

serve to reinforce divisions that have historically reproduced inequalities. Pinho explains: "As long as they are informed by raciology, the strategies employed by oppressed groups to elevate the self-esteem of children and youth will contribute to the goal of enhancing identity boundaries rather than overcoming racial barriers. As a result, identity projects continue to set groups apart from one another, further distancing them from the prospect of an inclusive understanding" (141). There is an important question here: if some people embrace a fixed racial identity as a means for seeking redress, might that reinforce differences that negatively affect other people? We must consider another question as well: are these barriers nonetheless negotiable? Proponents of fixed black identities suggest that their approach challenges and moves boundaries that are already present.

Pinho's study draws readers deep into the well of contemporary debate on race in Brazil, highlighting the complexity and political significance of identity. Speaking of identity, I should note the renegotiation of my own identity in the book, where I am twice identified as "Jeffrey Dávila," perhaps conflating my own identity with that of another historian of Brazil. I am grateful to be associated with such an eminent scholar, but nonetheless reassert my Jerryiness.

In closing, though, this is a sharp study and an able translation that should hold an important place in the tools available for helping students outside Brazil understand that country's fascinating politics of racial identity. It can most profitably be employed alongside other texts that might help contextualize its subject and approach, such as Edward Telles' *Race in Another America*. Indeed, taken together, they illustrate the complexity and significance of understanding a phenomenon that is simultaneously a fictive cultural construction and yet a powerful social force.

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IGNACY SACHS, JORGE WILHEIM, and PAULO SÉRGIO PINHEIRO (eds.): *Brazil: A Century of Change*. Translated by Robert N. Anderson with a forward by Jerry Dávila. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 2009.

Brazil: A Century of Change is a collection of fourteen essays on Brazilian politics and socioeconomic development, including a foreword by Jerry Dávila, a translator's note by Robert N. Anderson, and a preface by the volume's editors. The original volume, published in 2001 at the end of Fernando Henrique Cardoso's second term as president of Brazil, was conceived as a collection of thematic essays examining Brazil's historical development over the course of the twentieth century. Dávila's well-written foreword provides needed context

for a non-Brazilian audience. Dávila points out that nearly all the contributors to the volume held high-level positions in government as cabinet ministers, agency directors, governors, presidential candidates, leaders in the United Nations or NGOs, in addition to holding academic positions in economics, sociology, anthropology, political science, engineering, business administration, architecture, and urban planning. As a result, the authors are in a unique position to reflect on the role of the state and institutions in shaping the development of Brazilian society, and the authors, Dávila writes, “emphasize the role of the state in their interpretations of problems and their analyses of solutions” (viii). At the same time, Dávila points out that the authors “promote a reading of Brazilian society and of the role of public policy that incorporates as a critique of the neoliberal economic policies of the 1980s and 1990s” (viii).

The volume opens with essays on twentieth-century social and economic development. Hervé Thery’s geographic and statistical overview includes a wealth of information on population and economic growth. Afrânio Garcia and Moacir Palmeira provide an overview of the social, economic, and political transformation of rural society, focusing on both the economic and legal origins of Brazil’s highly stratified system of landholding and government institutions that have attempted to improve the lives of rural workers. Paulo Singer examines economic theory and policy from the founding of the Republic through Cardoso, focusing the ways in which liberalism, developmentalism, Keynesianism, monetarism and neoliberalism have shaped Brazil’s economic growth. While Singer portrays Brazil as subject to wider economic currents, he nonetheless concludes that Brazil, in order to maintain economic autonomy, must decide “whether it intends to continue to be a perpetual client of the ‘advanced nations’ or whether it intends to become one of those nations” (98). Celso Lafer, Brazil’s foreign minister under Cardoso, examines Brazil’s international relations from Rio Branco through the establishment of Mercosul, emphasizing that the challenge of foreign policy is to reconcile domestic concerns with international political and economic trends. Like Singer, Lafer argues that Brazil has the potential to determine its own future but that this autonomy “can be maintained only through active participation in the elaboration of norms and agendas managing the world order” (117). Renato Ortiz analyzes the relationship between culture and modernity in print publishing, radio and television, concluding that the modernization of culture in Brazil has led to a weakening of Brazilian national identity.

The volume continues with essays on Brazilian politics and government. Luiz Carlos Bresser Pereira examines the transformation of Brazil’s traditional “oligarchic patrimonial state” into a modern “managerial state” via civil service reforms. Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro addresses Brazil’s political authoritarianism and the ways in which it has compromised the ability of Brazilian democratic

governments to enact needed social and economic reforms and left a legacy of social and political violence including murder, torture, and racism. Pinheiro argues that despite these legacies and the widespread disillusionment with government, there is “in fact a democratic sensibility in the population” (208). Brazil’s fundamental political problem, he concludes, is in making a fundamental break with authoritarianism and establishing “the full rule of law” (209). Finally, Aspásia Camargo examines cycles of federalism and centralism in relation to the development and expansion of the State.

The volume includes two essays on regionalism. José Seixas Lourenço treats cycles of development in the Amazon and argues that a shift to sustainable development patterns that would take social conditions, environmental concerns, and indigenous rights into account must take place in the twenty-first century. Cristovam Buarque argues that social and economic development in the Northeast is a national problem that can be solved by creating social programs that directly address poverty, such as school construction, public services, and public transportation.

The volume’s final essays address Brazil’s future. Celso Furtado, Brazil’s leading developmentalist and one of the founders of the United Nations’ Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, warns of the potential loss of independence posed by globalization and the continuing necessity of addressing social inequality and income concentration. Gilberto Dupas likewise warns of the pitfalls of globalization, but finds promise in technological innovation, regional alliances, and national development plans. Jorge Wilhelm argues that urban development patterns in northwestern Brazil should serve as a template for the entire nation. Ignacy Sachs suggests that focusing on economic development without addressing unemployment, land reform, and social welfare will only reproduce the failures of developmentalism.

The volume will serve especially well in advanced undergraduate courses and graduate seminars. In as much as it examines twentieth-century Brazilian social, economic, and political development, it also reveals how politicians, civil servants, and social scientists understand and approach the complex issues facing contemporary Brazil. The authors collectively question the wisdom of globalization, monetarism, and the Washington Consensus and continue to advocate for a strong government role in civil society. Finally, the authors universally recognize poverty and social injustice as the primary problems facing Brazil in the twenty-first century. The volume will generate much discussion. While it suffers from a few flaws, as is not uncommon for a volume of this scope and breadth, it is highly recommended.