

BOOKS RECEIVED

GENERAL: POLITICAL AND LEGAL

DOING BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES. BY JEREMIAH J. SPIRES. New York, N.Y.: Matthew Bender & Company, 1978, 6 volumes.

This six-volume set on United States business law, is intended as a guide for foreign concerns interested in doing business in the United States. The author divides his discussion into seven parts: Government and the Legal System, Basic Legal Principles, General Business Law, Export-Import, Regulation of Business in General, Business Organization and Regulated Business. Each section attempts to orient the foreign businessperson to a different aspect of the United States economy and the relationship of those areas with statutory or common law. The treatise is in loose-leaf binder form to allow for constant revision and the insertion of future chapters. A detailed glossary of terms is included.

The topic, Government and the Legal System, serves to illuminate the roles played by the several levels of government as active participants in the legal system. The author begins Chapter One with an examination of the Constitution. This examination focuses on the division of power between the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the federal government. Mr. Spires also pays careful attention to the federal court system, state governments, and laws relating to aliens. In Chapter Two, he considers federal administrative law which includes the powers, functions and procedures of agencies, and the methods for obtaining judicial review of agency decisions. There is a special review of the Administrative Procedure Act and the Freedom of Information Act. The appendices include guides to executive departments, executive branch administrative agencies, independent administrative agencies, and administrative agencies of the legislative branch. The author points out that Americans have a strong tendency to entrust the resolution of controversies to the courts. Chapter Three outlines the characteristics of the American legal system that have not been covered previously, e.g., its adversary nature, the merger of common law and equity, a concentration on the process of civil and criminal litigation, and arbitration decisions.

Part Two, Basic Legal Principles, begins with a review of contract law that incorporates highlights of Article II of the Uniform Commercial Code, practical considerations in a contract for the sale of goods, and certain trends in contract law, such as the shift from strictness to flexibility in contract interpretation. Also included in this part is a discussion of immigration laws as codified in the McCarran-Walter Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. The author provides an appendix on non-immigrant classification.

Chapter Seven of Part Two presents a summary description of the forms of business organization available in the United States, from proprietorships to corporations. Detailed descriptions of these forms of organization are provided in Part Six of the treatise. Chapter Eight reviews the fundamentals of corporate accounting. The three subsequent appendices offer an exposition of S.E.C. Rule 3-17, S.E.C. Accounting Series Releases, and an S.E.C. Staff Accounting Bulletin. Chapter Nine serves as an introduction to American real property law. The author notes that, unlike the other chapters in the treatise, this chapter does not lend itself to the purpose of becoming an instrument for research of a particular point of law, because property law is complicated by differing jurisdictional interpretations. However, all the general principles are covered, including trusts and estates, the sale of land, adverse possession, landlord-tenant relations, land use planning and financing techniques.

Part Three, General Business Law, considers primarily the Federal Taxation System, the

Uniform Commercial Code, the Federal Bankruptcy Act and related laws. The section begins with a brief discussion of industrial and intellectual property as it relates to patents, licenses, copyrights, trademarks and trade secrets. The tax system is discussed with respect to deductions, capital gains, tax credits and the relationship between business entities and the tax system. The appendix consists of a completed sample of Form 1040 (with schedules), a sample request for a ruling, and a sample ruling. Chapter Twelve of this part considers taxation of non-resident aliens and foreign entities in the United States under a number of foreign tax rules found in Subchapter N of the Internal Revenue Code. Mr. Spires notes that the United States, unlike many foreign states, is not content to tax merely income earned within its borders, but also asserts jurisdiction to tax any income earned by its citizens, residents or domestic entities anywhere in the world. The author discusses 'fixed or determinable annual or periodic' income from investments in the United States and taxes on income 'effectively connected' with a United States trade or business.

Chapters 13-21 of Part Three provide an overview of the Uniform Commercial Code. Article II (sales), Article III (commercial paper), Article IV (bank deposits and collections), Article VI (bulk sales), Article VII (warehouse receipts), and Article VIII (investment securities) are briefly examined. While Mr. Spires admits that a large part of Article V is superseded by the Uniform Customs and Practices for Documentary Credits of the International Chamber of Commerce, he nevertheless presents a discussion of the Code's handling of letters of credit. The discussion of Article IX was written prior to the 1979 revision of the Bankruptcy Act.

Chapter Twenty-two covers products liability and considers the three possible clarifications of such liability: negligence, breach of warranty, and strict liability in tort. What follows is a detailed examination of business insurance, with special emphasis on the scope of the industry, the different types of insurance, and the insurance of goods in transit. Part Three concludes with the area of bankruptcy. While the recent edition of the Bankruptcy Act is not considered (it should be noted that an update is forthcoming), the section does provide a review liquidation proceedings under Chapters I-VII of the old Act, rehabilitation of debtors under Chapters X-XIII, and statutes and procedures related to bankruptcy generally.

Export and Import law is discussed in Part Four. Chapters 33-34 analyze the regulations of the United States Customs Service with respect to imports and the Department of Commerce regulations concerning exports. Foreign trade zones, dumping regulations, and the Trade Act of 1974 are explained in the import section, while the Export Administration Act and Foreign Assets and Transactions Control Regulations are covered in the export discussion. The section closes with the topic of financing export and import transactions. Particular emphasis is placed on short-term credit assistance and currency issues.

The author's primary concerns in Part Five, Regulations of Business in General, are antitrust, securities and labor regulations. Mr. Spires points out that the United States has the most far-reaching and intensely enforced antitrust laws in the world. The Sherman Act, the Clayton Act, and the relationship between the Robinson-Patman Act, price discrimination and section five of the Federal Trade Commission Act are included. Chapter Forty discusses pricing practices, price fixing and distribution practices of certain business entities. The following chapter examines violations of antitrust laws in the context of either the acquisition, use, or transfer of patents, copyrights, trademarks or trade secrets.

In his presentation of securities regulations, Mr. Spires places initial emphasis on the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. He traces the development of securities law through the Trust Indenture Act of 1940, the Investment Company Act of 1940 and the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935. Civil liability under, and the enforcement of, the Federal Securities Act, section nine of the Securities Exchange Act and state Blue Sky laws are all considered.

Product regulations are covered by Chapter Fifty-one in a summary fashion, with special attention paid to the federal laws regulating consumer regulated goods by both domestic and foreign organizations. Labor regulations are divided into five categories: labor relations, wage and hour, occupational health and safety, antidiscrimination, and income security and insurance. The National Labor Relations Act, the Unemployment Compensation Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Social Security Act are all reviewed.

In Part Six, Business Organizations, Mr. Spires offers a detailed treatment of business entities. The section begins with an introduction of the variables to be considered in choosing a form of business organization, including the variables of capitalization, liability, transferability and com-

plexity. Chapters 59-70 cover the area of partnerships. The particulars of the Uniform Partnership Act are considered. They include: tax aspects with an appendix that provides a sample partnership income tax return; procedural formation of partnerships, assets and property as summarized by section 8(1) of the Uniform Partnership Act; the fiduciary rights and obligations of partners to each other and to third parties; and dissolution and termination proceedings. Variations of partnerships, such as limited partnerships, joint ventures, joint stock companies, business trusts, and the formation and tax consequences of estate investment are also examined.

Chapters 71-96 examine the most dominant form of business organization in the United States, the corporation. Extensive consideration is given to the tax aspects of corporate activity (including a sample corporate income tax return) and a review of Subchapter S corporations. Financing concerns, particularly equity financing, debt financing, convertible securities, warrants and options are also discussed. Chapter Eighty includes federal and state statutory requirements for corporate registry which develops into an overview of corporate powers, limitations and liabilities.

A great deal of attention is paid to the internal structure of corporations. Shareholder's rights, voting requirements and meetings, the functions and responsibilities of corporate directors and officers, executive compensation and related tax liabilities, dividends, the rights and duties of directors and stockholders with respect to dividends, corporate purchases and the redemption of shares, as well as a highly detailed examination of acquisitions, mergers and tender offers are presented. Part Six concludes with the topics of dissolution and liquidation, with emphasis on the tax aspects of the above, and the right to amend a corporate charter.

The final part of the treatise, Regulated Business, is concerned primarily with franchising. Included is a review of the distinctness of franchises as a business entity, and the tax aspects of franchising (a section on the regulations of banks is to be included at a later date). This part concludes with the regulation of insurers, focusing on the McCarren-Ferguson Insurance Regulation Act, state regulations, and the regulation of alien insurers.

Volume Six of the treatise includes a glossary of selected terms and an index to the entire work.

THE UNCERTAIN PROMISE: VALUE CONFLICTS IN TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER.

By DENIS GOULET. New York: IDOC/North America, Inc., 1977, \$5.95, paper.

