

representative of academic consensus.

Race, Intelligence, and Bias in Academe concludes by analyzing the recent Twin Studies research at the University of Minnesota – as well as the revolutionary Human Genome Project which is engaged in identifying the loci responsible for determining genetic traits in individual humans. Recent discoveries now vindicate the work of scholars who have been pejoratively dubbed as "hereditarians" and "racists" by those who have made politicized egalitarianism into a veritable religion. Today it is widely accepted that heredity is 100% responsible for certain physical and physiological characteristics such as blood groups, hair and eye color etc., and is between 60% to 90% responsible for intelligence. Other personality factors, such as authoritarianism, aggressiveness, and risk-taking seem to be determined only about 50% to 60% by genetic heritage, and 40% to 50% by environment and life experience.

This volume is valuable not only for those who wish to understand why the importance of genetics in human heredity has been played down so long in the West, but also as a source book full of documented quotations from scholarly works and the press. It reveals the extent to which genetic factors do determine human abilities, behavior and personality, but also enlightens the reader as to the devious means by which Leftist faculty members, aided and abetted by elements within the media, have succeeded in keeping these facts away from both non-science university students and the general public.

**THE INSECURE ALLIANCE: ENERGY CRISES
AND WESTERN POLITICS SINCE 1944**

By Ethan B. Kapstein

New York: Oxford University Press, 1990

The invasion of Kuwait by the armies of Saddam Hussein on August 2, 1990, caught the world by surprise. From a political perspective, it seemed to jeopardize President Bush's vision of a "New World Order." Changes in Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, and Africa led many to believe that more nations

were embracing democracy and were prepared to use collective bodies like the United Nations to resolve their disputes. Iraq's bold stroke, however, opened a new chapter in the chronically turbulent history of the Middle East, and tested the collective resolve of the coalition assembled to restore Kuwaiti independence.

From an economic perspective, this first "post-Cold War" crisis risked compounding a world recession. It was hoped the boycott against Baghdad would bring Saddam Hussein to his knees. Securing sources of oil other than from Iraq and Kuwait was a major concern. The price of crude first rose in anticipation of shortages. The leaders of the industrialized world reacted quickly, however. By encouraging oil producing nations to step up production, by tapping strategic stockpiles of oil held in the West, and by ensuring that oil markets worked and prices reflected market value, the industrialized consumers of oil managed to arrest any major or sustained price rise and to restore public confidence in the health of Western economies.

Kapstein, who is affiliated with the Center for International Affairs at Harvard University, presents case studies of energy crises using insights derived from hegemonic stability theory, bargaining theory and the literature of international organizations. For example, the United States took Britain's side in response to Iran's nationalizing British oil assets in 1951, but during the Suez crisis of 1956, France and Britain were summarily abandoned by the United States. Eisenhower did not see eye-to-eye with his European counterparts and believed their strategic interests were conflicting with his own agenda. Great pressure was exerted by the former to have Britain and France capitulate to Nasser and withdraw from the Suez canal zone.

Until the Arab oil embargo of 1973-74 the United States had been regarded as the emergency supplier of oil of last resort. Spare production capacity made this possible. But by 1973, America's spare production capacity had vanished. Still smarting from the rejection over Suez, the Europeans decided subsequently to develop nuclear energy sources, but they were in no position to meet all of their energy emergency needs

without resorting to outside help.

Thus, when in 1973 the U.S. proved unable or unwilling to overcome the oil shortfall with its own resources, the experience proved quite unpleasant for the Europeans.

One of the shortfalls of the author's approach, it should be pointed out, is that it does not adequately explain why the hegemon, the dominant power (read: the United States) has used positive sanctions some times, and negative sanctions others; nor does the theoretical approach tell us much about the different ways in which alliance policy coordination may be achieved.

What makes Kapstein's analysis plausible, however, is that the Kuwaiti crisis was managed efficiently, coordination and cooperation was achieved, and we see reasonable prices at the gas pump. In this instance, the United States is the hegemonic power and can use its weight to coordinate alliance petroleum policy. And, because the allies share the same interests, they are managing to cooperate to ensure ready access to oil.

The resort to multilateral institutions for policy coordination was intended to reduce uncertainty during periods of crisis. In the energy field, the forum for debate and coordination has been the International Energy Agency (IEA), but during the Iranian revolution in the late 1970s the IEA failed to promote alliance cohesion. A small oil shortfall was translated into a huge panic as states rushed to the spot market or directly to the producers. The agency was a helpless bystander, its coordination attempts occurred too late in the day, and without sufficient authority to make a real difference.

Alliance coordination over energy matters remains a difficult task for the foreseeable future. As a consequence, governments are well advised to stockpile energy reserves, adopt market-oriented energy security strategies, undertake capital expenditures in fuel-efficient technologies, and produce economical automobile fleets. But we should also be aware of some of the ironies present in pursuing these free market goals. Western dependence on OPEC grows, and the allies have done little to counter the monopolistic practices of the cartel.

Graham McK. Kinahan

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Price \$25.00 – 300 Pages – Paperback
ISBN 1-878465-02-3

Scott-Townsend Publishers
P.O. Box 34070, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20043