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money and closes plants. Neely doesn't develop the idea much further than that, but he alludes to the creation of a more candid legal vocabulary for dealing with economic issues. Others, however, have written with more clarity about this transformation and how its early stages have already benefited litigants who learn the new language.

Unfortunately, in his zeal to prove that traditional legal arguments frequently don't satisfy courts, Neely equates convincing briefs with extra-legal junkets. He recommends that companies lobby judges exactly as they do legislators: invite them to pseudo-academic conferences which appear even-handed but inevitably lead to the conclusions the corporate sponsors desire. Neely goes to the ludicrous extreme of plugging a favorite resort for such shmoozing. Judges can bring their spouses and enjoy "two lavish meals a day" for only \$20 extra.

Every person may have his price, but do judges really come as cheaply as Neely implies? Most sophisticated executives would probably think not and will look elsewhere for advice on how to maneuver more effectively in court.

—*Paul M. Barrett*

The Type E Woman. Harriet B. Braiker, Ph.D. *Dodd, Mead, \$16.95.*
Enough is Enough. Carol Orsborn. *Putnam, \$15.95.* Harriet Braiker and Carol Orsborn are two feminists who have worn themselves out trying to make it in a man's world the man's way. Braiker, a social and clinical psychologist, analyzes the "Type E" woman who needs to learn how to stop being Everything to Everybody. Orsborn, founder of Superwomen Anonymous, tells how being everything to everybody brought her to write what she says is the smart woman's theme song of the Eighties: *Enough is Enough*.

Braiker has a catchy idea, suggesting that the "Type E" woman runs risks similar to those of the "Type A" man. Such a comparison is clever but unsubstantiated. The "Type A" man emerged from a formal study of healthy men who

revealed behavioral traits that showed them to be prone to heart disease. The "Type E" woman emerges from the author's informal research as she draws on her own personal experiences and those of other women she has interviewed.

The Type E Woman is pop psychology, but it rings distant bells of intuitive truth. Braiker draws a disturbing portrait of a woman who imitates the "Type A" male behavior, and who makes double trouble for herself when she adds to that agenda all the traditional female attitudes about what makes a good daughter, wife, and mother.

Braiker tells how the "Type E" woman, by taking on too much, becomes vulnerable to a constellation of mental and physical problems, as well as internalized, unresolvable emotional conflicts.

In her love life she is trapped by an inability to exhibit any kind of dependency on anyone else. She treats her boyfriend, lover, or husband like her job, and is especially vulnerable to the kind of man who will tell her "how 'refreshing' it is to find a woman who can really take care of herself." She feels expressing needs that smack even remotely of dependency will result in painful rejection or reproach. But there's a Catch-22 here: the man who finds her so "refreshing" is likely to leave her eventually for a less refreshing woman who needs him more.

"Type E" women are bombarded by stress, she says, and have begun to suffer from an increasing number of ailments that busy, successful, overworked men have long endured: ulcers, drug and alcohol abuse, depression, sexual dysfunction, headaches, allergies, and recurrent viral infections.

Braiker has developed pop quizzes for the working woman who wants to learn if she qualifies as a "Type E," such as whether she resents the demands that so many people make on her, or whether she can afford to spend 15 minutes just doing nothing. But most women can identify themselves without having to answer silly questions. Braiker prescribes exercises to teach a woman how to say "No," in a context not usually taught by

Mother. She also suggests "re-foxing" exercises such as buying new clothes or getting a new hair cut, which most "Type E" women would know from reading *Vogue*. You almost have to be a "Type E" to want to endure her 21-day "mental workout."

If a woman really wants to change her behavior, Carol Orsborn has tougher advice. She and her husband sold their big house with the big mortgage and stopped buying expensive clothes, cars, and food. She reduced the size of her public relations office staff and cut sharply the number of hours she spent there. She got to know her children more intimately with quantity time as well as that celebrated "quality time."

The problem with Orsborn's book, however, is that it is laced with psychological jargon (she "journals" and "shares" with cloying regularity) and glitters with Marin County optimism. When she gives up kiwi fruit, she considers it a sacrifice. She naively envisions an evolving society for men and women which will be a "greenhouse for creativity, compassion, and the kind of vulnerability that reflects an understanding of what it means to be truly powerful."

Yet more than 2,000 women have joined Superwomen Anonymous. Like Braiker, Orsborn has touched a nerve. These two women don't have the answer, but they surely know the problem.

—Suzanne Fields

Cadillac Desert: The American West and Its Disappearing Water. Marc Reisner. *Viking*, \$22.95. Until the last few years, the settlement of the arid western United States has characteristically been expressed in language usually reserved for heroic myths; *Cadillac Desert* is the latest and unquestionably the best of a recent outpouring of works that offer a sharply revisionist perspective.

According to the new generation of analysts, western water development, promoted largely by federal subsidy, has been an almost unmitigated disaster from nearly every standpoint. Yet the political coalitions behind federal water projects

have proved very difficult to dislodge, as nearly every chief federal budget officer in the last 40 years has discovered. Though water project porkbarreling is found throughout the United States, in the West, maintaining the flow of federal dollars for water projects overshadows more weighty concerns and obliterates conventional political differences.

Cadillac Desert is for the most part the story of the chief purveyor of these projects, the Bureau of Reclamation, which was created during Teddy Roosevelt's administration to "reclaim" and settle the arid lands of the West with family farmers. Over the years, the agency, with Capitol Hill committees and local constituent groups, together built one of the sturdiest iron triangles ever seen. Beginning with the Hoover Dam in the early 1930s, projects were authorized and built at an ever-increasing pace by methods that paid more attention to politics than economics and engineering. The gradual clouding of a bureaucracy's once-noble vision by a concern for self-perpetuation led ultimately to senseless competition among government agencies for the opportunity to build projects. The Bureau and the Corps of Engineers, for instance, squared off over who would control the Missouri River and the rivers of California's Central Valley.

Water project reform advocates are now making headway in government. Politicians like Dick Lamm are calling for a more economically and environmentally sensitive policy. (Cynics might note that Lamm's turnabout came only at the end of twelve years in office.) But the Bureau and its allies still have life and, as Reisner points out, some still dream of reviving plans for the biggest project of all—diverting the Yukon to the desert Southwest through a mind-boggling array of engineering works.

Reisner's 500 pages never bog down, for his writing is entertaining without being superficial. There's some violence, loss of life, and even a hint of sex to remind us that these projects were fashioned by men, not machines. Reisner is also not afraid to draw fresh

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"An extremely interesting, even exciting book. I urge for it and Dumas the attention they both deserve."

—John Kenneth Galbraith, *Washington Monthly*
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