This study of value conflicts in the transfer of technology to LDCs is primarily based on field research conducted from September 1972 to December 1975. The author interviewed scholars, officials of national and international agencies, patent lawyers, multinational enterprise officers and agents, engineers, bankers, and members of the labor force. Addressed are the questions of whether high-level technology is essential for the overall development process of the LDCs, and if so, how do policies for technological advancement relate to other political, economic and legal development goals? The concern that follows is whether technology can be effectively transferred from a developed country to a less developed country so as to benefit and not hurt the modernization process of the recipient country. The author analyzes conflicts in the following areas: the competing interests of transferors and transferees; the tension between goals of economic modernization and those of political and legal development; and the competing forces between economic growth, and ecological soundness and equitable resource allocation. Included is a review of industrial technologies used in production, with secondary emphasis on agricultural and communication technologies.

THE NEED FOR THE FORMATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL CODE OF CONDUCT FOR THE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY.

By JAIME ALVAREZ SOBERANIS. New York: Unipub, 1977, 41 pp. \$1.50, paper.

This report looks at the necessity and the possibility of developing an international code of conduct for the transfer of technology. The author, Director General of the Mexican Register of the Transfer of Technology, describes the positive work carried out by several international agencies and institutions (e.g., UNCTAD and UIEEC), which have recommended the adoption of an international code of conduct. Such a code, it is argued, would be fruitful for all members of the international community, especially for developing countries which suffer the deleterious effects of wholesale, indiscriminate importation of technology. In particular, the report examines the draft outline of the code prepared by the Group of 77 for the Intergovernmental Group of Experts con-

vened by UNCTAD in May 1975. The author concludes that this draft code should serve as a basis for negotiations within the framework of UNCTAD in order to unite the differing needs of all countries concerned.

THE LEGAL STATUS OF PRISONERS OF WAR: A STUDY IN INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW APPLICABLE IN ARMED CONFLICTS. BY ALLEN ROSAS. Helsinki: Akateemine Kirjakauppa, 1976, 523 pp.

Prepared as a doctoral thesis for the Faculty of Law of the University of Turku, Helsinki, this work examines the legal status of prisoners of war within the context of international law and the law of war. The prisoner of war issue is often of key importance in post-war negotiations. The study is an effort to elucidate their legal status against the historical background of the social, economic, political and military context of the law, including the question of practical application. Mr. Rosas, after generally describing the historical evolution of the concept of prisoners of war, devotes most of this study to the legal conditions of the status of prisoners of war, analyzing not only the question of what specific categories are entitled to prisoner of war status, but also the definition of armed conflicts and international armed conflicts. He describes the present legal framework of the Geneva Convention of 1949 and supplements this with a survey of state practice from 1960-1974. The main problems involved in the termination of the status of prisoners of war through release and repatriation are outlined and the legal trends relating to prisoners of war and the laws regulating warfare are discussed.

EVERYMAN'S UNITED NATIONS. BY THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION. 8th ed. New York: United Nations Publications, 1968, 634 pp. \$6.00, cloth.

A basic primer on the organization, activities and evolution of the United Nations since its inception in San Francisco in 1945, this book provides comprehensive and useful information on the underlying principles and purposes of the United Nations, its main organs and their many functions. A segment of the book covers the several areas in which the UN does the large part of its work, including political and security issues, economic and social problems, human rights, trust and non-self-governing territories and legal, administrative and budgetary questions. A broad overview of the inter-governmental agencies related to the UN is also provided. The book does not attempt an in-depth analysis of any one topic, but instead provides a broad overview of this international organization.

THE UNITED NATIONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS. BY THE UNITED NATIONS. New York: United Nations Publications, 1978, 166 pp., \$5.00, paper.

This book is a catalogue of the various efforts made by the United Nations to affirm fundamental human rights and equality between all persons in all nations. The book begins by listing the clauses concerning human rights in the United Nations Charter, and then discusses the structure and approach of the various bodies within the United Nations that are concerned with human rights issues. Permanent bodies comprising the U.N., as well as specialized agencies such as the World Health Organization, are examined in light of human rights. The book also contains the formal declarations made by the U.N. on the issue of human rights, and highlights some specific efforts by the U.N. in recent years to work for human rights and equality.

INTERNATIONAL LAW PERSPECTIVES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. BY CHARLES C. OKOLIE. New York: N O K Publishers International, 1978, 369 pp. \$22.00, cloth.

A detailed analysis of the legal and economic relations between developing and developed nations, this work examines the nexus between law, economic development and domestic human rights. The author, a professor of International Law and Business Organization at Lewis University School of Law, views problems of global economic development from an international law perspective. Topics discussed include the economic cooperation of Socialist countries with developing African nations, the World Bank and its role in global affairs, and the EEC's relationship with the developing African States. A comprehensive policy is proposed to combat international economic inequality.

ENHANCING GLOBAL HUMAN RIGHTS. BY JORGE I. DOMINIQUEZ, NIGEL S. RODLEY, BRYCE WOOD AND RICHARD FALK. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1979, 270 pp., \$9.95 cloth, \$6.95 paper.

"No time is ever really good for human rights. Those with power will always find persuasive reasons to silence, coerce, or otherwise deprive those without it. But some times are worse than others." This book, consisting of four studies commissioned by the 1980's Project of the Council on Foreign Relations analyzes the emerging international sensitivity to violations of human rights and the countervailing growth of populations and technology. The authors attempt to define the spectrum of potential violations and to propose procedures that might eliminate or reduce these violations.

Three aspects of human rights are explored. First is the problem of defining human rights to include not only civil and political rights but basic human needs, and of developing operationally useful indicators to assess the behavior of governments in protecting or violating these rights.

Second is the problem of who should do the monitoring and how it should be done, since most of the effective monitoring is done by private nongovernmental organizations which track only civil and political rights, not the deprivation of basic human needs.

Third is the problem of how concerned parties - individuals, governments and international organizations - can pressure a government guilty of violating human rights to modify its behavior. The territorial state as the present centerpiece of political organization is implicated in the international community's inability to prevent or remedy the most egregious violations.

REACHING JUDGMENT AT NUREMBERG. BY BRADLEY F. SMITH. New York: Basic Books, Inc., 1977; reprint ed., The New American Library, 1979, 306 pp., paper.

This study purports to place the Nuremberg Trials of the Nazi war criminals in a new light by giving a 'behind the bench' look at the trials' development. The author utilizes previously classified materials of the U.S. and British governments and records from the Tribunal's secret deliberations in discussing the role played by the various judges. The book covers the London Conference, the Nuremberg indictment, the trial, the judgment and the individual verdicts. There is great emphasis on the process by which the judges reached their final judgment, including an analysis of the relevant factors involved.

TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS IN WORLD DEVELOPMENT: A RE-EXAMINATION. New York: United Nations Economic and Social Council, Commission on Transnational Corporations, 343 pp.

This report, prepared by the Centre on Transnational Corporations, is designed to be a sequel to *Multinational Corporations in World Development* which was published by the United Nations Secretariat in 1973. The report incorporates relevant material on the subject that was not available in 1973. An overview of the distinguishing characteristics of transnational corporations in the 1970's is provided, as well as an analysis of the different national and international policies with respect to these corporations. The role of the transnational corporation in the development process of countries is also examined, and some policy recommendations for the future are made. The book also contains a great deal of factual information about the formation, structure and operation of transnational corporations in recent years.

THE QUEST FOR WORLD ORDER. BY ROBERT COOKY ANGELL. Ann Arbor, MI: The University of Michigan Press, 1979, 158 pp., \$4.95, cloth.

The central theme of this book is that the problems facing mankind today are global in character. Prof. Angell argues that the problems of world hunger, depletion of natural resources, and the possibility of total annihilation by nuclear holocaust are faced by all the nation-states, and that the only possible solution to these problems lies in the cooperative effort by all states. Pointing out that the primary obstacle to such a cooperative effort is the spirit of nationalism, the author calls for a change in global sentiment from nationalism to humanism, and for such a change to be incorporated into a decision-making framework. The book proceeds to study recent institutional and political developments that are relevant to the establishment of world order. One of these is a survey of the various nations in the world in which the author rates the commitment of each particular nation to non-belligerence and world peace. In addition the structure of

such organizations as the International Red Cross, the United Nations and NATO are analyzed and the relative success of each group is evaluated.

NATIONS AND STATES. BY HUGH SETON/WATSON. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1977, 563 pp. \$25.00, cloth.

In this detailed study Seton-Watson provides a careful explanation of the phenomenon of nationalism. The focus of nations and states is processes: the formation of a national consciousness, movements for national unity, and the formation of nations through action by the State. Also examined are the ways in which political movements toward nationalism have influenced or been influenced by the internal policies of States and the relations of States with each other. The author achieves his goals through a combined political, historical and sociological perspective of the various national movements of Europe, Africa, Asia and their new world settlements. A comprehensive bibliography on nationalism is included.

