

Middle East. In the introduction to the volume Karl Deutsch points out that "it contains not a single chapter by a social scientist of Arab background. Even if all Arabs should refuse any dialogue, their published views could be studied." Thus, the volume lacks the insight that results from the clash of truly competitive views. Still, it is a worthwhile volume that casts some light on an important topic.

#### Endnotes

*The Political Process*, by GUNNAR BOALT. Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell, 1984. 165 pp. Skr 147,00 cloth.

This is the third volume of a multi-authored series reporting on links among political convictions, personal attitudes, group membership, and party affiliation in Sweden. The data come from a 646-item questionnaire mailed to a random sample of Swedish adults, with a return rate of roughly 65 percent. The first half of the book is taken up with the identification of fifteen clusters of related questions, including attitudes toward religion, sobriety, personal interests and hobbies, perceived attributes of the political parties, and identification of groups to be protected against. The last sections of the book continue to look at these clusters but now controlling for party orientation.

The author himself says (12), "the research strategy has determined the frame of reference and the cause of the research work. I have paid attention to theory and literature in the field only when the results did not answer to the expectations. It looks thus as if we ignore all research but our own." It is hard to know what to say about this book, other than that it reports lots of correlations among lots of questions, and that it is very hard to believe anyone actually published it.—BERNARD GROFMAN, *University of California, Irvine*.

*The New Black Vote: Politics and Power in Four American Cities*, edited by ROD BUSH. San Francisco: Synthesis Publications, 1984. 301 pp. \$9.95 paper.

To say that this volume has the qualities of a campaign tract is not to denigrate it; such a classification puts it in the same category as the *Federalist* papers. That is, alas, the only similarity. *The New Black Vote* was promoted during the 1984 Democratic National Conven-

tion as showing the potential for a progressive coalition built upon the issues raised by the Reverend Jesse Jackson in his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination. Bush's hope is that an expanded, issue-conscious Black electorate can combine with "the most exploited lower and deeper working-class populations" to expose "the pretense of popular sovereignty and democracy" that constitutes "the vulnerable underbelly of . . . oligarchic rule" (24). Separate chapters on the Black vote in Chicago (by Abdul Alkalimat and Doug Gills), Boston (James Jennings), Detroit (an interview by Bush with Ken Cockrel), and Oakland (by Bush, including an interview with Congressman Ronald V. Dellums) support this hope.—JAMES W. PROTHRO, *University of North Carolina*.

#### Race and Ethnic Groups

*Here for Good: Western Europe's New Ethnic Minorities*, by STEPHEN CASTLES, with HEATHER BOOTH and TINA WALLACE. Dover, NH: Pluto Press, 1984. 259 pp. \$11.25 paper.

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When the industrialized countries of continental Western Europe started importing foreign workers in the 1950s, this strategy was conceived as a temporary solution for domestic labor shortages. However, unanticipated change in the demographic structure of the migration from a migration of single unaccompanied males to family migration and reunification, and the unexpected size and duration of this movement, has led to a situation in which the employment of foreigners is no longer a solution to a problem but rather a problem in itself, involving questions of integration and citizenship of the migrant population as well as such urgent practical matters as housing and education.

In 1973, together with Godula Kosack, Stephen Castles published one of the most comprehensive accounts of the foreign worker problem in Western Europe. Since then the economic, political, and social situation has changed significantly, as have the conditions of life faced by the migrants. It is the stated purpose of this book to analyze the process of foreign migration and settlement in the light of these changes and to show how certain com-