drop correlations is a summary of existing literature to help solve some of the problems presented in the earlier chapters. In a way, it is misplaced.

In the words of the text cover, "... book will be of interest to students and professionals working in the fields of: ..., waste heat recovery, energy management systems, particulate technologies, ..., metallurgy...."

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### International Energy Policy

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| *Author* | Robert M. Lawrence and Martin O. Heisler |
| *Publisher* | Lexington Books, D. C. Heath and Company, Lexington, Massachusetts (1980) |
| *Pages* | 240 |
| *Price* | $23.95 |
| *Reviewer* | Hugh F. Henry |

Identified as one of a Policy Studies Organization Series based on a U.S. Department of Energy sponsored symposium, this book consists of ten separately authored articles divided into two major sections on "The Growing Interdependence of Energy Production and Consumption" and "Comparative Energy Policies." All of the authors are political scientists, and the book, addressing what might be called the political science (as opposed to politics) of energy economics, appears aimed at their professional colleagues. However, it is remarkably free of the "lingo" and other specialized references which so burden so much writing of this type, and the lack of continuity due to multiauthorship is not particularly objectionable. However, there is also no way by which a layman in the field can judge the relation of this material to "mainstream thought"—not that such is of concern to this reviewer.

It is generally observed that the basic international challenge (vintage 1980 and before) to the United States has been the high-level importation of costly oil; the historical material presented is interesting and appears complete. It is also concluded that the energy problems of the future will involve not a lack of fuels but the international interdependence required for their efficient use.

Almost the entire discussion of energy sources concerns oil. Thus, there is little material of direct interest to the nuclear energy field, although mention is made that the knowledge necessary to nuclear energy capability has spread so inexorably that some 53 nations could be engaged therein by about 1992. It is noted that energy from both fission and fusion requires high-technology approaches, and this has introduced some obvious political strains. Perhaps more importantly, it is also recognized that any major use of solar energy, or even speculation related thereto, will also involve high technology; this conclusion, with which this reviewer heartily agrees, is in obvious and correct disagreement with the various "popular" scenarios due to Lovins and his ilk.

In comparing U.S. energy policy to that of other nations, particularly Sweden and the Federal Republic of Germany, it appears that energy consumption is not necessarily a function of overall economic output but also depends on other factors—principally government actions that have both direct and indirect effects. In an interesting summary of recent energy development in the Soviet Union, which is identified as a "success story," the difficulty in obtaining the desired information as well as the obvious political motivation of all energy activities is noted. However, no hint is even given that the success story has had a major dependence on the technology bought or stolen from the West, even to the need for going to those nations today to obtain, install, and finance a major pipeline! In addition to the comparisons noted above, separate chapters are given to Mexican and Canadian policies as oil producers, to Denmark with reportedly little government involvement in energy considerations, and to China as it approaches an industrial society.

Overall, one may quarrel with the decisions of the material to be included and that which is excluded, but the information is interesting and the conclusions persuasive. In general, the book is well written; it has considerable material about which this reviewer (and probably many others outside the political science field) has little knowledge, and it can thus be helpful in interpreting today's occurrences; it may also provide ammunition for a physicist's discussion with the political scientist or economist at the faculty coffee hour. The articles appear remarkably free of major bias and seem to take little side in the government control versus free enterprise approaches to energy policy. Its paucity of material of direct interest to the nuclear field makes it difficult to recommend purchase by one who may have, at best, only a marginal interest in its subject. However, it would make a useful addition to any library associated with activities concerning energy production and consumption at other than a simple consumer level.

*Hugh F. Henry became emeritus professor of physics at DePauw University upon his retirement in 1981 after serving 20 years as department chairman. Prior to coming to DePauw, he supervised the radiation protection and nuclear safety programs at the Oak Ridge Gaseous Diffusion Plant and has published extensively in these fields. He is the author of the book* Fundamentals of Radiation Protection *published by John Wiley and Sons in 1969.*