

**MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS AND THE POLITICS OF DEPENDENCE: Copper in Chile**

by Theodore H. Moran  
Princeton, 1974, 286 pp.  
\$14 cloth, \$4.95 paper

L of C 74-2973  
ISBN 0-691-04204-7  
ISBN 0-691-00359-9 pbk

**AMERICAN CORPORATIONS AND PERUVIAN POLITICS**

by Charles T. Goodsell  
Harvard, 1974, 272 pp. \$14

L of C 73-85888  
ISBN 0-674-02280-7

Are multinational corporations always as powerful in Latin America as their critics allege? Not according to Moran's study. Before 1945, Chile had little control over U.S.-owned copper companies. Initially, the Chileans needed the capital and modern technology that the multinationals could provide. Once the investment was made, however, and the Chileans began to acquire expertise and confidence, the relationship between the partners changed, and the Chileans were able to obtain ever larger benefits from the companies. Increased bargaining power, combined with growing resentment of exploitation by foreigners, ultimately led to the Allende government's nationalization of the copper companies (1971).

Goodsell's analysis centers on the 12 biggest U.S. companies (mining, oil drilling and refining, manufacturing, retailing, agriculture, communications) operating in Peru. He provides many specifics about the multinationals and, like Moran, concludes that in Peru, as in Chile, the American companies have become considerably less powerful over time. Unlike Moran, who offers a close look at the companies, the Chilean political system, and the interaction between them, Goodsell focuses almost exclusively on the companies. In so doing, he fails to convey a sense of what Peruvian politics is all about. This shortcoming weakens the impact of his otherwise useful book.

—Susan Kaufman Purcell

**THE END OF SERFDOM: Nobility and Bureaucracy in Russia, 1855-1861**

by Daniel Field  
Harvard, 1976  
472 pp. \$17.50

L of C 75-23191  
ISBN 0-674-25240-3

In the United States, the end of slavery came only with a devastating civil war. In Russia, the emancipation of the serfs in 1861 produced no such violence. Why the difference? Field, a Syracuse historian, shows us how Russia's shrewd imperial bureaucrats and acquiescent nobles bargained to avoid disaster, negotiating realistic terms for ending an inertial social system that had endured for centuries. He demonstrates in great detail the "naive monarchism" (faith in the benevolent will of the Tsar) that prevented most of the nobles from opposing Alexander

II, once he had decided, after eliciting their opinions, to end serfdom. This book, with its sharp cross-examination of Soviet archives and published sources, is a must for Russian historians and everyone interested in agrarian reform. It is not for the casual reader.

—Robert C. Williams

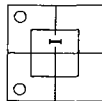
**LEWIS CARROLL'S  
SYMBOLIC LOGIC**

edited by William Warren  
Bartley III  
Potter, 1977  
497 pp. \$14.95  
L of C 76-20589  
ISBN 0-517-52383-3

Everyone knows that Lewis Carroll wrote *Alice in Wonderland* and *Through the Looking Glass*. Many people also know that he was the author of an "elementary" textbook of symbolic logic, published in 1896. When he died in 1898, he was finishing a second, advanced part of the *Logic*. The manuscript vanished. Over the past 18 years, Bartley has found most of the parts, widely dispersed; he has now published them, together with the fifth edition of *Elementary Logic*. The editing is superb. But the book is not just for friends of *Alice* or of Carroll. Nor indeed only for those interested in the history of logic—even though this was, as Philosophy Professor Bartley observes, "the first attempt to popularize algebraic logic." (Such logic, also known as Boolean, is basically concerned with how many possible valid answers can be found from a set of given propositions.) As the reader moves from one of Carroll's relatively simple situations involving the possibility that chickens understand French to his far more important, wildly imaginative problems, such as Pigs and Balloons or Grocers on Bicycles, the excellence and the mind-stretching quality of this book become increasingly apparent. A dry subject? Let Oxford professor Charles Lutwidge Dodgson (Lewis Carroll) answer: "As to Symbolic Logic being *dry*, I can only say, *try* it! I have amused myself with various scientific pursuits for some forty years, and have found none to rival it for sustained and entrancing attractiveness."

—Joaquín Romero-Maura

Some  $m$  are  $x$ ;  
No  $m'$  are  $y$ .  
Some  $x$  are  $y'$ .



There is no Conclusion.