ON TRIAL AT NUREMBURG. BY AIREY NEAVE. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1978, 348 pp., \$12.95, cloth.

On Trial at Nuremburg presents in narrative form the author's previously undisclosed personal account of the 'greatest trial in history.' From a description of the physical condition of the defendants on the day of the trial to an analysis of the legal implications of a trial without precedent in international law, Neave examines the multifaceted nature of the trial and delivers a truly impressionable account of the attempt to bring the leaders of the Nazi war machine to justice. The author sets out in detail the various paths taken by each defendant to Nuremburg along with his personal interpretation of their diversified personalities.

AUTHORITY AND DEMOCRACY. BY APRIL CARTER. Boston: Rutledge and Kegan Paul, 1979, 93 pp., \$15.00 cloth.

The elusive and ambiguous concept of authority is a topic of continuing interest to social and political theorists. This book is a contribution to the debate about the nature and functions of authority. The work examines the degree to which our inherited images of authority derive from an aristocratic and traditional order and considers which models of authority are still relevant in a democratic and rationalist society. The author discusses the characteristics of the authority relationship, whether political authority differs from other types of authority, how authority relates to power, and whether authority should be distinguished from the concept of legitimate rule.

In the latter part of the book, the relevance of authority in contemporary society is explored. In particular, the author looks at recent libertarian arguments for the rejection of all forms of authority and the special problems for creating and maintaining order after revolution.

PATTERNS OF DIPLOMATIC THINKING: A CROSS-NATIONAL STUDY OF STRUCTURAL AND SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL DETERMINANTS. BY LUC REYCHLER. New York: Praeger Special Studies, 1979, 295 pp., \$18.95, cloth.

In an ambitious attempt at understanding modern diplomacy, Professor Reychler personally interviewed 266 diplomats from 116 countries. After breaking the information down into statistical variables and mathematically comparing the results, the findings were applied to several current political questions. The study systematically probes four components of diplomatic thinking: the perception of the international environment, the operation of the international value of peace and preferred world order, the style of analysis, and the strategic approach. This exhaustive study should open new areas of inquiry and provide a useful framework for further research.

GENERAL: MILITARY, TECHNOLOGICAL & SCIENTIFIC

ARMS CONTROL: A SURVEY AND APPRAISAL OF MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS. BY STOCKHOLM INTERNATIONAL PEACE RESEARCH INSTITUTE. New York: Crane, Russak and Company, Inc., 1978, 192 pp., \$27.50, cloth.

This book is a compilation of multilateral arms control agreements concluded since World War II. It includes selected pre-World War II treaties and declarations relating to arms control as

well. The texts of these documents are reproduced, reviewed and assessed. In addition, the status of the implementation of the most important multilateral agreements is presented in a tabular manner. The Appendix includes summaries of the bilateral arms control agreements.

The book was published on the occasion of the 1978 United Nations General Assembly Special Session devoted to disarmament. It is intended to be of assistance to those dealing with arms control and disarmament problems.

THE NEUTRON BOMB: POLITICAL, TECHNOLOGICAL AND MILITARY ISSUES. BY S.T. COHEN. Cambridge, MA: Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, Inc., 1978, 85 pp., \$6.50, paper.

During the past two years, a major international debate has arisen over the development, production and deployment of the neutron bomb. This study provides historical, political, military and technical background surrounding this controversy.

The neutron bomb's physical principles and the nature of its effects are examined with a view towards 'setting the record straight' as to what the weapon can and cannot do. The weapon's present and future position in NATO's nuclear arsenal is discussed. In addition, the author analyzes the moral and political issues concerning the nuclear bomb and radioactive contamination. The report traces the debates over this weapon at both the national and international levels.

NEGOTIATING SECURITY: AN ARMS CONTROL READER. EDITED BY WILLIAM H. KINCADE AND JEFFREY D. PRORO. Washington, D.C.: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1979, 321 pp., \$11.00, cloth.

A collection of articles from the newsletter, *Arms Control Today*, this collection presents a discussion of the central issues of arms control in laypersons' terms. The analysis covers the gamut of issues, including SALT II, the neutron bomb and chemical arms control. The work assembles numerous authors who share a commitment to arms control, but differ on the specific measures to achieve that goal. Senators, congressmen and prominent scholars are among the distinguished contributors. Charts, photographs, as well as an extensive glossary and bibliography are included.

THE CRUISE MISSILE: BARGAINING CHIP OR DEFENSE BARGAIN? BY ROBERT L. FALTZGRAFF, JR. AND JACQUELYN K. DAVIS. Cambridge, MA.: Institute For Foreign Policy Analysis, Inc. 1977, 53 pp., \$3.00, paper.

This report provides an in-depth analysis of the potential applications of the United States cruise missile. Various strategy and battlefield deployment options within the context of American and NATO defense doctrines are suggested. Due to the recent increases in Soviet war-fighting capability which have altered the strategic balance of power, the authors conclude that the cruise missile should not be used as a bargaining chip. Instead, it should be viewed as a low cost military equalizer whose strategic potential should not be foreclosed by either formal or voluntary agreements to cease development. Given the context of Soviet policy, the authors state that a decision not to deploy this counterweight would be a dangerous miscalculation.

NUCLEAR ENERGY AND ALTERNATIVES: PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC FORUM ON AN ACCEPTABLE NUCLEAR FUTURE OF THE WORLD. EDITED BY OSMAN KEMAL KADIOGLU, ARNOLD PERLMUTTER AND LINDA SCOTT. Cambridge, MA: Ballinger Publishing Company, 1978, 720 pp., cloth.

A product of an International Scientific Forum sponsored by the Center for Theoretical Studies at the University of Miami, this highly detailed transdisciplinary study considers problems of future global energy requirements and issues of technology development necessary to meet future demands. Nuclear fission is viewed as playing a significant role in meeting world energy demands over the next several decades. A number of prominent participants present papers on the scientific, economic and political ramifications of such volatile issues as nuclear waste disposal, the environmental and political impact of various energy alternatives, and nuclear weaponry proliferation. Alternative energy sources considered include coal, solar, and geo-thermal, as well as the availability of oil and natural gas.

DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY AND THE ATLANTIC ALLIANCE: COMPETITION OR COLLABORATION? BY FRANK T. J. BRAY AND MICHAEL MOODIE. Cambridge, MA: Institute For Foreign Policy Analysis, Inc., 1977. 42 pp. \$5.00, paper.

This foreign policy report assesses the effect that the proliferation of weapons manufacturing in the West has had on the unity and health of the Atlantic Alliance. The authors first attempt an overview of the condition of defense technology as an industry in both Western Europe and the United States. From this base, motives for collaboration between the NATO members in the production of weapons are considered. Finally, the authors examine ways to achieve collaboration in this area between the Atlantic Alliance partners. This report examines the delicate balance that NATO seeks between advanced weapons production of high quality and the economic health of the defense industries of each NATO member.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT: THE POLICIES OF MODERNIZATION. BY THOMAS W. WILSON, JR. New York: Foreign Policy Association, Inc., 1979, \$1.40, paper.

This pamphlet is part of the continuous publications series dating from 1935, the HEADLINE SERIES. It focuses on the equitable allocation and distribution of high level technology among the developed and less developed countries. The study analyzes the effects of science and technology on the development and modernization goals of less developed countries, and the overall development of the international community. A posture is maintained by the author that overt national and international action can be taken to ensure the beneficial effects of technology transfers. In addition to focusing on the North-South issue of equitable allocation, the author discusses the problems of science and technology within the United States. Although these issues are saturated with political implications, the author raises the study to a higher plane when he brings into focus issues of human values and the improvement of living standards for future generations.

THE LAST CHANCE: NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION AND ARMS CONTROL. BY WILLIAM EPSTEIN. New York: The Free Press, 1976, 341 pp. \$14.95, cloth.

This study addresses perhaps the single most important problem facing the world today - controlling the nuclear arms race. Having worked on the problem for over twenty-five years at the United Nations, the author is uniquely qualified to articulate the non-proliferation warning.

Shocked by India's entrance into the once exclusive 'nuclear club,' Epstein critically examines the treaties and agreements which comprise the 'Non-proliferation regime,' particularly the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty of 1972. Increases in the sophistication and numbers of nuclear weaponry by nuclear powers, the spread of nuclear weapons to non-nuclear countries and the possible acquisition of nuclear arms by politically disaffected groups are set forth as central dangers to world peace. In addressing these grim problems the author provides a history of nuclear arms proliferation and makes recommendations for strengthening the forces of non-proliferation. In light of the recent SALT II debate, *The Last Chance* provides a compelling argument for nuclear disarmament.

