

production would decline. In either case, the economy as a whole would be adversely affected. Analyzing the ambiguous available evidence, Darby concludes that Social Security does indeed produce both undesirable results, reducing the nation's capital stock by anywhere from one to fifteen percent. Available alternatives would avoid these uneconomical results.

H. E. Fresch, III, and Paul B. Ginsburg

Public Insurance and Private Medical Markets: Some Problems of National Health Insurance (American Enterprise Institute, 1150 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036) 1978.

In the debate over national health insurance (NHI), most discussion has involved the questions of who should provide the service and how it should be financed. This study analyzes the other crucial question: what type of benefits should be provided? To maximize efficiency and minimize the incentive toward unnecessary medical care, the authors argue that any NHI system should maintain the private sector of the health care industry. Health maintenance organizations (HMOs) provide competitive services at competitive rates, thereby preserving the marketplace efficiencies. The authors dissect and critique various models within that form.

Israel M. Kirzner

The Perils of Regulation: A Market-Process Approach (University of Miami Law and Economics Center, P.O. Box 248087, Coral Gables, Fla. 33124) 1978.

In this essay, published as an Occasional Paper by the University of Miami's Law and Economics Center, Kirzner applies the analytic techniques of the Austrian School to the problems of government regulation in the economy. He acknowledges, but does not pursue, the argument that regulation itself produces variations from market equilibrium, and market inefficiencies. He concentrates rather on the stifling effect regulation has upon entrepreneurship. By reducing the rewards for taking economic risks, regulation disrupts the process of entrepreneurship, the key element in a free economy. Kirzner argues that this hindrance distorts market performance. Viewing the market system as a process rather than a mechanism, he derides these restraints on the process of innovation and reward.

Melvyn B. Krauss

The New Protectionism: The Welfare State and International Trade (International Center for Economic Policy Studies, 20 West 40th St., New York, N.Y. 10018) 1978.

Krauss approaches the specific issue of trade restrictions from a more general economic perspective. He sees the recent spate of non-price trade restrictions as a throwback to the old mercantilist theory, necessitated by the politics of the modern welfare state. This welfare state, Krauss argues, sets economic security as its primary goal, thereby leading to protection of weak industries within the economy. Such a policy leads to its own demise, however, since by reducing competitive incentives the welfare state precludes the economic growth its political outlook demands. The neo-mercantile theory leads to counterproductive international economic policies. (See Dr. Krauss's article on

this subject in *Policy Review*, Spring 1979.)

Seymour Martin Lipset and William Schneider

"The Public View of Regulation," *Public Opinion* (American Enterprise Institute, 1150 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036) Jan.-Feb. 1979.

The decade of the 70s has seen plummeting public confidence in virtually all societal institutions, notably including both business and government. The result, as Lipset and Schneider demonstrate, is an ambivalent attitude toward government regulation of the business sector. The public is suspicious of the efficacy of regulation and yet skeptical about how business would act in the absence of government controls. Paradoxically, a discernable majority opposes both increases and decreases in the level of government involvement.

Walter E. Williams

"Racism and Organized Labor," *Lincoln Review* (The Lincoln Institute for Research and Education, 1735 DeSales Street, Washington, D.C. 20036) Spring 1979.

Today organized labor is generally regarded as a political friend of the black worker, but Williams (a Distinguished Scholar of The Heritage Foundation) shows that the unions' historical record is one of exclusion and coercion of black workers. Even today union concerns — notably for minimum wage laws — work against the interests of unskilled black laborers. Unions work to enhance the condition of their members, not to extend new benefits to the black workers who have traditionally been kept outside the union and the job market.

With this inaugural issue, the *Lincoln Review* introduces a quarterly review for what the editor, J.A. Parker, describes as "America's black middle class." He writes: "Blacks are now expected to take stands on issues which, traditionally, were not considered to be 'black issues.' The *Lincoln Review* will serve as a platform for other black Americans who have accepted the challenge and are eager to share the responsibility."

Two other articles included in this issue are written by Nick Thimmesch, profiling Gen. Daniel "Chappie" James, and by Roy Innis, supporting tuition tax credits.

Education and Welfare

Paul Copperman

The Literacy Hoax: The Decline in Reading, Writing, and Learning in the Public Schools and What We Can Do About It (William Morrow and Co., New York) 1979.

