consequences include not only a continued fear of the power of women but also suppression both of women's full range of human talents and of men's nurturing qualities (as well as an exaggeration of overintellectualized or violent behavior as a way to prove masculinity and adulthood). The subservient versus dominant model that has arisen may have created a profound pattern for other divisions based on race and class. Rescuing Freudian (and other) insights from their swamp of biological determinism, Dinnerstein documents the long-term dangers of our current gender-based political structure and describes the evolutionary and revolutionary potential for rearranging it. For starters, she believes that the long dependency unique to young humans no longer has to be the primary, often unilateral, responsibility of women.

-Gloria Steinem

## ECONOMIC POLICY BEYOND THE HEADLINES

by George P. Shultz and Kenneth W. Dam Norton, 1978, 225 pp. \$8.95 L of C 77-17981 ISBN 0-393-05674-0 Economics and politics meet somewhere between the unreal world of newspaper headlines and the jargon of professional journals. It is in this space that economics professor George Shultz (former Secretary of Labor, director of the Office of Management and Budget, Secretary of the Treasury, and assistant to the President in charge of the Council on Economic Policy, 1969-74) and Kenneth Dam (deputy to Shultz and executive director of the CEP) end some of the mystery of how economic policy gets made in the real world. They explore such aspects of "political economy" as the "driving and relentless interplay between equity and efficiency" in domestic and international policymaking, and the surprising interconnections among very different policy issues. Shultz and Dam are sharp observers of Washington wheelers and dealers, especially in such policy areas as income security, international trade, and taxes ("we all pay taxes, but . . . tax policy is dominated by the specialist and the interest group"). They provide a clear explanation of why and how the instruments of economic policy are often misused.

-Edward Clarke