, when the United States and many Latin American countries were in a parity situation, the same attitudes that influence modern policies prevailed. He drives home this argument in regard to all the events of the pre-1945 era. This is not to say that he completely ignores the argument in the subsequent chapters. For example, the account of Harry Truman's views about whether to extend a Marshal Plan to Latin America addresses Truman's attitude that money spent in Europe would produce strong economies, whereas that spent in Latin America would be squandered. It is disappointing that more on this subject was not presented in the main chapters of the book.

Overall, this book is highly recommended for individuals who have an incomplete background in U.S.–Latin American relations. It is accessible to non-specialists and would be a very good text for an upper-division course, given the ample facts described. It would also be a good text for graduate students who need a quick background read on the subject before tackling its complexity.

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Deliberative Environmental Politics: Democracy and Ecological Rationality by *Walter F. Baber and Robert V. Bartlett*. Cambridge, MA, MIT Press, 2005. 288 pp. \$24.00.

The basic intuition at the heart of this intelligent book is as important as it is obvious, although few have recognized it or recognized it as clearly as the

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