Academic test scores have been declining dramatically for more than a decade, but Copperman traces the source of the decline back to the late 50s and early 60s. Not coincidentally, he observes, that same period saw the beginnings of massive federal involvement in education. Copperman argues that the welter of federal programs proved counterproductive; teachers and administrators devoted more time to bureaucratic paperwork than to actual teaching. He concludes with a set of interviews with victims of the "literacy hoax."

Seth Cropsey

"Arab Money and the Universities," *Commentary*, April 1979.

Several universities — the author mentions Georgetown and the University of Southern California prominently — have recently accepted substantial grants from Arab countries. In the case of Southern California, observers charged that U.S. businessmen wishing to do business in Saudi Arabia were heavily pressured to contribute to the proposed academic center. At other schools Arab grants have involved some degree of pressure to adapt to the views of the donors. Many observers puzzle over the morality involved in accepting money from, and tacitly advancing the legitimacy of, regimes whose political views offend members of the university community. This article explores the question of allowing Arab regimes to sponsor American institutions.

Russell Kirk

Decadence and Renewal in the Higher Learning (Gateway Editions, 120 West LaSalle St., South Bend, Ind. 46624) 1978.

Having written about higher education for 25 years, Kirk now draws on his wealth of information to trace the academic history of the last quarter-century. The first section of the book consists of brief meditations on new heresies within the academic community, each one illustrated by one or more instructive incidents. The author traces the dissolution of academic standards from the rise of postwar egalitarianism through the tumultuous era of student revolt to the present climate of scholarly indifference. Having catalogued the loss of the traditional academic virtues, Kirk proceeds in the book's latter section to praise institutions where those virtues are still observed and to suggest further models for academic restoration.

Seth Kupferberg

"Teaching the Unteachable," *The New Republic*, April 14, 1979.

Harvard's Kennedy School of Government has set out to create what the University's President, Derek Bok, lauds as a "new profession." This short essay questions whether it is possible and/or desirable to design public policy on a professional basis. Kupferberg believes that policy decisions inevitably involve subjective political judgments that do not invite scientific or empirical scrutiny. Academic training does not necessarily contribute to an appreciation of the political mind, so schools of public policy can only train technicians. The graduate of these schools, if he pretends to proceed along scientific lines, is merely concealing his own political biases. Admitting the efficacy of professional training in showing how to advance toward a given defined goal, the author nevertheless argues that definition of that goal — and even the choice among means to pursue the goal — cannot be accomplished by professionals trained in the casework-analysis tradition.

Robert J. Samuelson, Rochelle L. Stanfield, and Linda E. Demkovich

"The War on Poverty's Paradoxical Legacy," *National Journal*, March 3, 1979.

Fifteen years after Lyndon Johnson inaugurated the War on Poverty, poverty rates are dropping and income inequalities seem to be growing less dramatic. Yet the myriad programs that comprise that War have come under increasing fire. The authors, writing in three separate

articles on the same topic, suggest that the War on Poverty approach has exhausted its usefulness. Poor people have become more dependent on the federal government, rather than less. The concentration of poverty has moved from the rural South to the urban North. And while poverty receives routine policy consideration, it generates little compassion. The War on Poverty, which was founded on the basis of society's guilt feelings, has run into a backlash of resentment and frustration. (See also Morton Paglin, "Poverty in the United States: A Reevaluation," *Policy Review*, Spring 1979.)

Energy and the Environment

Petr Beckmann

Why "Soft" Technology Will Not Be America's Energy Salvation (The Golem Press, Box 1342, Boulder, Colo. 80302) 1979.

Beckmann, the author of *The Health Hazards of Not Going Nuclear*, continues his attack on the soft-energy advocates in this short, concise pamphlet. Arguing that oft-mentioned energy alternatives, particularly solar energy, produce diluted energy at high cost, he notes that these sources cannot currently survive without their advocates in the political realm — they cannot now compete in the economic realm. Beckmann argues that soft-energy advocates like Amory Lovins actually advance a political message that undermines contemporary cultural values.

Milton R. Copulos

"What Did Happen? What Have We Learned?" *National Review*, May 11, 1979.

