

ter Gropius (1949) ignored Morris's political life. E. P. Thompson's book (first published in 1955) restores a necessary balance. Morris the printer, fabric-dyer, tapestry weaver, and stained-glass artisan acquired his sense of the joyful possibilities of life as a creative workingman through being one. The effects of the Industrial Revolution on workers horrified him. His socialism was both a by-product and the culmination of his career.

—Kermit Parsons ('77)

THE PUBLIC MAN: An Interpretation of Latin American and Other Catholic Countries

by Glen Caudill Dealy
Univ. of Mass., 1977
134 pp. \$10
L of C 77-1423
ISBN 0-87023-239-8

Trying to explain Latin America's failure to forge "modern" political systems has been the bane of many a social scientist and historian. Dealy here advances a cultural explanation that derives from the differing moral behavior of Catholic man in public and private spheres. Finding the origins for Catholic man's duality in St. Augustine's doctrine of the Two Cities, he contrasts him to Protestant man, who extended morality from the private sphere to the entire realm of human activity (and thus could be saved only in the City of God here on earth). Dealy's contribution to the study of political behavior in "traditional" societies is intelligent, but he passes too lightly over the economic and social structures that sustain and mesh with the ethos of Latin *cuadillaje* (political bossism).

—Sara Castro-Klarén

THE SOVIET UNION AND INTERNATIONAL OIL POLITICS

by Arthur Jay Klinghoffer
Columbia, 1977
389 pp. \$16.50
L of C 76-52411
ISBN 0-231-04104-7

Written prior to the 1977 CIA report predicting a likely Soviet need to import oil in the 1980s, this remarkable study of the role of oil in Soviet domestic and foreign policy provides an overview of conflicting trends during recent decades. Klinghoffer contrasts Moscow's blustering demands for concessions from Iran in the late Stalin years with the businesslike relations with Russia's southern neighbors that evolved later. But he also notes that the U.S.S.R. pays less for the natural gas it imports from Afghanistan and Iran than it charges for its own gas exports to Europe, even while touting its economic aid to the Third World.

—Walter C. Clemens, Jr. ('77)