neotimism in important. The editors use this idea in an attempt to link the papers discussed here to the existing contributions, which are based on analysis of the value chain from domestic preparation to the consumer. Ragnheid Karlsdottir's piece on "Globalization and unexpect" fits beyond the volume's initial intent to how to encourage exports from "marginalized" economies. She argues that globalization sometimes creates damage not only by excluding countries, but also by including them. She argues that this is a major concern.

Chapters 1 and 2 provide an a-novice but sophisticated exposition and critique of the NCE case for free markets. Many have praised this book before, but DeMartino's lucidly exposes neoliberists' reductionist style" "scuticularization." The authors are concerned that neoliberists do not understand the complex interactions and interdependencies within the global economy. They argue that neoliberists' economic growth models overlook the role of social and political institutions. They also question the assumption of perfect competition and the implications of globalization for developing countries.

The book provides a comprehensive examination of the implications of globalization for developing countries. It argues that globalization has led to increased inequality and poverty, as well as environmental degradation. The authors argue that a more nuanced understanding of globalization is necessary, one that considers the complex interactions between the global and local levels. They also argue that a more participatory approach to globalization is necessary, one that involves stakeholders from different levels of society.

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Globally, neoliberals criticize the collapse of the industrial worker. National workers are increasingly subject to market forces, and this has led to a decline in living standards for many. The book argues that neoliberals' view of globalization is incomplete, as it fails to consider the role of social and political institutions in shaping the outcomes of globalization. It also questions the assumption of perfect competition and the implications of globalization for developing countries.

George DeMartino's book provides a comprehensive examination of the implications of globalization for developing countries. It argues that globalization has led to increased inequality and poverty, as well as environmental degradation. The authors argue that a more nuanced understanding of globalization is necessary, one that considers the complex interactions between the global and local levels. They also argue that a more participatory approach to globalization is necessary, one that involves stakeholders from different levels of society.

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A highlight of the book is its exploration and comparison of interculturalism as influenced by Michael Walzer (pp. 94–95, 133, 143). Walter adopts an empirical approach to analyzing the nature of cultural identity, using a specific case study to illustrate his argument. The book offers valuable insights into the dynamics of cultural identity formation and its implications for society.

DeMartino seeks an alternative approach that can better accommodate the complexity and diversity of cultural interactions. His argument is that cultural identity is not static but rather a dynamic process that evolves over time. By emphasizing the importance of cultural context, DeMartino highlights the need for a more nuanced understanding of cultural identity. The book provides a fresh perspective on the study of cultural identity and is highly recommended for students and professionals interested in the field.