In the aftermath of the Three Mile Island nuclear accident, a new debate on nuclear energy is inevitable — particularly since the accident came so soon after the Nuclear Regulatory Commission announced that it no longer accepted the safety analysis provided in the Rasmussen Report. The Three Mile Island mishap suggests some immediate conclusions and some ongoing questions. The event exposed flaws in the operation of the NRC and in the reaction of the utility; widespread confusion and bad judgment led to the escalation of the crisis. But the problems revealed can be solved, and nuclear energy remains a safe, viable option.

Also included in the same issue of *National Review*: "Nightmare or Bad Dream?" William Tucker points out that the nuclear plant's crisis gave the public a much more definite idea about the dimensions of a potential nuclear accident. Three Mile Island represented a compendium of human and mechanical errors, and still the impact was limited. The public could be reassured.

Bernard J. Frieden

The Environmental Protection Hustle (MIT Press, Cambridge, Mass. 02139) 1979.

In northern California, the movement toward limitations on housing growth has spawned an unjustifiable opposition to private home ownership in the suburbs, the author argues. What began as a legitimate effort to save San Francisco Bay and the Napa Valley became a crusade to preserve the benefits accruing to present residents. The resulting inhibi-

tions on construction and ownership help drive the costs of homes to levels unattainable except to the economic elite. At some point, Frieden argues, the environmental needs of the middle class — the potential homeowners and developers — should also be considered. Too often, he concludes, regulators use environmental issues as an excuse to justify self-serving policies. Frieden's warning serves environmentalists and developers alike.

Craig S. Karpel

"Ten Ways to Break OPEC," *Harper's*, January 1979.

With obvious relish, this article attacks several widespread ideas which the author regards as unfounded. He maintains that there is no shortage of oil supplies and that a repetition of the OPEC boycott is impossible (because the Saudis have huge outstanding international debts and a massive development bill to pay). But most importantly, the author argues that OPEC is an extremely vulnerable political alliance, ready to split apart as soon as the largest energy consumers provide inducements. Karpel lists ten steps by means of which the U.S. could foster competition among the OPEC members and simultaneously insulate the country against OPEC power by providing our own energy reserves.

Edward Meadows

"What Carter's Oil Policy Won't Accomplish," *Fortune*, April 1979.

Meadows recites what is now a familiar litany of complaints against government action in the energy sector. Lease applications are processed slowly; new refinery projects are bogged down in red tape; tax policies fail to encourage exploration of new potential sources; controls work at cross purposes. The net effect in the short run is that the President's energy package cannot insulate the American economy against the possible distresses of another severe shortage.

Robert W. Rycroft

"Energy Policy Feedback: Bureaucratic Responsiveness in the Federal Energy Administration," *Policy Analysis* (University of California Press, Berkeley, Calif. 94720) Winter 1979.

Analyzing the FEA from the standpoint of organizational function, Rycroft finds that its responsiveness to public opinion was varied. Because of the considerable range of freedom Congress gave the agency, the feedback mechanisms did not perform as anticipated, although the Office of Exceptions and Appeals responded to a wide variety of special-interest complaints. On a more general level, the FEA evidently devoted more effort — largely unsuccessful — to controlling public opinion than to responding. The agency did act in accordance with public opinion on some issues (corporate profits, oil import controls), but not others (deregulation, new production).

David A. Stockman

"The Wrong Way? The Case Against a National Energy Policy," *The Public Interest* (10 East 53rd St., New York, N.Y. 10022) Fall 1978. Past energy policies (such as Ford's idea of assuring U.S. energy independence by 1980) have proceeded from bad assumptions to inaccurate conclusions. The author sees three assumptions as key ingredients of the current call for a new national policy: 1) present fuel supplies are nearly exhausted, 2) the market has failed, due to OPEC's political

machinations, 3) home-grown energy sources must be developed at all costs. Stockman makes the radical suggestion that the "moral equivalent of war" has been won, and the energy crisis is a myth. In refusing to panic, he argues, the electorate and the marketplace have shown their stability and — for now — solved the problem with minimum dissatisfaction.

Foreign Policy

Peter Bauer and John O'Sullivan

"The Case Against Foreign Aid," *Commentary*, December 1978.

