

# BOOKS RECEIVED

**SOCIAL CONTROL AND THE STATE.** Ed. by *Stan Cohen & Andrew Scull*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1983. Pp. vii, 341, notes, references, author index, subject index. \$27.50 hardcover.

This collection of essays focuses on the mechanism society employs for enforcing its norms and reacting to dissent. The perspective is sociological, but many of the essays attempt to locate the analysis within a specific historical context. Approximately one-half of the work examines, through individual essays, three popular themes in sociology: the theoretical problems in the area of social control, crime and punishment, and psychiatry and incarceration. The second half, through six case studies by different authors, considers the operation of social control mechanisms at different times and places in history. On the whole, the essays appear scholarly and well documented. Most essays have appended both notes and references. Since social control affects most directly those who reside at the bottom of the socio-economic ladder, this work serves as an interesting study of the relationship of this class—the economically and politically dispossessed—to their government.

**THE ALMANAC OF BRITISH POLITICS.** By *Robert Waller*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1983. Pp. 608, index, maps. Paper.

The *Almanac* is a treatise in political geography. The author has divided this rather lengthy work into the geographical divisions and seats of the United Kingdom. For each seat a profile of the constituency is provided. The profile categorizes a range of social and economic conditions, including the racial and occupational characteristics of each area. Since voting habits frequently follow social and economic lines, the work would obviously be useful for predicting voting patterns. The author also provides a recent electoral history for each seat and, based on voting patterns during the 1979 election, suggests the likely voting habits during the next election. The collection of maps included at the end of the work helps greatly in determining the boundaries of each area.

**ADMINISTRATIVE RULEMAKING: STRUCTURING, OPPOSING, AND DEFENDING FEDERAL AGENCY REGULATIONS.** By *James T. O'Reilly*. Colorado Springs, Colo.: Shepard's/McGraw-Hill, Inc., 1983. Pp. xv, 480, footnotes, tables, appendices, index. Hardcover.

The title of the work is self-explanatory. Although numerous other texts exist in the field of administrative law, the author maintains that those works fail adequately to advise the practitioner of "the practical, prelitigation stages of a federal rulemaking project." The focus of this text, then, is practical, not scholarly. Chapters address such factors as exceptions to procedural requirements, the comment process, public participation, judicial review, and deregulation. The appendices contain some of the statutory sections most commonly encountered in the field, including the Administrative Procedures Act.

**MAKING WASHINGTON WORK FOR YOU.** By *August Bequai*. Lexington, Mass.: D.C. Heath and Co., 1984. Pp. xviii, 282, notes, figures, appendices, index. \$12.00 paper.

In the eyes of many who have known her, Washington is a magical city. Yet the very power, dignity, and tradition that lend the Capitol its mystique also render it largely impenetrable to those unfamiliar with its rites and rituals. This work seeks to

penetrate the veil somewhat by providing an abundance of pragmatic information on how the myriad branches of American government function. Those wishing to influence the course of public policy, and unfamiliar with administrative and legislative procedures, will find useful information on such topics as obtaining necessary information; providing input to the decision-making processes; monitoring legislation, rules, and regulations; dealing with the press; using the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts; handling a government investigation; and dealing with the Internal Revenue Service. The author provides a number of appendices, containing names, addresses and forms, to help the reader represent himself or herself without hiring "expensive Washington experts." Unfortunately, the reason those experts are expensive is because they are indispensable for procuring certain things, but nonetheless this work provides helpful information.

**CONTROLLING UNLAWFUL ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR.** By *Diane Vaughan*. Chicago and London: The University of Chicago Press, 1983. Pp. xiv, 174, notes, bibliography, appendix, index. \$18.00 hardcover.

As the social structure of society has changed, so also has the nature of crime. In our complex society individuals deal not only with other individuals but also with organizations; and these organizations deal with still other organizations, frequently on an impersonal level. The increasing importance of these organizational relationships in society, this work demonstrates, has greatly magnified the significance of unlawful corporate behavior. The author devotes particular attention to the unique opportunities for abuse that arise in connection with government benefits programs; and also to the increasing role of computers in organizational crime. Through the study of five actual cases, involving extensive field research, the author has sought to bring together sociological analysis on both the interaction and unlawful behavior of organizations. Two major questions concern the author: (1) how society organizes to combat unlawful behavior of organizations, and (2) the ways in which society presently encourages unlawful organizational behavior.

**DYNAMICS OF THE PARTY SYSTEM.** By *James L. Sundquist*. Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution, 1983. Pp. xiv, 466, footnotes, tables, figures, index. \$29.95 cloth, \$11.95 paper.