GENERAL: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL

REDUCING GLOBAL INEQUITIES. BY W. HOWARD WIGGINS AND GUNNAR ADLER-KARLESSON. New York: Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., 1978, 193 pp. \$5.95, paper.

In a world of increasingly familiar and interdependent nations, the existence of immense disparities of power and wealth among states and the persistence of acute human deprivations are generating powerful demands for change. This inequity both within and among nations is one of the most critical issues of our time.

This study examines what actions developing countries should take to reduce the gap between rich and poor countries and to eradicate mass poverty within their own societies. In the first essay Wiggins addresses the problem of political and economic inequities between developed and undeveloped countries. Adler-Karlesson analyzes global dimensions of poverty. It is suggested that the elimination of absolute poverty should become the 'new goal of North-South relations'.

These studies raise a number of questions which will become increasingly important as the issues of distributive justice and equality of opportunity gain prominence in the international politics of the 1980's.

SIX BILLION PEOPLE: DEMOGRAPHIC DILEMMAS AND WORLD POLITICS. By GEORGES TAPINOS AND PHYLLIS T. PIOTROW. New York, N.Y.: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1978, 181 pp., \$5.95, paper.

This demographic study analyzes the role of population growth in world affairs. In the first of three essays, Tapinos describes the major existing projections for the evolution of the world's population and outlines some of the important related international policy questions: urbanization; the economic costs of demographic change; ethnic conflict; internal and international migration; and the geopolitical balance between developed and developing countries. Piotrow then analyzes the successes and failures of fertility policies over the last twenty years. She concludes that global fertility will be reduced to manageable levels by the year 2000 but warns of unprecedented problems of social control and social organization. The authors seek to focus attention on the emerging problems posed by demographic growth, especially in the areas of urbanization, international migration, and trade and international investment. In the final essay, Tapinos criticizes the methodology and uncertainty of existing demographic projections.

WORLD STATISTICS IN BRIEF: UNITED NATIONS STATISTICAL POCKETBOOK. New York: United Nations Publishing Service, 1978, 241 pp., \$3.95, paper.

The U.N. Statistical Pocketbook series is compiled annually pursuant to a General Assembly resolution requesting the Secretary-General to supply basic national data reflecting countries' development. Part I lists tables for each U.N. member (and Switzerland) providing data on items including: population density; population growth rate; production index numbers; selected agricultural and industrial production; consumption; transport; trade; prices; education; health; etc. Part II provides demographic, economic and social statistics for international regions and the world. Comparable data is given for 1965, 1970, 3rd ed. 1975 and 1976.

INVESTING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. By THE ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT. Washington, D.C.: OECD Publications and Information Center, 1978, 121 pp., \$12.00, paper.

This study surveys the incentives provided by Member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (D.A.C.) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) which encourages private investment in developing countries. By channelling scarce external capital to the economies and by serving as a vehicle for transfer of technology and managerial expertise, international private investment plays an important role in the economic development of recipient countries. The study reveals that official incentives and disincentives to investment, guidelines for investment behavior, negotiations and arbitration procedures and other related matters are of crucial importance in the relationship between developed and developing countries. Set in the context of OECD guidelines, the survey outlines policies of D.A.C. Member countries in regard to private foreign investment.

THE GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES AND THE MULTILATERAL TRADE NEGOTIATIONS. By THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT. New York: United Nations, 1978, 44 pp., \$4.00, paper.

This is a study of tariff reduction alternatives which may be available to developing countries who are seeking to increase their exports to the major market economy nations. It assumes that the reader is familiar with the generalized system of preferences, most-favored nation status, and other tariff considerations affecting trade between developed and underdeveloped countries. It presents detailed statistical tabulations. The four principal tariff reduction formulae proposed in the Tokyo Round present options for trade creation and trade diversion to underdeveloped countries exporting to the United States, the EEC, and Japan. While it is unclear which of the formulae will eventually emerge, it is likely that the multilateral trade negotiations will settle on a formula within the range of the four proposed so that potential trade effects of these anticipated tariff reductions can be extrapolated from the study.

A decision model for developing countries seeking to analyze the export potential of their products in terms of most-favored nation tariff reductions or generalized system of preference margins is presented. The study could be used to evaluate the export potential of specific products or in a macroeconomic study of multilateral trade negotiations.

INTERNATIONAL MARKETING: MANAGERIAL PERSPECTIVES. EDITED BY SUBHASH C. JAIN AND LEWIS R. TUCKER, JR. Boston: CBI Publishing Company, Inc., 1979, 518 pp., \$9.95, paper.

The continued international expansion of business and the corresponding revolution in the international marketing environment have created immense challenges for prospective and practicing marketing professionals. This book attempts to blend theory and application in the analysis of international marketing strategy. The editors, both professors at the University of Connecticut, have carefully selected readings from various sources to identify and clarify concepts used to achieve overseas marketing success.

The complex environment of international marketing as well as its various economic, social, political, and legal dimensions are explored from conceptual and methodological perspectives. Factoring these implications into market programs is discussed, with special attention given to international product promotion and pricing strategies. The concluding section discusses current social and legal issues which have emerged with the development and achievement of international marketing objectives. Discussion questions are provided after each chapter.

SPECIFIC DUTIES, INFLATION AND FLOATING CURRENCIES. BY FRIEDER ROESSLER. New York: Unipub, 1977, 24 pp., \$6.00, paper.

This pamphlet, part of the GATT Studies in International Trade, examines the problem of adjusting specific duties in response to inflation or fluctuating currencies. Specific duties refer to import charges which do not vary with the value of the product, but are levied in the form of flat rates per unit. This study contributes to the solution of this problem by analyzing the relationship between exchange rate movements and specific duties, reviewing the existing GATT provisions governing the adjustment of specific duties, and examining various policy options open to the contracting parties to GATT with respect to specific duties under the present monetary system. The results of this inquiry are summarized at the end of the paper and the author presents to the contracting parties four alternatives for responding to the present lack of a workable rule for the adjustment of specific duties.

MANUAL FOR THE PREPARATION OF INDUSTRIAL FEASIBILITY STUDIES. BY THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION. New York: United Nations, 1978, 258 pp., \$9.00, paper.

Attempts by developing countries to increase their industrial investment can be expected on a massive scale. UNIDO's publication of this manual is aimed at providing developing countries with a tool to facilitate the preparation of projects that are technically, financially and economically feasible. Practical in approach, it is divided into three parts. The first part concerns the different types of pre-investment study applicable to the industrial sector as a whole. The second part constitutes the core of the manual and its outline corresponds to the framework of a feasibility study. The concluding chapters are on implementation scheduling, financial analysis and issues related to economic evaluation. Through the manual, a contribution is also being made towards the standardization of industrial feasibility studies which in the past have frequently been not only incomplete, but also inadequately prepared.

THE NATURE OF MASS POVERTY. BY JOHN KENNETH GALBRAITH. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1979, 150 pp., \$8.95, paper.

Based on his dissatisfaction with current explanations of this global problem and his experiences as former Ambassador to India, Professor Galbraith demonstrates that poverty is not simply the result of a lack of technology or shortages in capital. The phenomenon is more complex. Individuals become locked into an equilibrium of rural poverty, adapting themselves to their apparently inevitable conditions. Acceptance of poverty is a strong reason for its perpetua-

tion. Policies are suggested to disrupt this equilibrium and solve the problem. Only by treating poverty as an organic whole can incidents of mass poverty be effectively curtailed.

ADJUSTMENT, TRADE AND GROWTH IN DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. BY RICHARD BLACKHURST, NOCOLAS MARIAN, AND JAN TUMLIR. New York: Unipub, 1978, 98 pp., \$8.00, paper.

The continuous change in international, political and economic conditions which has been occurring in recent years has coincided with a downsurge in the economies of the industrial nations. Unlike more conventional theorists who believe this lapse is due to a deficiency of aggregate demand, the authors of this book view the slowdown of growth as an inability to penetrate new growth barriers caused by the industrialization of developing countries.

Developing countries have played a role in the world economy far greater than their actual relative importance. This anomaly is due to the vulnerable positions of industrial nations, as well as to the actual physical pressures new nations place upon the entire economic arena. The authors begin with a survey of industrial growth and the resulting problems for developing countries, trade among such countries, and the effect of these developments upon industrial nations. Several barriers are found to restrict the developed countries from responding adequately to the challenges of less developed countries: inflation and investment, uncertainties arising from international economic conditions, a gradual but accelerating deterioration of the allocative mechanism, and increasing rigidities in the labor markets. Viewing the problem as a failure to adjust, this work presents an optimistic forecast predicated upon farsighted adaptation.