The authors argue that foreign aid fulfills none of the purposes for which it is designed. It does not help to speed the development of the underdeveloped countries, nor to eliminate poverty, in the absence of widespread structural changes in those nations' political economies. The themes of redistribution and restitution for past injustices are largely overblown by advocates of such aid. And since the recipient countries generally ignore the intent of the donors, aid cannot be said to advance Western self-interests. The authors argue that foreign aid merely contributes to the politicization of life in the less-developed countries, since it goes to the governments to be used according to their purposes. The people who benefit most are those who espouse the spurious vision of a united Third World and whose ideas tend toward an elite supervision over world affairs.

Carl Gershman

"Selling Them the Rope," *Commentary*, April 1979.

Soviet communism has proved far less efficient than capitalism by any normal economic standard, and the Soviet Union relies heavily upon the import of U.S. technology in particular. This trade, often cited as a way to bridge the diplomatic chasm between the two countries, has two bad side effects. First, it helps the Soviets build more armaments. Second (which is much the same point), it protects them from the necessity of undergoing the liberalization and decentralization that would produce technological advances of their own. Capitalism thus furnishes communism with the tools that enable it to compete for ideological supremacy. The author recommends renewed strict controls on technological transfers, rather than the current ineffective economic diplomacy. He argues that a partial boycott on technological transfers would have a profound effect, since our superiority in that realm is unmatched and the Soviet need is inexorable.

Roy Godson

Black Labor as a Swing Factor in South Africa's Evolution (International Labor Program, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. 20057) 1979.

Godson argues that black trade unions — not allowed official recognition under current South African law — could form an ideal base for the development of responsible black leadership in that country. The unions would provide a power base for black organization, a means for black leaders to establish a recognized constituency and legitimacy. With the demand for skilled labor growing steadily, such unions could

exercise a powerful and continuing leverage for peaceful democratic reform.

Nimrod Novik

On the Shores of Bab Al-Mandab (Foreign Policy Research Institute, 3508 Market St., Suite 350, Philadelphia, Penna. 19104) 1979.

The Strait of Bab Al-Mandab, connecting the Red Sea with the Gulf of Aden and the Arabian Sea, has suddenly assumed major strategic significance. The surrounding countries — Ethiopia, North and South Yemen, and Somalia — have all been torn by civil strife recently, and the recent revolt in Iran has underlined the volatility and importance of the entire region. Through it all, this monograph reveals, Soviet foreign policy has been active, the Soviets heavily involved throughout the area in protecting and advancing their own interests. By contrast, the United States has neglected the area, failing to understand its problems and respond with an active policy. Novik cites the dangers of continuing passivity. The first step to a constructive policy would be a comprehensive study of the intricate historical background and animosities that plague the area and define its present realities.

John E. Reilly

"The American Mood: A Foreign Policy of Self-Interest," *Foreign Policy* (P.O. Box 984, Farmingdale, N.Y. 11737) Spring 1979.

This article presents and analyzes the findings of a Gallup-Chicago Council of Foreign Relations survey of public attitudes on questions concerning foreign policy. Among the findings: foreign policy occupies the public mind less than domestic issues, and even in the international sphere economic concerns are paramount — thus the prime concern is the dollar's eroding strength. The public perceives a growing threat of Soviet military domination and supports increased defense expenditures, but simultaneously supports arms control. Popular opinion is concerned about America's image abroad, less worried about human rights around the world.

John J. Tierney, Jr. (editor)

About Face: The China Decision and Its Consequences (Arlington House, 165 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N.Y. 10801) 1979.

This compilation of essays by government officials, scholars, and congressmen past and present, appeared as a prompt rejoinder to President Carter's decision to normalize relations with the People's Republic of China and abrogate the defense treaty with Taiwan. Four senators (Dole, Garn, Goldwater, and Stone) add introductions. Essays are divided among four themes: 1) the two Chinas, 2) the historical background leading up to Carter's decision, 3) analysis of that decision, 4) reactions. The uniting elements are the belief that recognition was unduly hastened, that no significant advantages to the U.S. will result, that the betrayal of Taiwan was immoral and impolitic, and that Taiwan's future is now as uncertain as America's credibility has become.

