

BOOKS RECEIVED

ENERGY IN AMERICA'S FUTURE: THE CHOICE BEFORE US. By *Sam H. Schurr, Joel Darmstadter, Harry Perry, William Ramsay, Milton Russell*. Baltimore: Resources for the Future, Johns Hopkins University Press, 1979. Pp. xxvi, 555, index. \$30.00 cloth, \$10.95 paper.

Despite the pre-eminent position accorded to energy in domestic politics, the United States has been unable to develop a comprehensive national energy policy. The authors of this book suggest four reasons for this failure: (1) disagreement (and perhaps widespread ignorance) about fundamental economic and environmental facts; (2) uncertainty about the results commonly suggested energy policies would produce; (3) difficulty in choosing between short-term and long-term objectives; (4) lack of a clear national consensus as to long-term goals. They address all four of these policy barriers in a comprehensive, refreshing, and understandable approach to the "energy problem." While analyzing available alternatives and strategies to guide the country to a realistic energy policy, the authors neither take a "doomsday" approach nor gloss over areas of controversy and uncertainty. Nor do they pretend to have all the answers.

HOW CAPITALISTIC IS THE CONSTITUTION? Ed. by *Robert Goldwin and William Schambra*. Washington and London: American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 1982. Pp. 172. \$14.25 cloth, \$6.25 paper.

The publication is the second in a series in American Enterprise Institute's project, "A Decade of Study of the Constitution." This volume explores the relationship between a free, democratic government and a capitalistic, economic system by examining the Constitution in its historical, political, and economic contexts. Contributors to the volume present arguments for and against the idea that capitalism provides the foundation for a constitutional, democratic society. As the editors explain, where one stands on that controversy has an important bearing on the way we decide to adjust the relationship between government and the economy today. That is, should we preserve an economic market free of all but minimum political control or should the government exert control over the economy so that inequalities are diminished and the democratic promise is fulfilled.

AN INTRODUCTION TO MODERN POLITICAL THEORY. By *Norman P. Barry*. New York: St. Martins Press, 1981. Pp. xvi, 250, notes, bibliography, indexes. \$35.00.

Intended as an educational tool, this book introduces the intermediate-level student to contemporary social and political theory. The first part of the book deals with conceptual problems involved in the explanation of social institutions such as rules, laws, and society. The second part of the book focuses on values, particularly analyzing such concepts as justice, equality, liberty, democracy, and human rights. The author provides an interesting slant to these contemporary problems in political theory through his "liberal-rationalist" ap-

proach. His concern, as a "liberal-rationalist," is to examine the consequences of accepting certain principles in lieu of advancing party or class interests. In his examination he critically evaluates Marxist and other socialist approaches. Thus, the book is a worthwhile overview of contemporary political theory even to those students who reject his "liberal-rationalist" approach.

POLITICAL REALITIES: ISSUES IN BRITISH POLITICS SINCE 1945. By *L.J. Macfarlane*. Burnt Mill, Harlow, Essex, UK: Longman House, 1981. Pp.x,181, notes, index. \$6.95 paper.

As part of a series of books aimed at breaking from the traditional approach to presenting British civics, this book attempts to show how and why various concerns have become issues of political controversy. Beginning with a look at the nature of political issues, the author gives his readers a comprehensive overview of the social, economic, and external issues, as well as issues of principle which have arisen in British politics since World War II. Despite the brief treatment of broad topics, the author provides a method of political analysis and numerous notes and references to guide young readers in further research.

PROPOSED REVISIONS OF THE FOREIGN CORRUPT PRACTICE ACT. Washington D.C.: American Enterprise Institute, 1981. Pp.37, notes. \$3.75 paper.

Discovery by the Securities and Exchange Commission that several United States corporations had used their corporate funds to influence foreign officials in conducting business affairs, prodded the 94th Congress to enact the Foreign Corrupt Practice Act (F.C.P.A.). The F.C.P.A. imposes bookkeeping and accounting controls on certain firms, and bans bribery of foreign officials and candidates for office by United States corporate officials. The unique nature of the F.C.P.A. has created controversy and criticism. In a brief and pointed review, the American Enterprise Institute explains the events that led to the enactment of the F.C.P.A., the provisions of the Act as they currently stand, the proposed amendments to the F.C.P.A., and the arguments for and against the proposed amendments.

THE U.S. STEEL INDUSTRY IN RECURRING CRISIS: POLICY OPTIONS IN A COMPETITIVE WORLD. By *Robert W. Crandell*. Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institute, 1981. Pp. xiii, 184, appendix, index. \$19.95 cloth, \$7.95 paper.

The United States steel industry has faced a recurrent crisis since the late 1950's, while the Japanese industry has witnessed spectacular growth. In this controversial book, Crandell traces the post World War II decline in the American steel industry, analyzes the "national security" argument for trade protectionism, and asserts that trade protectionism not only failed to stop the downward spiral of the steel industry but exacted a high cost from American consumers. The United States cannot regain its predominant position in the steel industry unless American consumers are willing to pay a high premium for products made from steel. Nevertheless, Crandell believes that if competitive forces are allowed to operate, a smaller, more efficient industry located in the Great Lakes region may emerge to battle with the Japanese and others for the United States steel market.

VICTIM/WITNESS LEGISLATION: CONSIDERATIONS FOR POLICYMAKERS. Washington, D.C.: American Bar Association, Section of Criminal Justice, 1981. Pp. ix, 88, appendices. \$4.50 paper.

While crime commands a great deal of public attention, victims of crime often remain ignored. Recognizing the plight of the victim, the Victim Witness Assistance Project presents four areas of reform: reforms which provide financial assistance, reforms which recognize victim/witness rights, "special victim" legislation, and legislation institutionalizing and funding victim/witness services. In a well-organized format, the Project analyzes the advantages and disadvantages of various approaches that have been taken in these four areas. Additionally, the book provides sample provisions to guide legislators in achieving these reforms.

YOUTH CRIME AND URBAN POLICY: A VIEW FROM THE INNER CITY. Ed. by *Robert L. Woodson*. Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute, 1981. Pp. 154. \$14.25 cloth, \$6.25 paper.

In a search for non-governmental solutions to juvenile crime and delinquency in urban areas, the American Enterprise Institute established a youth forum composed of nine neighborhood-based organizations who had successfully countered juvenile crime in their neighborhoods. Each forum member tells how each organization formed, established its goals, found funding, and ultimately succeeded in redirecting energies of former gang members. Built on the belief that "communities themselves must be in charge of their own revitalization efforts," this forum illustrates that grass roots efforts to stem the tide of juvenile crime can be fruitful.

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