FROM MARSHALL PLAN TO GLOBAL INTERDEPENDENCE: NEW CHALLENGES FOR THE INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS. EDITED BY LINCOLN GORDON. Paris: OECD Publications, 1978, 229 pp., paper.

In June of 1977, the Marshall Plan Commemoration Conference was held to mark the thirtieth anniversary of the speech at Harvard University which launched the Marshall Plan. The papers, comments and addresses which were presented at this Conference are published in this text by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

The Conference was intended to demonstrate the need for renewed sense of common purpose among the industrial democracies through the identification of challenges and opportunities which they face in the remainder of the twentieth century. The papers of the several authors reflect this concern in strengthening the structure and content of international collaboration without drawing grand institutional designs and simplistically doctrinaire policies.

THE U.S. AND WORLD ENERGY RESOURCES: PROSPECTS AND PRIORITIES. EDITED BY REGAEI EL MALLAKH AND CARL MCGUIRE. Boulder, Colo.: The International Research Center for Energy and Economic Development, 1977, 272 pp., paper.

For several years the International Research Center for Energy and Economic Development (ICEED) has organized an annual international conference dealing with various aspects of energy. The conference brings together academicians, high-ranking government officials from energy consuming and producing nations, and energy specialists. This book is a collection of various papers presented at the October 1976 conference held at Boulder, Colorado. Primary concerns of the conference were the price increase in crude oil by OPEC, the increased tension between producers and consumers of oil, and some alternatives to growing global energy interdependence.

MANAGING THE EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS. BY DAVID H. BLAKE. New York: Fund for Multinational Management Education, 1977, 96 pp., \$7.50, paper.

This book examines the ways in which multinational corporations can approach the management of their relations with foreign host countries. Political, social, cultural, economic and governmental groups and interests are increasingly concerned with the impact of international companies in domestic environments. Blake argues that policies and procedures for dealing with these groups should be established by top public affairs executives but implemented and prac-

ticed by all officers and managers located in foreign host nations. Blake does not attempt to answer the perplexing issues and policy problems faced by corporations in foreign countries, although he does suggest ways in which public affairs orientation can be incorporated into the fabric of management activity throughout the firm. His research was based primarily on extensive interviews with executives at more than 45 headquarters and many more subsidiaries of United States and European-based multinational corporations.

POVERTY: WEALTH OF MANKIND. BY ALBERT TEVOEDJIRE. Elmsford, N.Y.: Pergamon Press, 1978, 182 pp., paper.

The title of this book at first appears to be a paradox, but it expresses exactly the central thesis of the work—that poverty can be a source of wealth for mankind. The author is the Director of the International Institute for Labour Studies, a Geneva-based organization dedicated to the study and analysis of social and labor problems throughout the world.

The meaning of poverty is first defined in terms of its inherent quality and universality. The next section shows how dangerous it can be for developing nations to mimic the forms of development of the so-called 'rich' countries of the West. Looking to the future, the author suggests guidelines for a new economy based on a pattern of power which will make increasingly possible the practice of solidarity.

DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1977. BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS, STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS. New York: United Nations Publications, 1978, 998 pp., \$45.00, cloth.

This is the twenty-ninth issue of the *Demographic Yearbook*, the international source of demographic statistics published by the United Nations. It is designed to supply basic statistical data for demographers, economists, public-health workers and sociologists. This edition contains tables presenting summary data for about 220 countries, using 1977 as a common year of reference. Official demographic statistics supplied by national statistic services are supplemented with estimates prepared by the Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat. The text is printed in English and French.

The first section contains tables presenting basic demographic statistics, followed by tables on distribution and trends in population, natality, infant and maternal mortality, general mortality, nuptiality and divorce. The second part presents tables dealing with international migration, which is the special topic in this issue.

THE FUTURE OF BUSINESS. BY THE CENTER FOR STRATEGIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES. EDITED BY MAX WAYS. New York: Pergamon Press, 1979, 99 pp.

This collection of essays, authored by such respected policy makers as Henry Kissinger, Peter Drucker, Courtney Brown, Murray Weidenbaum, and Max Ways, is the first in a series of works on the future of business published under the auspices of the Center for Strategic and International Studies. Although the scope of the project is worldwide, a high proportion of the essays focus on the United States. The essays themselves are concerned with specific aspects of business, such as government intervention and the effects of long life expectancy.

THE UNITED STATES

WATER'S EDGE — DOMESTIC POLITICS AND THE MAKING OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY. BY PAULA STERN. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1979, 215 pp., \$19.95.

This book is an analysis of the two-and-one-half year history of the Jackson amendment to the Trade Reform Act of 1974, which sought to pressure the Russians into correcting human rights violations by denying trade concessions. The author initially focuses upon the Soviet Jewish emigration movement in the late 1960's and the efforts by Senator Henry Jackson to assume the leadership of that movement in America using the support from American Jews and the national leadership of the AFL-CIO. Jackson is portrayed as the master legislative manipulator who was able to forge a link between the emigration issue and U.S. - Soviet trade. The author shows how, with the support of various interest groups and his own efforts in the Congress, Jackson was able

to alter the development of détente. In so doing, the author has created a case study on foreign policy making at the upper levels of government in America, and illustrated the influence that domestic politics has upon that foreign policy.

FOREIGN STATE ENTERPRISES: A THREAT TO AMERICAN BUSINESS. BY DOUGLAS F. LAMONT. New York: Basic Books, Inc., 1979, 272 pp., \$11.95, cloth.

This comprehensive study charts the course of foreign state enterprises since the era of American private firm domination of international trade in the 1960s. Foreign state enterprises now pose a serious threat to the United States' economy. The shift from nationalized, politically oriented state enterprises to rationalized, economically viable entities is examined. Their success is attributed in part to the managerial autonomy which they have achieved. This new type of partnership between commercial enterprise and government is able to pursue policies which are congruent to national objectives and commercial success by using both traditional business techniques and the extraordinary resources of their parent government. The United States is not yet prepared to recognize this fundamental change in the world economy and is far from able to respond to it. The need for a rational reciprocal policy to restore America's competitive position is strongly supported. Convincing statistical appendices based upon the author's copyrighted data base and successive tables from the Fortune 500 showing the growth pattern of foreign state enterprises are supplied.

INTERNATIONAL MARKET LINKAGES AND U.S. MANUFACTURING, PRICES, PROFITS, AND PATTERNS. BY THOMAS A. PUGEL. Cambridge, MA: Ballinger Publishing Company, 1978, 113 pp., \$15.00.

Over the past fifteen years, exports, imports and outward foreign direct investment (FDI) have become increasingly important to the U.S. economy. This study analyzes the underlying determinants of U.S. international trade and investment activity and investigates the effects of international trade and investment on prices and profitability on U.S. manufacturing industries. Pugel also provides an empirical analysis of hypotheses dealing with interrelations among market structure, market conduct, international trade and international investment. The study concludes with an examination of policy implications.

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

GOVERNMENTAL AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL IMMUNITY IN AUSTRALIA AND CANADA. BY COLIN H.H. MCNAIRN. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1977, 205 pp., \$15.00, cloth.

The political systems of Canada and Australia share numerous characteristics. The author, a former professor in the Faculty of Law at the University of Toronto, provides a careful analysis of the interrelated concepts of governmental immunity. The effect of these concepts upon governmental action as tortfeasor, creditor and taxpayer are examined. Statutes affecting the criminal and contractual liability of the Crown are compared. The analysis of judicial decisions on intergovernmental immunity provides an incisive study of this difficult topic of constitutional law.

NEIGHBORS: LIVING THE REVOLUTION, AN ORAL HISTORY OF CONTEMPORARY CUBA. BY OSCAR LEWIS, RUTH M. LEWIS, AND SUSAN M. RIGDON. Urbana, Illinois: University of Illinois Press, 1978, 581 pp., \$15.00, cloth.

A picture of Cuban life before, during, and after the revolution is presented in the words of those who have lived there. However, the material is somewhat dated, since the interviewing was completed in 1970. Part I introduces the characters and the setting: five families thrown together as neighbors in a formerly affluent Havana suburb. In Part II the adults describe their pre-revolutionary backgrounds; some rural, some bourgeois, some religious, and some having a long-standing sympathy to the revolutionary cause. The same individuals focus their attention on the revolutionary period in the third section. In Part IV, the children present their impressions and recollections of life.

The reader acquires a sense of the common Cuban's character and of daily life in Cuba through the oral histories. General insights into human nature as well as an understanding of the

character of the Cuban revolution can be drawn from this work but no ideological theme dominates it.

CHILDREN OF CHE: CHILDREN AND EDUCATION IN CUBA. BY KAREN WALD. Palo Alto, CA.: Ramparts Press, 1978, \$14.00, cloth, \$4.95, paper.