Defense Policy

Yonah Alexander (editor)

"Terrorism and the Media," A special double issue of *Terrorism: An*

International Journal (Crane, Russak & Co., 347 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017) Vol. 2, Nos. 1 & 2, 1979.

Terrorists rely on the news media in free countries to broadcast their escapades widely, thereby generating the publicity they desire. Yet to inhibit press coverage of terrorism would be to deny the public its right to know. This double issue explores that dilemma, including the contents of two seminars on the topic of terrorism and publicity. The first conference, held in Oklahoma City in 1976, considered "Terrorism: Police and Press Problems." The second, more general conference, from which the overall title of this special issue is taken, was held in New York in 1977. Contributions from some 40 reporters, scholars, journalists, and police officials are included.

Peter Braestrup

"The American Military: The Changing Outlook," *The Wilson Quarterly* (Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, D.C. 20560) Spring 1979.

An overview of the entire debate surrounding the armed forces and their potential. This article is sandwiched between two other pieces to constitute a quick, comprehensive review of American military needs. David MacIsaac and Samuel F. Wells, Jr., offer a survey history of American military policy, and Charles Moskos summarizes the arguments over the all-volunteer force. The Braestrup piece, which includes Defense Secretary Harold Brown's analysis of Soviet capabilities, lists the options available to Carter today and the political forces behind each option. Moskos delineates the dramatic changes and new problems in Army life and calls for a new GI Bill.

Igor S. Glagolev

"The Soviet Decision-Making Process in Arms Control Negotiations," *Orbis* (3508 Market St., Suite 350, Philadelphia, Penna. 19104) Winter 1978.

The author, a former Soviet arms control official, points out that the Soviet analysis of arms-control issues differs greatly from the analysis of U.S. agencies. There is little popular participation or information at any level. The single overriding factor is the military one, and the military-industrial establishment dominates all other parties to the decision-making process. Only stark economic realities limit the production of arms. The rhetoric about "balance of forces" is intended for Western ears; it strengthens the hand of Soviet military officials seeking increased outlays.

Jack F. Kemp

"Congressional Expectations of SALT II," *Strategic Review* (United States Strategic Institute, Central Plaza Building, 675 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 02139) Winter 1979.

Congress will judge the SALT agreement in the light of our past experiences with SALT I as well as the stated U.S. aims for the pact. The crucial questions will concern the ability of the proposed treaty to advance real strategic equality and stability and to reduce the level of armaments. Verification, of course, will play a vital role in the debate, as will the effect SALT II might have on the security interests of American allies abroad. Since a new SALT agreement would con-

dition the entirety of U.S. defense policy, congressional debate will be both informed and demanding. Kemp expects that Congress will be far more skeptical in this case than it was in ratifying SALT I.

Paul H. Nitze, James E. Dougherty, and Francis X. Kane

The Fateful Ends and Shades of SALT: Past . . . Present . . . And Yet to Come? (National Strategy Information Center, 111 East 58th St., New York, N.Y. 10022) 1979.

This new book combines three essays on the SALT II talks: "SALT: An Introduction to the Substance and Politics of the Negotiations" (Dougherty), "The Merits and Demerits of a SALT II Agreement" (Nitze), and "Safeguards from SALT: U.S. Technological Strategy in an Era of Arms Control" (Kane). The focus throughout is on not only the military complexities of the proposed agreement, but also the international strategic context. The authors raise serious doubts about the growing Soviet superiority in strategic armaments, problems of verifiability, and the general military and geopolitical imbalance that the proposed treaty would solidify.

Eugene V. Rostow

"The Case Against SALT II," *Commentary*, Feb. 1979.

This comprehensive review of the arguments presents the case in concise detail. The SALT treaty, according to Rostow, will not decrease tension between the U.S. and the Soviet Union — that is a matter for other aspects of diplomatic interchange, and hostility begets arms races, not vice versa. The historical record suggests that no relaxation will occur, and SALT I predated an unusually testy period in U.S.-Soviet relations. Furthermore, Rostow continues, the agreement leaves the U.S. in an untenably inferior position in the strategic balance. Nor would the treaty save money in arms expenses, since we should still be obliged to modernize present equipment. Nor is it verifiable. Before concluding his case, Rostow posits the need for a new strategic theory more flexible than that of massive retaliation and mutually assured destruction.

William Schneider, Jr.

