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THE DECLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS REFERENCE SYSTEM, 1975-1981

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HERE ARE EXCERPTS FROM REVIEWS OF THE DECLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS REFERENCE SYSTEM

- JOURNAL OF CONTEMPORARY ASIA, v. 8, no. 4 (1978). Reviewed by G. Kolko, Department of History, York University, Toronto, Canada, "Superior to the State Department's *Foreign Relations* series, the System is best compared to the *Pentagon Papers*, the four most important and hitherto unavailable volumes of which are found reproduced here for the first time. But since no equivalent of the *Pentagon Papers* for Indonesia, Thailand, Brazil, Malaysia, Korea, Cuba, or India has been issued, in fact it is a major new source for these nations as well as China and Japan. Asian questions and nations are probably the most extensively covered, but anyone working seriously on Latin America, Africa, or European studies will also be required to consult the System's documents."

- RQ, Reference and Adult Services Division, ALA, v. 15, no. 4, Summer 1976, pp. 353-355. Michael O. Shannon of the Herbert Lehman College, Bronx, New York wrote a comprehensive review of the DDRS in which he stated, "The entire system is characterized by remarkable simplicity of arrangement and ease of searching, and one hopes that it may grow in size and extent." . . . "This is a major research tool to basically archival-type material and should be worth the price for any major research institution that wishes to provide first rate coverage in the fields of recent government, foreign affairs, and politics."

- CHOICE, Association of College and Research Libraries, ALA, v. 13, no. 8 (October 1976) unsigned, p. 956. "The catalog and separately available microfiche of the documents themselves form a complete system of information not available elsewhere, neither indexed in the *Monthly Catalog* nor published by the G.P.O. The catalog, indexed by a former chief of C.I.A. indexing operations, is a unique source of information about formerly secret activities, and of great value to the researcher and the large academic or public library."

- BOOKLIST, ALA, v. 72, no. 12 (February 15, 1976) "Reference and Subscription Books Reviews" (unsigned) pp. 875-6. "For large academic and public libraries whose patrons do extensive research in subjects in which the government may have a controlling interest, the *Declassified Documents Quarterly Catalog* and its Index will provide access to materials heretofore unavailable and even unknown, although their existence may have been assumed or suspected. In the expectation that future issues will appear and that coverage will expand, the *Declassified Documents Quarterly Catalog* with its *Cumulative Subject Index* is recommended for these large libraries or any library whose patrons require access to this type of information."

- GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS REVIEW, v. 3, no. 2 (1976). The following was extracted from a review by Professor Robin Higham, Department of History, Kansas State University. Professor Higham is also author of *Official Histories* (1970) and an Editor of *Military Affairs* and *Aerospace Historian*. "The great advantage of what Carrollton Press is doing is that it provides the researcher and the librarian with one compact set of Declassified Documents complete with finding aids. The sooner the system is brought to the attention of scholars the better."

- SERIALS REVIEW, July/September, 1975, p. 51. Quoted below are excerpts from a review by Bernard A. Block, Documents Librarian at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. "The Carrollton Press has made a strong beginning toward developing a good collection of declassified documents, well cataloged, abstracted, and indexed. The importance of such material for historians, political scientists, and other researchers cannot be overestimated. The Declassified Documents microfiche collection and related catalogs and indexes are highly recommended for academic and public research libraries."

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ABSTRACTS

POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION AND MORAL DEVELOPMENT

By R. W. WILSON

Critics of research in political socialization have asserted that the field has been more descriptive than theoretical, overly concerned with socialization to party identification, and too implicit with regard to underlying cultural patterns. At the same time, the study of moral development, largely addressed by psychologists but increasingly of interest to other social scientists and philosophers, has become a focal point of academic inquiry. After a brief discussion of concepts, a model of moral development is presented that integrates existing approaches within a more inclusive theoretical structure. An interrelationship is suggested between the nature of political and social institutions and the form and degree of individual moral development, and some findings show how moral development as an aspect of political socialization can aid in understanding the political behavior of both leaders and followers. Finally, it is suggested that moral development may be an appropriate bridge, within political science, between philosophers and behavioralists.

COLLECTIVE ACTION AND THE FALLACY OF THE LIBERAL FALLACY

By R. KIMBER

The problem of whether the rational, self-interested individual will voluntarily subscribe to a large group providing collective benefits is examined, using the perspectives of Hardin's application of game theory and Olson's application of economic theory. The arguments in each case are held to be unsatisfactory, and the same analysis cannot automatically be applied to all problems involving collective action. The subscription to large groups normally represents a distinct sub-class of problems, the solution to which, contrary to the established wisdom, is that the rational, self-interested individual with a net benefit (together, perhaps, with the irrational one with a net loss) will voluntarily subscribe to a group providing a collective good.