The author describes educational goals and methods adopted by the Cuban leadership in recognition of the problems in maintaining a revolutionary society in the midst of underdevelopment. The Castro administration is regarded as adopting the position that people must be provided with education in order to make effective decisions. The material changes in living conditions made by the Revolutionary Government are discussed. The author profiles the schools and childcare centers as institutes wherein the values of freedom, human dignity, and quality of living are prominent.

Che Guevara sought to create new human beings to build a revolutionary society. The author, by interviewing children, educators, parents, and health workers attempts to evaluate Che's vision. The point is made that Castro, by instituting a trial and error approach, has developed ways to motivate the children and reinforce the fact that education is a way out of the poverty their parents' generation experienced. This has been an ongoing process, marked with innovation. The author argues that an educational system which is responsive to society's needs plays a key role in the development process of a country.

THE PANAMA CANAL: THE CRISIS IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE. BY WALTER LAFEVER. New York: Oxford University Press, 1979, \$3.95, paper.

In January of 1964, 28 people were killed and 280 wounded during four days of warfare between U.S. troops and Panamanian mobs determined to exercise control over the great waterways that divides their country and dominates their economy. Intense debate broke out in the United States amidst vast ignorance after Secretary of State Henry Kissinger agreed in principle to return the Canal Zone. Walter LaFeber's book provides a context for understanding the debate of 1977-78 and the consequent treaties.

LaFeber has written a concise, analytical and widely acclaimed account of United States history in Panama beginning with Balboa and concluding with the treaties in 1977. Four themes emerge in LaFeber's account. First, contrary to popular belief, Panama did not magically materialize at Theodore Roosevelt's command. Second, the United States did not buy the Canal area in 1903 and does not own it. The third thesis examined Panamanian-United States relations within the ever-changing international and Latin American context. Finally, the problems of the 1970's are analyzed within the framework of historical developments within Panama itself. LaFeber emphasizes how these developments have been strongly influenced by an informal United States colonial policy exerted over the entire isthmus and bay, the recent political emergence of the United States trained Panamanian militia, and the vigorous, sometimes radical, Panamanian student movement.

LATIN AMERICA'S EMERGENCE TOWARDS A U.S. RESPONSE. BY ABRAHAM F. LOWENTHAL AND ALBERT FISHLOW. New York: Foreign Policy Association, Inc., 1979, 80 pp., \$1.40, paper.

This brief essay focuses on the evolution of a new and different U.S.-Latin America relationship. The former pattern of U.S. hegemony over social, economic and political conditions in the Western hemisphere is portrayed as slowly giving way to an emerging Latin American renaissance. The authors predict that South American nations will play an increasingly influential role in the Western Hemisphere. They recommend the strengthening of economic ties for mutual benefit in lieu of a traditional, politically orientated approach, as a way of coping with the changing international environment.

POLITICAL FORCES IN ARGENTINA. REV. ED. BY PETER G. SNOW. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1979. \$16.95, cloth, \$6.95, paper.

As an introduction, Snow briefly describes 19th and 20th century Argentine history, the geographic and socio-economic characteristics of Argentina, and its political party system. The

book then focuses on the political forces affecting the military, the labor sector, the Church, and the student population. These sectors of society are also viewed in terms of their effect on the present party structure. Each section of analysis is replete with historical references. Snow concludes with a discussion of the 1966 military coup and the future of Argentine politics.

POLITICAL ATTITUDES IN VENEZUELA: SOCIETAL CLEAVAGES AND POLITICAL OPINION. BY ENRIQUE A. BALOYRA AND JOHN D. MARTZ. Austin, Texas: University of Texas Press, 1979, 300 pp., cloth.

This book is an analysis of voter attitudes in one of Latin America's few surviving democracies. In providing a definitive portrait of the political Venezuelan, the authors use quantitative research methods and provide an understanding of a country whose role in world affairs is becoming increasingly important.

The volume is based on extensive survey-research conducted during the Venezuelan elections of 1973. The authors interviewed a representative sample of over 1,500 voters to determine relationships between class, status, community, religion, ideology and partisanship on the one hand and political attitudes and preferences on the other. They conclude that the Venezuelan electorate is defined by a series of contradictory tendencies. Primarily middle class, anti-communist, ideologically rightist and critical of their democratic regime, Venezuelan voters are also highly supportive of democratic elections, strongly opposed to military coups, critical of one-party rule and relatively supportive of socialist economic regulations.

WESTERN EUROPE

GERMANY AT THE POLLS: THE BUNDESTAG ELECTION OF 1976. EDITED BY KARL H. CERNY. Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 1978, 251 pp., \$4.75, paper.

Another in the series of studies of national elections in selected democratic countries by AEI, this book examines the 1976 election of the Bundestag, the major legislative organ of the German Parliament. The 90.7% electorate turnout plus the near victory of the opposition parties indicated a highly competitive German party system in a stable, functioning democratic political order.

Seven German and three American scholars contribute to this volume. Among the many topics discussed are the development of the German party system since World War II, the institutional framework of the German electoral system, and the implications of the 1976 election for the German political system. An appendix presents statistics on recent German parliamentary elections.

EUROCOMMUNISM AND THE ATLANTIC ALLIANCE. BY JAMES E. DOUGHERTY AND DIANE K. PFALTZGRAFF. Cambridge, MA: Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, Inc., 1977, 66 pp., \$3.00, paper.

This study of Eurocommunism, one of a series of Special Reports on Foreign Policy and National Security, provides an examination of Eurocommunism and its implications for the Atlantic Alliance. Focusing on Italy and France, the authors assess the implications of Eurocommunism for democracy in these countries. The autonomy of West European communist parties from the Soviet Union, the possible impact of Eurocommunism upon Eastern Europe, the movement towards European unity and the resulting implications on NATO are examined. Finally, the authors present several options for considerations by United States policy makers in response to the challenge of Eurocommunism. They focus on the question of whether the United States would be better advised to take advantage of Eurocommunism in order to deepen a possible new schism in the world communist movement or to regard it as a threat to democratic political systems and the Atlantic Alliance.

THE TAX/BENEFIT POSITION OF SELECTED INCOME GROUPS IN OECD MEMBER COUNTRIES (1972-1976): A REPORT BY THE COMMITTEE ON FISCAL AFFAIRS. Washington: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 1978, 132 pp., paper.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) was set up under a

convention signed in Paris in 1960, which provides that the organization shall: promote policies designed to achieve the highest sustainable economic growth and a rising standard of living in member countries; contribute to sound economic expansion in member as well as non-member countries; and contribute to the expansion of world trade on a multilateral, nondiscriminatory basis. Many OECD governments are at present seeking to evaluate the overall impact of their various tax and social welfare programs on the disposable income of the family and whether that impact, at different income levels and with different family structures, is consistent with the aims of their general tax and social policies. This publication aims at deriving reasonably comparable data for OECD countries, so as to illustrate the impacts of payments of direct tax and social security contributions and receipt of certain cash transfers upon the disposable income of typical family units at different income levels.

THE WAR PATH: HITLER'S GERMANY 1933-1939. BY DAVID IRVING. New York: The Viking Press, 1978, 301 pp., \$4.95, cloth.

This narrative history examines the six years of political preparation for the war and the intricate network of personal relationships on which the Third Reich eventually foundered. It focuses on Hitler's years of power, from February 3, 1933 when Hitler told his generals in secret of his ambition to launch a war of imperial conquest, to September 3, 1939 when he left the Berlin Chancellery for the Polish warfront.

As in his earlier book, *Hitler's War*, David Irving has relied on previously unused and unpublished documents, journals and letters to describe the events 'from behind Hitler's desk' in order to understand each episode as perceived by Hitler. For source material Irving has uncovered extensive records of wiretaps made on British and French embassies in Berlin during 1938-39, has located the private papers of Ribbentrop's state secretary, Weizacker, the diaries of Ribbentrop's liaison with Hitler, Walter Hewel, and the private manuscripts of General Von Fritsch which relate the entire Blomberg-Fritsch crisis of 1938. This heavy reliance on private sources necessarily narrows the viewpoint but creates a unique opportunity to gain insight on some of Hitler's inexplicable strategic decisions. Sixteen pages of photographs from private collections provide new views of Hitler and those who surrounded him.

NATIONAL TREATMENT FOR FOREIGN-CONTROLLED ENTERPRISES ESTABLISHED IN OECD COUNTRIES. Washington, D.C.: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 1978, 118 pp., \$5.00, paper.