"Survivable ICBMs," *Strategic Review* (United States Strategic Institute, Central Plaza Building, 675 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 02139) Fall 1978.

As the intercontinental missile forces of the Soviet Union become increasingly powerful and accurate, U.S. ICBMs become correspondingly vulnerable to attack, Schneider reasons. The SALT II treaty seems at best unlikely to improve the situation, and any new technology will become effective only after a lag time during which that technology must be developed and installed. As an interim remedy Schneider advocates the development of a mobile (MX) missile system utilizing a deceptive multiple-target delivery and some measure of ballistic missile defense.

William R. Van Cleave and W. Scott Thompson

Strategic Options for the Early Eighties: What Can Be Done? (National Strategy Information Center, 111 East 58th St., New York, N.Y. 10022) 1979.

This book is the final product of a conference sponsored by the

National Strategy Information Center in June 1978 to consider short-term problems of national defense at the strategic level. Assuming that longer-term policies can take force in the mid- to late-80s to counter Soviet initiatives, the participants consider the U.S. shortfall in the interim period. Eight papers, each one followed by discussion, present the possible "quick fix" solutions that are now technically feasible. Ranging across the strategic field, these "quick fix" possibilities all aim to obviate a Soviet first-strike advantage. The book has implications for SALT II negotiations in that a) it denies that nothing can be done to counter short-run Soviet dominance and b) it attacks several possible SALT planks.

The Washington Quarterly

"A Strategic Symposium: SALT and U.S. Defense Policy" (Transaction Periodicals Consortium, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J. 08903) Winter 1979.

This collection of short essays responds to questions posed by the editors of *The Washington Quarterly*. Is there in fact an arms race? What constitutes strategic stability? Would SALT II promote it? If SALT II is not accepted (or not acceptable) what are the alternatives? The responses range across a field of opinion as broad as the political spectrum that embraces the participants in this symposium: Senator John Culver, Helmut Sonnenfeldt, Henry Rowen, James E. Dornan, Jr., Colin Gray, Jeremy Stone, and others.

Political Affairs

James Fallows

"The Passionless Presidency," *The Atlantic*, May 1979.

Fallows, an early Carter supporter and sometime White House speech-writer, has lost his faith in Carter's earlier political promises. Mournfully and yet sympathetically, he ticks off the personal characteristics that prevent Carter from fulfilling the hopes of his earliest and stoniest supporters. He cites a shallow understanding of political complexities, an inability to cope with bureaucratic and administrative details efficiently, and, above all, a lack of motivating purpose. Lacking a clear and embracing vision of the society he hopes to achieve, Fallows argues, Carter is unable to inaugurate effective action on any front. This article, which has provoked widespread attention already, will be continued in the June issue of *The Atlantic*.

Edward W. Lehman and Anita M. Waters

"Control in Public Research Institutes: Some Correlates," *Policy Analysis* (University of California Press, Berkeley, Calif. 94720) Spring 1979.

What sort of organizational structure is best suited to the needs of a public policy institute seeking direct impact on government policy decisions? The authors studied 33 such institutes, and classified them according to a) their degree of internal bureaucracy or collegiality and b) their success in influencing government decisions. They find a distinct correlation between the institute's degree of bureaucracy and

its effectiveness in this realm, perhaps because the more bureaucratized institutes are the oldest and best established. An interesting side note: no matter what the organization's type, it becomes more effective as it increases its reliance on staff economists.

Ann R. Markusen and Jerry Fastrup

"The Regional War for Federal Aid," *The Public Interest* (10 East 53rd St., New York, N.Y. 10022) Fall 1978.

Depending on how the statistics are arranged, the distribution of federal funds can be shown either to favor or penalize given sections of the country. The more important question, the authors argue, is whether the federal aid effectively fulfills the purposes for which it is intended. Different regions often have converging interests, which are obscured by the battle over regionally-allocated aid programs. Rather than analyze the net flow of federal aid to the various regions, policy-makers should assess the intrinsic benefits of the aid programs to the nation as a whole.

Also included in this issue of *Public Interest* is a companion article by William Alonso, entitled "Metropolis Without Growth." Alonso shows that the patterns of urban-rural migration are often misunderstood because of lingering and inaccurate symbolic attachments to urban or rural life. A useful demographic analysis of metropolitan population loss must include a new interpretation of the causes of migration.

