

BOOKS RECEIVED

DETERRING THE DRINKING DRIVER. By *H. Laurence Ross*. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1984. pp. xxviii, 137, references, tables, figures, index. \$23.00 hardcover.

In his book, Ross examines the problem of drinking drivers and their impact on society. The author surveys the relevant analytical literature in the field from a sociological perspective. The book describes both the scope and the magnitude of the problem by means of statistical analysis. The author surveys current trends in the punishment of drunk drivers and attempts to find alternative methods of social control to further combat the problem. Implicit throughout the analysis is the deterrence model of punishment. Applying the deterrence model, Ross concludes that in the short run, deterrence-based programs are highly successful. Ross, however, questions the effectiveness of a deterrence-based program over the long run, unless new approaches to the problem are implemented. An extensive examination of the Scandinavian approach to the problem of drunk driving comprises the majority of the text. The review of policymaking efforts might be helpful to future American researchers and policymakers in the area of drunk driving because the problem is a human one, not limited by national boundaries. Thus, there is much to be learned from the experience of other countries. The author concludes that drunk driving will only be reduced by a comprehensive, multifaceted effort.

THE MAKING OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS. By *Lock K. Johnson*. New York: New York University Press, 1984. Pp. xv, 206, figures, tables, notes, index, appendices, bibliography. \$30.00 hardcover.

Johnson surveys United States involvement in the creation of international agreements from 1946 to 1973. He seeks to elevate the importance and understanding of international agreements—treaties, executive agreements, and statutory agreements—in American foreign policy history. The author details the techniques and complexities of international agreement making, provides a history of American international agreements, and analyzes the relationship between Congress and the President in the international agreement-making process. Johnson concludes by calling for a partnership between the Congress and the President in this area. The author discusses both the drafting and political aspects of foreign policymaking. The text is supplemented with extensive tables and statistics that illustrate international agreements from the perspective of both the Executive and Legislative branches. An extensive bibliography highlights key studies on the making of international agreements.

BEYOND DUMPING: NEW STRATEGIES FOR CONTROLLING TOXIC CONTAMINATION. Ed. By *Bruce Piasecki*. Westport, Conn: Quorum books, 1984. Pp. xii, 239, appendices, bibliography, related articles, index, diagrams, tables. \$35.00 hardcover.

This collection of articles represents legal, technical, and public policy perspectives on new approaches to the avoidance of toxic contamination. The authors represent a wide range of disciplines including an attorney, a scientist, a chemical engineer, and a member of Congress. They conclude that Americans can now treat, rather than dump, the vast majority of the nation's most hazardous wastes. In *Beyond Dumping*, the authors detail a series of proposed regulatory reforms and market incentives that they contend will render obsolete land disposal of toxic wastes by American industry. The book points to the availability of several innovative state and federal approaches to the problem. Collectively, the authors analyze factors furthering the toxic waste crisis, describe national and international initiatives for stronger controls, and then assess the possibilities of a permanent solution. Three appendices and an extensively annotated bibliography supplement this thought-provoking book.

STATE POLICIES AND THE AGING. By *William W. Klingman*. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1984. Pp. xii, 253, tables, appendix, references, index. \$32.00 hardcover.

In *State Policies and the Aging*, the authors examine the sources, trends, and options in state policymaking for the aging. The authors conclude that because of "New Federalism," states have made significant strides and will continue to have an expanding role in aging policymaking. Using an eight state case study, the authors focus on four major substantive areas for aging policy: income maintenance, health and long-term care, regulatory protection, and social conditions. The authors maintain that an effective expansion of the state policy role into the lives of the aged requires an analysis of the socioeconomic conditions, political behavior, and institutional relationships that influence such policy making. The future of effective aging policymaking depends on a full, uniform state policy commitment to aging in every aspect of the legislative process. The book is a product of a research project conducted under the auspices of the National Institute on Aging and contains much technical data. An excellent appendix and illustrative tables complement the text.

CONTROLLING REGULATORY SPRAWL: PRESIDENTIAL STRATEGIES FROM NIXON TO REAGAN. By *Howard Ball*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1984. Pp. xii, 206, tables, figures, appendices, bibliography, index. \$29.95 hardcover.