This document constitutes an interim report on exceptions to National Treatment applied by OECD Member countries. On June 21, 1976, the OECD Member Nations, except for Turkey, adopted the Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises. The declaration sought to establish guidelines for the treatment of multinational enterprises consistent with international law and no less favorable than that accorded domestic enterprises. The report contains and summarizes the notifications of each member's exceptions to the Declaration. Information on each nation's exceptions is grouped into the following categories: tax obligations; rights to aids and subsidies; access to local bank credit and capital markets; government purchasing and public contracts; investment by foreign-controlled enterprises; and relevant internal regulations and practices. The Committee on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises hopes to obtain the views of the business community and other interested groups.

EUROCOMMUNISM: THE ITALIAN CASE. EDITED BY AUSTIN RANNEY AND GIOVANNI SARTORI. Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 1978, 196 pp., \$10.75, cloth; \$4.95, paper.

This is a collection of essays serving to analyze the current Italian political situation and to justify American interest in the subject. The contributors are experienced diplomats, bureaucrats, and practical politicians, of differing ideological persuasions. A thorough treatment of the situation is presented beyond the scope suggested by the title.

The first part is a discussion, largely from the American point of view, of the real and imagined implications of the *apertura a sinistra* of the 1960s. From this departure point, the focus shifts to the nature and historical role of the Communist Party in Italy. In this part, due consideration is given to Antonio Gramsci's seemingly vindicated vision of the eventual transformation of the

Catholic world into its Marxist counterpart. The third part is to provide a survey of the political landscape in 1978 while the fourth part adds some exhortations and tentative conclusions. Tables and charts provide a quantitative means of assessing the political trends.

EUROCOMMUNISM. BY ROY GODSON AND STEPHEN HASELER. New York: St. Martin's Press, Inc., 1979, \$16.95, cloth, \$6.95, paper.

The authors focus on the question of whether, after 30 years of relegation to the fringes of European politics, the strengths and strategies of the communist parties of Western Europe can lead to political power. In responding to this question, the issues concerning the various European communist parties' ability to work within a democratic framework, and their ability to manipulate their links with the Soviet Union to enhance their cause are discussed. Finally, an analysis is made of the impact these parties have and will have on the democratic West.

The research for this book was conducted through a series of background papers written by European scholars in response to questions concerning the growth trends in various European communist parties and East-West implications. The first chapter of the study is a factual description of the size and nature of the electoral base of the parties. Chapter Two focuses on the relationship between the goals of the communist parties and the democratic framework in which they are carried out. Chapter Three deals with the effect upon the East-West balance of power that an ascension to power of West European communist parties would have.

SPAIN, THE MONARCHY AND THE ATLANTIC COMMUNITY. BY DAVID C. JORDAN. Cambridge, MA.: Foreign Policy Report/Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, Inc., 1979, 55 pp., \$5.00, paper.

In this brief study, David Jordan presents an important and concise analysis of developments and tensions in Spain during the first forty months of the Constitutional Monarchy. The current political tension between the urge for democratic pluralism and the legacy of the Fallangist regime is summarized. The complicating effect of Eurocommunist and separatist influences, the strategic utility which a Spanish partnership presents to the competing superpowers, and economic factors are considered in weighing Spain's potential candidacy for NATO membership. A subsidiary issue presented in Spain's potential for membership in the European Economic Community. No prediction is made as to the regime's stability or ultimate direction but its progress is summarized impressively. Relative strengths of factions and evident trends are analyzed and presented in tabular form.

EUROPE BETWEEN THE SUPERPOWERS. BY A. W. DEPORTE. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1979, 256 pp., cloth.

In this informed analysis of recent European history, the author responds to those observers who regard the division of Europe between the East and the West as unstable and transitory. Professor DePorte points out that tensions between the two blocs, chronic strains inherent in the Soviet Union's coercion of the Eastern subsystem, and a possibility of greater unity in Western Europe will continue to affect the divisional state system. Challenges resulting from economic difficulties and political realignment within advanced countries are discussed. DePorte's thesis is that the present balance will likely endure, because the balance serves the interests of those countries that have the power to affect it.

CONTEMPORARY PORTUGAL: THE REVOLUTION AND ITS ANTECEDENTS. EDITED BY LAWRENCE S. GRAHAM AND HARRY M. MAKLER. Austin, Texas: The University of Texas Press, 1979, \$24.95, cloth, \$7.95, paper.

Despite worldwide interest in the Portuguese Revolution of 1974, Portugal has been neglected for years by social scientists. Editors Graham and Makler bring together for the first time, in one substantive volume, most of the leading social science experts on Portugal. This book is the only interdisciplinary study that spans fifty years of Portuguese history from the Estado Novo of 1926 to the present social democratic republic.

The contributors' original research represents the best work generated by the International Conference Group on Modern Portugal in 1973 and 1976. The resulting comprehensive collection of essays discusses in detail the events leading up to the revolution, the causes of the military

coup, and the movement of a society on the brink of revolutionary upheaval toward open, parliamentary elections. The contributors analyze the issues of totalitarianism, corporatism and bureaucratic authoritarianism, the role of fascist movements, and the politicization of the military, the emergence of party systems, and the effects of emigration on Portugal's development.

THE MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA

NASSER AND HIS GENERATION. BY P.J. VATKIOTIS. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1978, 375 pp., \$22.50, cloth.

This biography provides a valuable insight into the personal and political life of Gamal Abdel Nasser. As the title suggests, the book goes beyond Nasser to examine the nationalistic fervor of his generation. The product of this scholarly approach to Egypt's political leadership provides a concise summation of recent Egyptian history. The study begins with a thorough accounting of Nasser's early years and progressively broadens its focus to include such events as the nationalization of the Suez Canal, the construction of the Aswan High Dam, and the Six Day War of 1967.

THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA IN WORLD POLITICS: A DOCUMENTARY RECORD VOL. 2 BRITISH-FRENCH SUPREMACY: 1914-1945. COMPILED, TRANSLATED AND EDITED BY J. C. HUREWITZ. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1979, 861 pp., \$57.50, cloth.

This compendium of treaties, diplomatic exchanges, memoranda and various other communications surrounding events in the Middle East and North Africa during the years 1914-1945, documents British-French involvement in the region and traces the decline of their respective colonial empires. Hurewitz examines the evolution of the international political system in the Middle East and North Africa, which was affected radically by two World Wars, the passing of the Ottoman Empire and national protests against European imperial hegemony. The Documentary Record concludes with a notation of the post-war influence of the United States which helped sever colonial ties of political responsibility.

In preparing this edition the author has assembled 176 documents that reveal political change, invite comparisons of international and regional issues, and explain the motives of policy-makers. Organized in chronological order, the documents provide a rarely seen view of this area.

ISRAEL AT THE POLLS: THE KNESSET ELECTIONS OF 1977. EDITED BY HOWARD R. PENNIMAN. Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 1979, 333 pp., \$6.75, paper.

This unified collection of essays serves to illuminate Israel's peculiar system of proportional representation, her ideological heritage, and her current political situation. The internal structure of Likud and the Labor Alignment as well as several minor political parties are also explained and essential background material is provided.

The contributors, political scientists and other academicians from Israel, the United States, and Europe, present a clear, thorough, and scholarly picture of Israeli politics. A sense of the fluid character of the political culture is conveyed as is a satisfactory explanation of the Likud victory at the polls. Charts, tables, and graphs, a glossary of political parties, and other useful information are included.

DECOLONIZATION: ISSUE ON NAMIBIA. BY THE UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS, TRUSTEESHIP AND DECOLONIZATION. New York: United Nations, 1973, 72 pp., \$5.00, paper.

This brief study traces social, economic and political developments within Namibia from the time of German colonization in 1884 to the South African occupation in 1977.

The paper explores and updates the past and present interaction of Namibian nationalists (SWAPO), and South African and Western diplomats involved in the process of determining the sovereignty of the state of Namibia.

Topics discussed include South African occupation of the important Namibian fishing port of

Walvis Bay and the continuation of its policy of consolidating the bantustan structure of Namibia. Pertinent U.N. General Assembly and Security Council Resolutions appear in the annexes of the publication.

LEBANON IN CRISIS. PARTICIPANTS AND ISSUES. EDITED BY P. EDWARD HALEY AND LEWIS W. SNIDER. Syracuse, New York: Syracuse University Press, 1979, 284 pp., \$18.00, cloth, \$7.95, paper.

In an attempt to compile a comprehensive analysis of the conflict in Lebanon and the Middle East, the editors assigned essay topics to sixteen distinguished experts. Topics covered include: the social internal causes of Lebanon's crisis, the Palestinians, the course of military development, the effect of Lebanon's problems in the Middle East, the roles of Syria, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Jordan, and inter-Arab relations. In addition, the reaction of the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain to the Lebanese war and the actions of the United Nations and the Arab League is explored. Although the authors' perspectives and opinions vary, their outlook is uniformly pessimistic. Lebanon, remaining locked in internal conflict while her major religious and political groups continue to receive money, arms and advice from Middle Eastern powers, continues to be the focal point of the tension and hostilities in the Middle East.