PREFECTS AS SENATORS: SOVIET REGIONAL POLITICIANS LOOK TO FOREIGN POLICY

By P. HAUSLOHNER

At recent all-union party congresses, Soviet republic and province leaders have devoted a progressively larger share of their speeches to foreign policy. By the 25th Congress, their remarks had become substantively rich and surprisingly diverse. Does this growing commentary signal an expansion of the Soviet foreign-policy making arena? After comparing the data to a series of alternative explanatory models, the author proposes that a model based solely on political ambition provides a promising but ultimately insufficient answer to this question and should be supplemented by a model presuming an increasing interest among regional leaders in influencing policy itself. This conclusion implies that the policy arena *has* expanded, an interpretation which is reinforced with additional data on the Central Committee's involvement in foreign policy discussions. Possible causes of arena expansion are then considered. However, the data suggest few concrete implications for the content of Soviet foreign policy.

DEVELOPING A SYSTEMATIC DECISION-MAKING FRAMEWORK: BUREAUCRATIC POLITICS IN PERSPECTIVE

By J. ROSATI

The bureaucratic politics model has achieved great popularity in the study of decision making. Yet too often the term "bureaucratic politics" is used by scholars and practi-

tioners without clearly stating its policy application. The decision-making behavior that occurred during the Johnson and Nixon administrations for SALT I serves to illustrate many of the limits of the model. First, the decision-making structure posited by the bureaucratic politics model is not nearly as prevalent within the executive branch as is commonly assumed. Second, even where the bureaucratic politics structure is present, the decision-making process is not always one of bargaining, compromise, and consensus. Finally, the decision context and the decision participants are ignored in the model. To provide a clearer understanding of policy-making behavior, a more systematic decision-making framework is offered, which should contribute to the development of better model- and theory-building.

ORIGINS OF THE MODERN WORLD SYSTEM: A MISSING LINK

By A. R. ZOLBERG

The paper situates the recent attempt by Immanuel Wallerstein to provide a theoretical account of the emergence of the modern world system in the broader context of contemporary social scientific controversies, exposes the major flaws in the work, and suggests elements of an alternative framework that provides a sounder foundation for the construction of macroanalytic theories of social change. The inadequacies of Wallerstein's theory are revealed on the basis of internal evidence: he treats force as an unaccountable "error factor" which often determinatively shaped relationships among European states as well as between them and the larger world; and he does not account satisfactorily for the structure and the boundaries of the system, nor for the position specific countries came to occupy within it, nor for regime variation among them. The concurrent formation of several states must be considered an irreducible particularity of medieval European social organization. Interactive effects among them shaped the course of each during the early modern period and simultaneously contributed to the emergence of a system of states with its own dynamic. Since these political processes contributed as much to the formation of the modern world system as the economic processes emphasized by Wallerstein, theories of the system's origins and subsequent development must be founded on the notion of co-determination.

THE DILEMMA OF THEATER NUCLEAR WEAPONS

By H. A. FEIVESON

Observers have recently challenged the fundamental tenets of NATO's nuclear doctrine, above all its potentially fateful threat—or bluff—to employ theater nuclear weapons to repel Soviet conventional attacks. One group of these commentators has come to view NATO theater nuclear weapons as an anachronism that is neither necessary for deterrence and defense nor usable under any prudent calculation. Another group envisages new weapons and new doctrines that would make theater nuclear weapons more credible instruments of U.S. and NATO foreign policy. The article explores briefly some of the sources of this radical disagreement.

TRANSITION TO FLEXIBLE EXCHANGE RATES

By L. T. KATSELI-PAPAEFSTRATIOU

In the process of reviewing three recent books on international monetary developments, this article focuses on both positive and normative aspects of the "exchange-rate crisis" and its effects on policy formulation in both developed and developing countries. It attributes short-run exchange rate volatility mainly to shifts in expectations and movements in international interest rate differentials; at the same time, it links long-run exchange rate movements to the current account positions of various countries. The article also focuses on the policy implications of such volatility in a world characterized by real as opposed to monetary disturbances and discusses the alternatives open to policy makers in that context. Finally, it critically evaluates the argument that flexible exchange rates among industrialized countries have benefited the less developed countries, and discusses the implications of these developments for their choice of exchange-rate regime.