During the political unrest of the 1960's and early 1970's, it became popular for a time to lament the absence of a fresh and novel political perspective. Republicans and Democrats sounded too similar and too unresponsive. To some observers, America's two-party system seemed to be dissolving. In an attempt to understand these events, the author has analyzed some of the major political realignments in American history—such as those of the 1850's, 1890's, and 1930's—and has constructed a theory of the alignment process. Applying his theory to modern political developments, including the first two years of the Reagan Administration, the author concludes that although America's two-party system may in the long run continue to deteriorate, at the present time the trend toward disintegration seems to have halted.

**CIVIL LIBERTIES IN BRITAIN DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR.** By *Neil Stammers*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1983. Pp. vi, 250, notes, tables, bibliography, index. \$27.50 hardcover.

Relying on a variety of government documents, the author seeks to demonstrate that the restraints imposed on civil liberties in Britain during the Second World War far exceeded those necessary to support the war effort. Close examination is accorded such legislation as The Emergency Powers Act of 1939, which enabled the government to make "necessary or expedient" regulations regarding the control of property, and the entry and search of premises; regulation 18B, which authorized the detention of per-

sons without trial; and government policy regarding the internment of enemy aliens. Ironically, the very democratic principles for which Britain was fighting appear to have been contravened by the extent of government control over political activity and the media. In his conclusion the author points out that the complete extent of government interference with civil liberties—not only during the war years but during our own day—cannot be fully ascertained, since official secrecy blocks much research in the area.

**THE DEFICIT DILEMMA.** *Budget Policy in the Reagan Era.* By *Gregory B. Mills and John L. Palmer.* Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute Press, 1983. Pp. xiv, 62, notes, tables. \$6.95 paper.

President Reagan came to office with promises to cut taxes and domestic spending, increase defense spending, and balance the federal budget. With federal spending continuing to rise as a percentage of GNP, and the annual deficit still climbing, this last promise clearly remains unfulfilled. Moreover, the authors allege, neither the President nor Congress has yet produced a viable plan for reducing the deficit—whose size now threatens the long-term growth of the economy. The authors examine briefly the changes in the federal budget under President Reagan; the impact of Congress upon Reagan's budget plan; and the threat to the economy posed by large deficits. If a significant reduction in the deficit is to be achieved, the authors argue, both the President and Congress must be willing to reconsider their past positions and attempt to secure tax increases, a reduction in the defense buildup, and further cuts in domestic spending. So urgent are the economic issues involved, that the authors close their work with a plea that the President and Congress "resist the temptation to take political advantage of those who step forward to support fiscally responsible, but politically unpopular, budgetary policies."

**LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS AND DRAFTING.** 2nd Ed. by *William P. Statsky.* St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing Co., 1984. Pp. vii, 217, appendices, bibliography, index. Hardcover.

The increasing role that statutes play in American law has led in recent years to renewed scholarly interest in statutory interpretation. This work presents a close, detailed study of how one may go about saying what statutes mean, and how they may best be drafted. Separate chapters cover topics such as rules of statutory interpretation; canons of construction; use of legislative histories; strict construction; the role of grammar in statutory interpretation; and how to avoid constitutional issues in the interpretation of statutes. A lengthy chapter also treats, in considerable linguistic detail, the problems of legislative drafting. The appendices contain checklists on conducting legislative research, standard citation forms, and a bibliography; all appear quite useful. Most of the chapters also provide a number of assignments and problems, which coupled with the appendices make the work highly suitable for classroom use.

**CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRACY: ESSAYS IN COMPARATIVE POLITICS.** Ed. by *Fred Eidlin.* Boulder Colo.: Westview Press, 1983. Pp. xviii, 516, footnotes, indices. \$25.00 paper.

This collection of essays has been compiled to honor the seventy-fifth birthday of Henry W. Ehrmann, a noted scholar in the field of political science. Contributions to the volume were solicited from colleagues, students, and friends of Dr. Ehrmann, residing in various countries in which he has lived and taught. The essays themselves range over a broad area of political science, with an emphasis on comparative politics and political theory. Topics treated include: constitutional courts; constitutional reform in Canada; a study of parliamentary constituencies in Great Britain, France, and West Germany; interest groups in the three industrial democracies of France, West Germany, and the United States; contrasting authoritarian regimes in Brazil and Portugal;

the social and political environment of labor unions in Great Britain, West Germany, and the United States; and a number of comparative studies in political culture. The work also contains a bibliography of the works of Dr. Ehrmann.

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