

Her death in a taxi brings on the second scandal, and Vidali is rumored to have participated in her demise. Tina, the woman who traveled throughout Mexico with Weston and could talk to people, no longer witnessed the scandal.

Enigma and energy are fused with sensuality into a portrait of the young Tina: attractive, alive, pulsating with desire and activity when she first arrived in Mexico. Poniatowska skillfully transmits fear, deception, danger and the pain of the wounded and war dead. The time and place need not be Spain during the Civil War, but Mexico during the tragic massacre of Tlatelolco or the devastating earthquake of 1985.

*Tinísima* is a book for the layman and a respite for the historian or scholar. The cast of characters of the intellectuals active in Mexico during the 1920s is complete. Some are identified, others are simply there, part of the stage set for action.

Fantasy weaves the trip from Europe to the United States into the one from California to Mexico. Publications such as *The Nation* travel from New York to England. Living writers such as Nahum Megged are transposed to a different time and setting. It can be disconcerting for those immersed in footnotes and the rigors of academic pursuits.

Personally, although the book is long, I craved more. I wanted to hear about Tina the woman, from the Tina that Poniatowska, the woman, interpreted. The caring woman who befriends and consoles others appears old and tired to the man's perspective. Having read and enjoyed Poniatowska's earlier books, I craved a woman's perspective on life when youth and physical attractiveness are worn down by an intense life—what are Tina's thoughts, feelings and reactions?

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**Sectoral labor effects of North American Free Trade TLC: Los impactos laborales en sectores clave de las economías**

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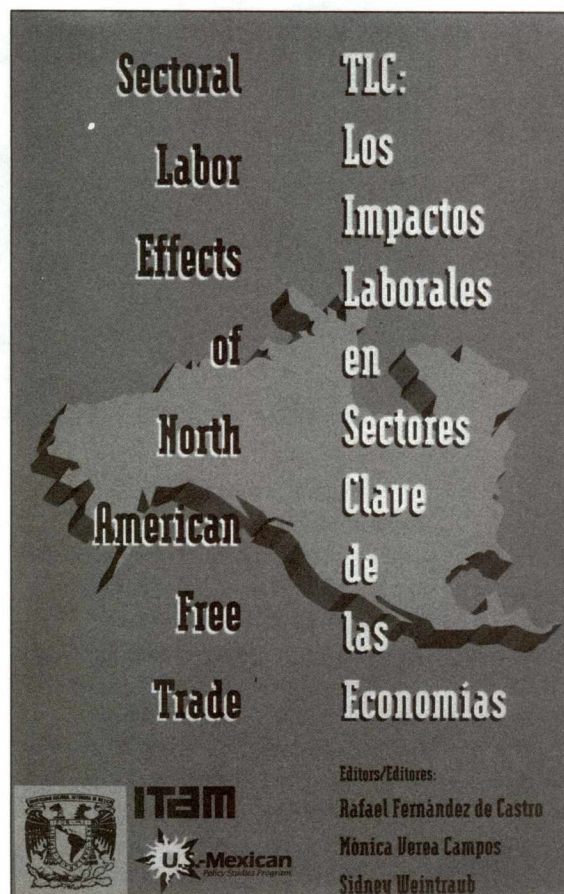
regarding the benefits the treaty would bring to their respective nations, groups opposed to the agreement maintain that the inequalities between the three countries make a negative impact predictable. One of the most controversial topics being debated is the impact the treaty would have on the workforce once it enters into effect—especially in labor-intensive sectors such as textiles, agribusiness and the auto industry. Wage

controls, which are a touchstone of the Mexican government's economic policy, are the main source of opposition from unions and other labor groups in the United States and Canada, which fear that many companies will move their operations to Mexico in order to take advantage of low wages, leading to massive plant closures "at home."

In October of 1991, three academic institutions from Mexico and the United States organized a seminar in Acapulco, bringing together specialists from Canada, Mexico and the U.S. to evaluate opinions and projections on the labor impact of the Free Trade Agreement. This volume consists of the presentations to that

seminar. The authors delve into concerns about the treaty's labor, social and environmental impact, as well as discussing alternatives and making proposals aimed at lessening possible negative effects in their respective countries.

The editors, while recognizing that debate on these issues is far from



Negotiations for a trilateral Free Trade Agreement between the United States, Mexico and Canada have faced strong opposition from various economic sectors, labor unions and grass-roots organizations in all three countries.

Despite repeated assurances by these countries' governments