

the end of seasonal work in US industries like agriculture; returns that resulted from popular fears that US officials were going to restrict the entry of Mexican immigrants; and mass deportation campaigns like 1954's Operation Wetback, when US immigration authorities apprehended more than one million undocumented Mexican immigrants.

The second analytical category that Alanís Enciso and Hernández Juárez identify is “small-scale” return migration, which occurred when hundreds or a few thousand returned to Mexico (p. 10). While large-scale returns were inextricably linked to the United States' economic and political climates, small-scale returns were almost exclusively conditioned by political and social factors within Mexico. The authors divide small-scale returns into four subcategories: the return of migrants whom federal officials recruited to live in agricultural colonies in Oaxaca, Tamaulipas, and other states during the 1930s; the return of political exiles who opposed either Porfirio Díaz's government during the 1900s or the revolutionary administrations of the 1910s and 1920s; the return of exiled clergy members who ran afoul of anticlerical officials during the religious-political conflicts of the 1910s and 1920s; and the return of some 700 women who were stripped of their Mexican citizenship because they married Chinese nationals and who then joined their husbands in China after state governments, including Sonora's, expelled Chinese nationals from their jurisdictions during the revolutionary period.

The case studies effectively use government documents, newspapers, and personal correspondence to cast light on the official, popular, and personal mechanics of both large- and small-scale return migration. Taken together, they reveal a key through line in return migration to Mexico—namely, that return migrants counted on minimal official support once they were back in Mexico. The case studies also demonstrate how return migration reflected and shaped debates about who was an ideal Mexican citizen. For example, Sarricolea Torres notes how undocumented deportees were contrasted negatively with braceros, seasonal contract workers who entered the United States with authorization. And Hernández Juárez shows that Mexican women who married Chinese nationals were labeled as traitors because their spouses were viewed as corrupting threats to the Mexican “race” because they were not of European ancestry.

This collection is a valuable contribution to a historiography that has largely been preoccupied with Mexicans who migrated to work in the United States. Clearly written and effectively argued, it is suited for both specialists in Mexican international migration and readers with a general interest.

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Transnational Communism across the Americas. Edited by MARC BECKER, MARGARET M. POWER, TONY WOOD, and JACOB A. ZUMOFF. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 2023. Photographs. Figure. Notes. Bibliography. Index. 278 pp. Paper, \$30.00.

Transnational Communism across the Americas is a noteworthy entry in the burgeoning field of transnational histories of revolutionary politics. It joins other recent works in pushing

scholars to think beyond the national boundaries that have typically circumscribed histories of radical activism, while it focuses more exclusively on communist actors and groups than other complementary edited volumes (see Thomas C. Field Jr., Stella Krepp, and Vanni Pettinà's 2020 edited collection *Latin America and the Global Cold War* and R. Joseph Parrott and Mark Atwood Lawrence's 2022 volume *The Tricontinental Revolution: Third World Radicalism and the Cold War* for comparison). *Transnational Communism across the Americas* brings together a wide range of scholars and archival sources from around the globe, which helps transcend the limitations of studying communism from a single national or institutional perspective. The authors and editors use nuanced analysis of pivotal actors to shed new light on the processes, benefits, and challenges of transnational communist organizing across and beyond the Americas. They successfully demonstrate that transnational linkages influenced local communist actions across the Americas.

