

moral boundaries” (219). It is true that only human beings are moral agents. Non-human nature and non-human animals cannot have duties or responsibilities or be blamed for harm that they cause, but should this fact necessarily disqualify them from having rights? A being may be a moral patient even if it is not a moral agent. For example, most people think that human neonates and severely retarded human beings have some rights even though they are not moral agents. It is more controversial, but many people think the same thing about fetuses and individuals who are medically brain-dead. These beings may not have all the same rights as do normal adult humans (to vote, to drive, etc.), but they still seem to be the kinds of beings of whom rights can meaningfully be predicated. Perhaps Younkins is right and only human beings actually have rights. However, it is unlikely that this could be true in virtue of our moral agency.

There are a few other places where Younkins’ arguments are not as careful as they should be and where very controversial claims are presented as if they did not need argument. Also, as I argued above, Younkins’ methodological ecumenism may raise more problems than it solves. However, I recommend this book as a helpful introduction and digest of free-market philosophy, especially the moral aspect of that philosophy.

—Kyle Swan

University of Minnesota, Duluth

The Marketplace Annotated Bibliography: A Christian Guide to Books on Work, Business, and Vocation

Pete Hammond, R. Paul Stevens, and Todd Svano (Editors)

Downers Grove, Illinois: InterVarsity Press, 2002 (222 pages)

This book fills a definite need by annotating various texts written about the issues listed in the subtitle in a single volume. The team of reviewers had a daunting task: to review, in the broadest sense, Christian perspectives on the relationship between faith and business. The editors succeeded in helping us navigate through many titles of, approximately, the last thirty years.

The books profiled are intended to deal with critical issues that Christians will engage in the marketplace. The topics range from understanding personal calling to corporate management styles. The bibliography is organized alphabetically with indices grouped by title and subject (what the editor’s call “themes”). These indices make the bibliography even more useful.

The editors have concentrated on books written after 1970. Included are a range of perspectives from various Christian traditions, encompassing both Catholics and Protestants. Readers will also find a spattering of good books that are not from a distinctively Christian perspective but are still useful when thinking about these issues. The editors are also quick to warn readers of books that may have questionable theol-

ogy. This bibliography is commendable because it offers books from several different perspectives, giving the reader the freedom to discern what is useful and what is not. There is no “preaching to the choir” here.

The selections may be criticized for being too broad. Some entries will leave readers wondering why these entries are included. For example, there is a book describing the history of religious wars, and there are several books describing evangelistic methodologies. Some users will also come to a point when they cry “Enough!” regarding books describing how to develop lay leadership in a local congregation.

The editors needed and would have been well-served by a clearer set of criteria for selecting which books to review, in order to narrow the focus in a way that is more consistent with the title. Books describing methodologies for Church-led evangelism will be uninteresting for those searching for books about the relationship between faith and business. The layout also may be cumbersome for some readers. The most effective approach to using the volume, it seems, is to begin by scanning the topical indices to find books in particular areas of interest.

Overall, however, this book will be useful to pastors, students, and the business community alike. For anyone interested in the relationship between faith and business, this annotated bibliography will serve as a valuable resource for introducing the scope of perspectives within the Christian tradition from authors who are theologians, business executives, consultants, pastors, wives, mothers, and others.

—Anthony Bradley
Acton Institute

Forced Labor: What’s Wrong with Balancing Work and Family

Brian C. Robertson

Dallas: Spence Publishing Company, 2002 (179 pages)

As a mother with young children, and as an academic who works almost exclusively from my home, I was especially eager to read *Forced Labor*. The book documents the steady progression of the status of the family in the U.S. economy through the twentieth century, from an economic and cultural regime in which a single breadwinner could support his family on a single income (with mother at home)—the so-called “family wage economy”—to the current condition in which most mothers of families work outside the home, frequently forced to do so by anti-family tax and wage policies that render it impossible for a single earner to support his family.

Though Robertson concludes that a complete return to the family wage economy of the early twentieth century is unattainable today, he offers his own recipe for restoring economic and cultural justice to the traditional family. He argues so on the grounds that there is no “neutral” family policy (tax-wise or otherwise); policy either supports the family or it does not. If it does not, then it supports whatever is not the traditional