Judith V. May and Aaron B. Wildavsky (editors)

The Policy Cycle (Sage Publications, 275 Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212) 1978.

This theoretical study is Volume Five in the Sage Yearbooks in Politics and Public Policy series, sponsored by the Policy Studies Organization. Using a series of selected case studies, the editors have organized essays around the processes of policymaking, from recognizing and analyzing the problem, through designing and promoting a solution, implementing and evaluating it, and finally terminating it when the perceived need has been eliminated. Throughout, the focus is on the generic characteristics common to all public policy processes.

Daniel Patrick Moynihan

"Social Science and the Courts," *The Public Interest* (10 East 53rd St., New York, N.Y. 10022) Winter 1979.

Ever since Justice Brandeis began including sociological data in his legal opinions, the courts have been preoccupied with whatever information social science can shed on the legal questions at hand. Moynihan argues that the trend is probably irreversible, since today's social science makes so many claims to knowledge; the appropriate research can uncover new facts to be weighed in most legal cases. But there are two other factors which judges should keep in mind. First, social science is concerned with predicting the future, while the courts should be confined to ordering it. Social science is concerned with probable results, while the courts must be concerned with present realities. Second, social science inevitably reflects the political prejudices of the researchers involved, while of course the courts should never stray from interpreting the meaning of the laws.

Leonard Reed

"The Budget Game and How to Win It," *Washington Monthly* (1028 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036) January 1979.

The Office of Management and Budget assigns analysts to each federal agency to assess and rate the agency's budgetary needs. But these OMB analysts are overpowered and/or outflanked by the agency's own budget officers. The agency officers, who are among the most eagerly sought and politically astute figures in Washington, know how to use external political considerations to pad their budgets and conceal waste within the existing appropriations. By threatening legislators' pet projects, or claiming the seal of Presidential approval, or appealing to administrative hierarchs, the budget officers work their will on OMB. The problem is exacerbated by the presence of a naive new Administration.

Other Books and Articles Briefly Noted

David Abshire

Pendulum of Power (Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies, 1800 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006). An examination of the changing relationship between the Executive and Legislative branches of the U.S. government.

Tom Boardman and Nicholas Ridley

The Future of Nationalized Industries (Aims for Freedom and Enterprise, 40 Doughty St., London WC1N 2LF, England).

Kenneth W. Chilton

A Decade of Rapid Growth in Federal Regulation (Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University, Box 1208, St. Louis, Mo. 63130).

Philip C. Clarke

National Security and the News Media (America's Future, 542 Main St., New Rochelle, N.Y. 10801).

James Hyatt

How Demographics Affect the Future of Business (Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies, 1800 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006).

Reginald H. Jones

Technological Innovation: How Do We Reverse the Decline? (Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University, Box 1208, St. Louis, Mo. 63130).

Keith Joseph

Solving the Union Problem is the Key to Britain's Recovery (Center for Policy Studies, 8 Wilfred St., London SW1E 6P1, England).

Donald L. Kemmerer

Why a Gold Standard and Why Still a Controversy? (Committee for Monetary Research and Education, P. O. Box 1630, Greenwich, Conn. 06830).

William Kintner, John Davenport, and Phillip Clarke

South Africa: The Fateful Struggle (American Security Council, 499 South Capitol St., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20003).

Stephen C. Littlechild

The Fallacy of the Mixed Economy: An "Austrian" Critique of Conventional Economics and Government Policy (CATO Institute, 1700 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif. 94111).

Richard B. McKenzie

Voter Apathy: The Dimensions of a Growing Problem (Fiscal Policy Council, 100 East 17th St., Riviera Beach, Fla. 33404).

Richard Magat

The Ford Foundation at Work: Philanthropic Choices, Methods and Styles (Plenum Publishing Corp., 227 West 17th St., New York, N.Y. 10011).

William Niskanen

Controlling the Growth of Government: The Constitutional Amendment Approach (Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University, Box 1208, St. Louis, Mo. 63130).

Svetozar Pejovich

Politics and Economics of the USSR (The Fisher Institute, 12810 Hillcrest Road, Dallas, Tex. 75230).

