
RED STAR ON THE NILE: The Soviet-Egyptian Influence Relationship Since the June War
by Alvin Z. Rubinstein
Princeton, 1977, 383 pp.
\$25 cloth, \$9.95 paper
L of C 76-3021
ISBN 0-691-07581-6
ISBN 0-691-10048-9 pbk

University of Pennsylvania political scientist Alvin Z. Rubinstein dissects Russian-Egyptian relations from the 1967 June war to the 1973 October war. He compares joint communiqués to the original Russian and Egyptian drafts and probes such diplomatic nuances as delegation exchange (envoys greeted on arrival or bade farewell by a lower-ranking official to indicate the host country's displeasure). His conclusion: Despite their advisory role, the Russians rarely enjoyed significant influence on Egyptian policy-making. Their superpower status in the region after their re-arming of Egypt (1968) came as a result of the invitation to bilateral talks on the Middle East extended to Moscow by Washington. Rubinstein's case study strongly implies that a Big Power, lacking direct military presence, cannot hope to control Third World "client" regimes.

THE RIGHTS OF YOUTH: American Colleges and Student Revolt, 1798-1815
by Steven J. Novak
Harvard, 1977, 218 pp. \$10
L of C 76-43109
ISBN 0-674-77016-1

When the "Sons of the Founders" entered Harvard, Yale, and other colleges serving the Republic at the turn of the 18th century, they brought with them strong nationalist feelings and a tendency to dissent learned at the knees of their Revolutionary fathers. Their broad support (except at William and Mary) of a strong federal government disappointed some of their elders, especially Thomas Jefferson. Their questioning of campus authority led college administrators, in the formative years 1798-1815, to turn away from the "free-thinking" disciplines (sciences, the study of politics) and to restore emphasis on traditional, "illiberal" education (Latin, Greek, theology).

WALLENSTEIN
by Golo Mann
Holt, 1976, 909 pp. \$22.50
L of C 76-4721
ISBN 0-03-091884-7

Despite Golo Mann's thorough illumination of every shred of evidence, much remains of the enigma that shrouded Albrecht Wenzel von Wallenstein in his lifetime (1583-1634). What does emerge vividly is an image of Europe torn by religious wars. This mammoth biography of the religious skeptic and