Controlling Regulatory Sprawl addresses the topic of controlling the federal regulatory bureaucracy. The author claims that the bureaucracy, which has experienced considerable expansion in recent years, is undermined by a lack of effective political leadership. Currently, public policy is formulated by both Congress and the White House. National legislators, Ball asserts, have named bureaucratic agencies as their surrogates and claim ultimate control over their power. Concurrently, the President and his staff claim legal authority over administrative agencies under the Chief Executive's responsibility "to take care that laws are faithfully executed." Recent years have seen an intense struggle between Congress and the Executive for control—a struggle with constitutional dimensions concerning the separation of powers. The result of this struggle, claims the author, is a system entirely lacking in governmental accountability. As a solution, the author proposes a system in which the President and his staff direct the administrative process through executive management and a restructuring of the administrative process. After examining the factors that have led to regulatory sprawl and fragmentation between branches, the author examines the administrative strategies of Presidents Nixon, Ford, Carter and Reagan. The author concludes that ultimately it is the role of the President, not the Congress, to have the final decision on major regulatory policies because it is only through such executive activity that the Federal regulatory bureaucracy can be controlled. This book should provide interesting reading for those concerned with the political control of policy implementation by offering insights into the areas of political science, business management, and government regulation.

RELIEF OR REFORM? REAGAN'S REGULATORY DILEMMA. By *George C. Eads & Michael Fix*. Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute Press, 1984. Pp. xvii, 263, notes. \$19.95 hardcover.

Relief or Reform: Reagan's Regulatory Dilemma is part of the Urban Institute's "Changing Domestic Priorities" project. The purpose of this project is to examine specific changes in the nation's economic and social policies under the Reagan administration and to evaluate the effect of those changes. *Relief or Reform?* derives its name from the divergent characterizations that have been applied to President Reagan's efforts to reduce the scope and impact of federal regulation. These authors conclude that President Reagan has sought to achieve regulatory relief in order to accomplish two goals: to gain an immediate favorable impact on the economy, and to cut back government intervention into private decision making. This book views the significant features of President Reagan's regulatory relief program as (1) a restructuring of regulatory oversight responsibilities, (2) a requirement that all proposed rules undergo cost-benefit analysis, and (3) a requirement that all proposed regulations demonstrate that they would generate more potential social benefits than potential social costs. The authors analyze the major elements of this program, examine the obstacles it has faced, and summarize the criticisms it has received. The authors also assess the economic and political impacts of this program. They

concede that the program can perhaps be considered a moderate success in attaining its primary goals of promoting economic recovery. In terms of political impact, however, the authors conclude that the program has actually diminished the long term prospects of regulatory reform. This book will provide particularly interesting reading to those concerned with the economic and political perspectives of President Reagan's regulatory programs.

BUSINESS STRATEGY FOR THE PUBLIC ARENA. By *Frank Shipper and Marianne M. Jennings*. Westport, Conn.: Quorum Books, 1984. Pp. xx, 177, tables, diagrams. \$35.00 hardcover.

Business Strategy for the Public Arena purports to serve as a practical guide to provide the business manager with the knowledge needed to effectively intervene in government. According to the authors, the economic and political climate in the 1980's has enabled the business community to assume a strong leadership role in politics. The authors contend that the political parties are currently seeking a more cooperative partnership with business. The authors envision this book as a tool to enable corporate managers to deal effectively with government and to gain an edge over business competition. Accordingly, this book provides an introduction to the process for effecting legislative or administrative change. The book details the identities of various players, their roles, and the techniques used in the Washington political arena. The authors recommend that a corporation adopt an effective and timely political strategy, obtain access to congressional power-brokers, and utilize specific methods of exerting political influence. In addition to recommending legislative strategies, the authors devote a chapter to a useful discussion of various criteria which may lead a corporation to pursue a more specific remedy through litigation. The authors examine Political Action Committees and conclude that PACs are an effective means of creating a probusiness environment in Congress. Furthermore, the book serves as a practical guide by supplying examples of applied business strategy in politics, various case studies, and strategic planning work sheets with appropriate instructions.

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