Herbert Shapiro

The New Foreign Policy Consensus (Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies, 1800 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006).

Wilson Schmidt

Balance of Payments and the Sinking Dollar (International Center for Economic Policy Studies, 20 West 40th St., New York, N.Y. 10018).

Kenneth A. Shepsle

Economic Growth and National Energy Policy: Some Political Facts of Life (Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University, Box 1208, St. Louis, Mo. 63130).

Jeff Swiatek

Steel, Jobs and the EPA (ACU Education and Research Institute, 600 Pennsylvania Ave., S.E., Suite 207, Washington, D.C. 20003).

Norman B. Ture

The Value Added Tax – Facts and Fancies (Institute for Research on the Economics of Taxation, 1100 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036).

Roland Vaubel

Choice in European Monetary Union (The Institute of Economic Affairs, 2 Lord North St., Westminster, London SW1P 3LB, England).

Max Ways (editor)

The Future of Business: Global Issues in the Eighties and Nineties (Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies, 1800 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006). With essays by Henry Kissinger, Peter Drucker, Max Ways, and others.

Compiled by Philip Lawler

Philosophy & Public Affairs

PHILOSOPHY & PUBLIC AFFAIRS is a quarterly journal which serves those concerned with the philosophical exploration of public issues. The creative and rigorous approach of this journal to the philosophical ideas and political realities of law, sociology, political science, and economics has made PHILOSOPHY & PUBLIC AFFAIRS a valuable source book for those who are interested in fundamental thinking about important and difficult contemporary problems. In this respect, PHILOSOPHY & PUBLIC AFFAIRS makes a unique contribution to current intellectual debate.

Articles from recent issues include:

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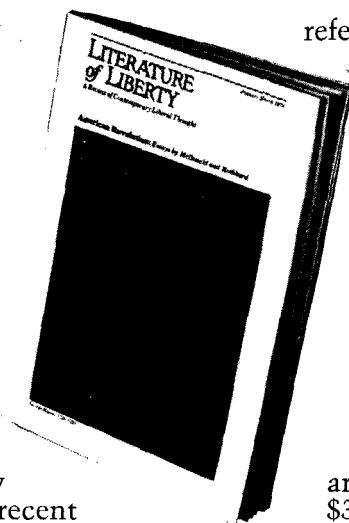
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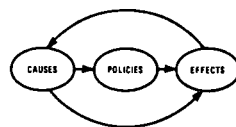
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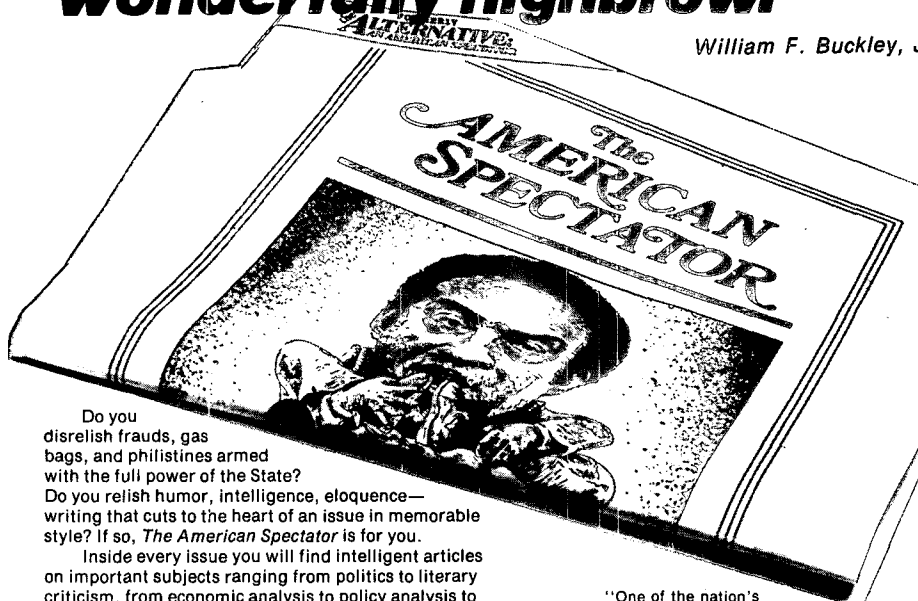
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