The volume is organized chronologically, split into two halves by the Cold War. The first half begins with a chapter by Lazar Jéfets and Víctor Jéfets about how Augusto César Sandino's efforts to gain support from the Comintern, Mexican communists, and the Mexican government for his anti-imperialist struggle in Nicaragua fell victim to infighting among his potential foreign allies. Jacob A. Zumoff compares how Afro-Caribbean migrants worked with—and sometimes without—the Comintern and local communist parties to address the issue of Black oppression in the United States, Panama, and Costa Rica. Frances Peace Sullivan's chapter, continuing Zumoff's exploration of communist approaches to racial justice, looks at Cuban communists' campaign on behalf of the Scottsboro Nine and their shifting policies toward Afro-Cubans and Black immigrants. Tony Wood examines the multiple, often contradictory ways that travel and study in the Soviet Union shaped the political views of Latin American communists and the ways that these Latin American interlocutors shaped Soviet interpretations of the Americas. Jacob Blanc analyzes Brazilian Communist Party leader Luís Carlos Prestes's formative experiences in exile, arguing that his interactions with communists in Bolivia, Argentina, Uruguay, and the Soviet Union radicalized the famous revolutionary and shaped his turbulent early relationship with the party that he would eventually lead for decades. Margaret M. Power examines relations between Puerto Rican nationalists and US and Puerto Rican communists in the 1930s and 1940s, arguing that the question of whether to prioritize independence or socialism divided groups that otherwise could have been useful partners.

The chapters in the second half of the book turn to the postwar era and look at how the Cold War affected transnational communist activism. Adriana Petra uses the career of Argentine writer María Rosa Oliver as a lens to examine the anti-imperialist intellectual networks and Cold War cultural battles of the early 1950s. Patricia Harms argues that Guatemalan communist women used transnational connections and cross-class organizing to take advantage of their country's democratic opening to push for gender equity and social justice. Marc Becker examines Latin American participation in transnational youth organizing, festivals, and international exchanges in the 1950s, activities that he argues helped train budding activists. The book then has a curious gap, with no chapters addressing the 1960s and 1970s, two crucial decades full of transnational

communist activism. The final chapter, Kevin A. Young's analysis of how Salvadoran guerrillas adopted and adapted the Vietnamese strategy of prolonged popular warfare in the 1980s, makes especially compelling use of oral histories to shed light on transnational communist exchanges. The volume concludes with an excellent afterword by Tanya Harmer that highlights the book's main contributions, especially the ways that it remaps the history of communism in the Americas and recovers the stories of its protagonists.

Transnational Communism across the Americas is a welcome and valuable addition to the literature. Taken together, the histories in this volume explore the power and pitfalls of transnational connections, as well as the tensions that communists faced in reconciling their internationalist commitments with their local circumstances. The impressive chronological breadth of the volume also demonstrates the fact that communist organizing was constantly shifting and adapting to political changes at local, national, and global levels. Graduate students and scholars of Latin American and global communism will find much to learn from this volume, and those interested in transnational approaches to history in general would do well to use it as a model.

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In Pursuit of Health Equity: A History of Latin American Social Medicine. By ERIC D. CARTER. Studies in Social Medicine. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2023. Table. Notes. Bibliography. Index. xv, 289 pp. Paper, \$24.95.

Eric D. Carter succeeds with this ambitious history of social medicine in Latin America. Over seven chapters, plus an introduction and conclusion, we become reacquainted with characters who have animated institutions and debates with local and global reach, including Carlos Enrique Paz Soldán, Eduardo Cruz-Coke, Salvador Allende, Juan Lazarte, and Josué de Castro. The story, however, is not so much powered by the people whom it features as by the coherence found in social medicine as an intellectual and social movement across the region.

Signature traits of the social medicine approach—its focus on structural drivers of health and illness, its multidisciplinary disposition, its penchant for political action—acquire fresh relevance when readers consider how social medicine could operate in Latin America's inequitable postcolonial societies. For starters, social medicine has punched well above its weight throughout the twentieth century. Despite it being driven by a minority of practitioners, its sway has been discernible in medical school curricula, community health programs, public policy, and expert discourse. Social medicine in Latin America has even scored major victories in pursuit of the right to health for all. Its influence on Brazil's Sistema Único de Saúde stands as a good example of the translation of political commitment into action thanks to a dedicated few.

Carter also fastens our attention on the historically dynamic processes that have enabled and constrained social medicine's scope of action and effectiveness. Social medicine grew out of physicians' interest in measures that could withstand rapid social