ETHIOPIA, THE HORN OF AFRICA, AND UNITED STATES POLICY. BY JOHN H. SPENCER. Cambridge, MA: Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, Inc., 1977, 69 pp., \$5.00, paper.

The rise and fall of American influence in Ethiopia since World War II, the Soviet effort to establish a communist Horn of Africa, hostility between Ethiopia and Somalia, and the interests of both radical and moderate Arab states in this region are the major themes of this work. The study examines the internal developments in Ethiopia, including: the events surrounding the overthrow of the Emperor Haile Sellassie in 1974, the establishment of the repressive Derg dictatorship, Ethiopia's entry into the Soviet sphere in 1977, and rebellions in Eritrea and Ogaden.

The author contends that for more than 40 years the United States has been in a position to exert political influence in the Horn but has failed consistently to act in conformance with its own interests and assessments. The United States and its NATO allies have failed to develop long-term policies that would provide solutions to the serious economic and political problems of the Horn. In treating the turmoil in the area as primarily a Middle East rather than an African crisis, the author explores the options remaining to the United States and the moderate Arab states to prevent the Soviet Union from gaining complete control over this strategic zone.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

THE MILITARY EQUATION IN NORTHEAST ASIA. BY STUART E. JOHNSON WITH JOSEPH A. YAGER. Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institute, 1979, 87 pp., \$2.95, paper.

This book, part of the studies in Defense Policy Series, evaluates the ability of the United States forces in Northeast Asia to support current U.S. political, economic and security policies in that part of the world. After setting forth the military deployments of the other actors in Northeast Asia (the Soviet Union, China, Japan, the Republic of China, North and South Korea) and assessing their military strengths and weaknesses, Johnson and Yager pose the question of what U.S. force posture in Northeast Asia would match the military, political and strategic requirements of the region. The authors conclude that some U.S. forces are in excess of clearly identifiable military requirements and that the present U.S. military force posture in Northeast Asia is "wasteful". For the coming decade, they recommend significant reductions in U.S. ground forces in Japan and Korea, and they endorse a restructured naval force with less emphasis on full-sized aircraft carriers.

THE WIDENING GULF: ASIAN NATIONALISM AND AMERICAN POLICY. BY SEGIL S. HARRISON. New York: The Free Press, 1978, 469 pp., \$15.95.

By utilizing an approach that combines both journalism and scholarship, Harrison explores the causes of rising Asian nationalism and its interaction with U.S. foreign policy. He advocates the replacement of traditional balance of power concepts which, Harrison argues, is responsible

for U.S. setbacks in Asia since World War II with an American policy more sensitive to Asian nationalism and more in tune with Asian realities. The interaction between nationalism and communism in Asia is also analyzed by contrasting nations in which the two forces have merged (China) and those where they have not (Korea). Other topics discussed include the potential development of Asian regional blocks designed to offset American and Russian influence, the future of the American military presence in Asia, and the possibility of a nuclear Japan.

EXPORT PROCESSING ZONES IN ASIA: SOME DIMENSIONS. EDITED BY N. VITTAL. Tokyo: Asian Productivity Organization, 1977, 122 pp., \$9.00.

Developing countries, faced with a paucity of domestic capital, are providing favorable conditions for attracting foreign investment. Some of these countries have set up Export Processing Zones (EPZs) in their bid to promote exports, accelerate transfer of technology, provide employment to surplus manpower and develop less-developed regions for achieving balanced distribution of income. This report attempts to present in a coherent form the concepts, administrative dimensions, economics and future prospects of EPZs. It not only deals with the present status of EPZs in some of the member-countries who have successfully established such zones, but also includes a UNIDO paper on EPZs in non-member regions. This book is unique in its wide coverage and will serve to help countries wishing to improve the operation and management of EPZs and those planning to establish EPZs in the near future.

CHINA, THE UNITED NATIONS AND WORLD ORDER. BY SAMUEL S. KIM. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1979, 501 pp., \$32.50, cloth, \$12.50, paper.

In this detailed study of China's foreign policy, global image, and strategy of world order, the author examines China's conceptualization of world order as manifested behaviorally in the activities of the United Nations. Drawing on a wide range of previously untapped primary sources, Kim relies extensively upon China's policy pronouncements, voting record and numerous personal interviews with U.N. delegates and international civil servants. China's positions on global issues are studied in the context of United Nations diplomacy, comparing the impact of China on the U.N. as well as the effect of the United Nations system on the Chinese view of world politics.

Kim's conclusions focus on China's symbolic diplomacy. A discernible gap is found between China's symbolic activism and substantive passivism within the United Nations system. However, Kim states that China's participation has helped strengthen and legitimize the system in general. This comprehensive analysis of Chinese foreign policy behavior greatly contributes to an overall understanding of China's approach to international law.

MANY REASONS WHY: THE AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN VIETNAM. BY MICHAEL CHARLTON AND ANTHONY MONCREIFF. New York: Hill and Wang, 1978, 250 pp., cloth.

Consisting of a collection of interviews with the war's leading participants, defenders and critics, this book presents a concise history of American involvement in Vietnam. The authors, both BBC radio correspondents, bring to their work a flair for provocative interviewing which breathes new life into the much-discussed subject. Presenting the views of a diverse group of social and political personalities in a well organized format, *MANY REASONS WHY* makes for fascinating reading. With its emphasis on recording oral history, this collection is illuminating addition to the considerable body of writing concerning the Vietnam war.

OUR ENDLESS WAR: INSIDE VIETNAM. BY TRAN VAN DON. San Rafael, CA: Presidio Press, 1978, 274 pp., \$12.95, cloth.

The author, formally a prominent military and political figure in Saigon, presents a personal and factual account of the tragedy of Vietnam from 1945 until the present. Van Don combines a great love for his country with an excellent memory of the events that shaped Vietnam's fate in a painful look at a nation in the throes of a desperate and doomed struggle for survival.

The book depicts a thirty-five year theme: the struggle for the independence and unity of Vietnam. Van Don argues that the unification of the country—achieved by the Communists in 1975—was available from the beginning. Yet a fratricidal war prevented the realization of this

dream. Van Don contends that the national tragedy was the product of two major factors. First, the desire of foreign powers, France, the United States, Soviet Russia, and China to use Vietnam for their own national interests prevented the Vietnamese people from settling their differences. Second, the lack of political vision, coupled with the ideological stubbornness of the Vietnamese leaders on both sides, intensified and multiplied national differences. Though the author is a former South Vietnamese government official, the book is remarkably objective.

THE SOVIET UNION

DETENTE AND THE DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT IN THE U.S.S.R. BY FREDERICK C. BARGHOORN. New York: The Free Press, 1976, 229 pp., \$12.95, cloth.

Based on the assumption that a nation's foreign policy is shaped by its internal political regime and culture, Barghoorn argues that détente between the Soviet Union and the United States is seriously flawed as a result of the Soviet's oppressive internal regime. Through the perspective of the democratic movement in the Soviet Union, the author examines the apparent inconsistency between the Kremlin's pursuit of détente abroad with its increasingly repressive controls at home. Significant characteristics of Soviet policy, including their concept of détente, their attitude toward dissent and matters such as Jewish emigration, freedom of travel and freedom of expression, are explained in relation to the dissident Soviet Democratic Movement. In his exploration and comparison of the views of Sakharov, Amalrik, the Medvedev brothers, Solzhenitsyn and others, the author reveals patterns of thinking which present alternatives to current Soviet foreign policy.

THE POLITICS AND ECONOMICS OF THE TRANSITION PERIOD. BY NIKOLAI I. BUKHARIN. Boston: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1979, 261 pp., \$22.95.

This group of essays by the once neglected Marxist theorist Nikolai Bukharin is an important addition to the areas of Soviet history and Marxist economic theory. The first essay, "The Theory of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat", is a post-revolutionary study of state power. While his earlier writings had only been able to deal with the problem of the State on a theoretical level, this essay is tempered by the practical experiences of the Bolshevik seizure of power.

In one of Bukharin's major works, "The Economics of the Transition Period," the author uses his own experiences during the revolution to formulate some theoretical propositions regarding the transition to socialism. With the premise that capitalism had produced a world economy, market, social system, and history, Bukharin argues that in this context of totality, it was not only possible, but justifiable that a small, exploited Russian proletariat should lead an anticapitalist revolution in a semi-feudal country. He discusses the transitional society as one confronting problems of social equilibrium, productive forces, classical Marxist conceptions of socialism, and reconstruction as it passes from capitalism to socialism. Bukharin's theory of expanded negative reproduction is also included in this collection.