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## Books Received

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## BOOKS RECEIVED

*The Grand Experiment: Mrs. Thatcher's Economy and How it Spread.*  
By Christopher Johnson. Boulder: Westview Press, 1993. Pp. ix,  
264. Index.

*The Grand Experiment* is a political economic analysis of Great Britain's Thatcher era. Methodically surveying Conservative economic policy from its formulation in Opposition to implementation during Mrs. Thatcher's three terms as Prime Minister, Mr. Johnson seeks to "judge the appropriateness of the policies, the competence of their execution and the degree of their success in achieving the desired effects." Measuring Mrs. Thatcher's success against the lofty goals she set for herself in election after election, Mr. Johnson concludes that the former Prime Minister failed to transform the British economy as promised. Indeed, the author lays the blame for Britain's harsh recession on Mrs. Thatcher's propensity for playing politics with the economic cycle. Originally published in Britain in 1991, this edition contains an updated forward addressed to U.S. readers.

*Beyond Mass Production: The Japanese System and its Transfer to the U.S.* By Martin Kenney and Richard Florida. New York: Oxford University Press, 1993. Pp. vii, 410. Index.

The much ballyhooed "Japanese miracle" of rapid economic growth has been the source of almost constant hand-wringing by U.S. managers. Why is it that Japanese companies have succeeded spectacularly where U.S. companies have failed miserably? The authors argue that it is the Japanese method of industrial organization, not its culture or its trade barriers, which is in large part responsible for Japan's success. In contrast to the rigid hierarchical system prevalent in the United States, the authors describe a Japanese system in which managers and workers share responsibilities, both for innovation and production. The authors argue that this system, which is now being slowly adopted in the United States, best utilizes the skills of all employees, from the board room to the production line.

*Beyond Mass Production* examines the Japanese system at work in Japanese automobile, steel, rubber and electronics plants in the United States. The authors term the Japanese organization "innovation-mediated production." The success of this organization is in its ability to fully integrate innovation and production. The authors argue, not only that innovation-mediated production will be the dominant form of industrial organization in the United States in decades to come, but that it will be the basis for successful capitalist organization throughout the world in the next century.

*National Innovation Systems: A Comparative Analysis*. Edited by Richard R. Nelson. New York: Oxford University Press, 1993. Pp. 541. Index.

Technological prowess and its importance to a nation's economy is a subject frequently on the minds of politicians, policymakers and industrial leaders. It is recognized that in today's world a nation's economic strength depends in large part on the technological capabilities of a nation's firms. The contributors to this book explore this issue by examining national systems of technical innovation and development. The majority of the book consists of studies of fifteen countries, including large industrialized nations, smaller high-income countries and newly industrialized countries. The studies explore the range of institutions and mechanisms which encourage innovation in a particular country. Innovation is not considered in the restrictive sense of technological leadership, but rather with a broader view of a country's competitive performance. This study examines the question of whether the concept of "national" system of innovation makes sense today, given the trend toward transnational firms, particularly in the high technology sector. The majority of the studies in this area have focused on one country, usually the United States or Japan. The goal of this study was to compare and contrast the approaches taken by different countries, and from this to gain a more analytically sound basis for understanding the casual factors which contribute to national economic performance.

*Judicial Power and the Charter: Canada and the Paradox of Liberal Constitutionalism.* By Christopher P. Manfredi. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1993. Pp. 292. Index.

When Canada added the Charter of Rights and Freedoms to its Constitution in 1982, Canadians hailed it as a step away from legislative supremacy toward a constitutional democracy that would fulfill human rights aspirations and limit government power and control. Those expectations have not been fulfilled. Canadian judges have taken a prominent role in judging and nullifying decisions made by Parliament. The author persuasively analyzes the key factor in the growth of judicial power at the expense of the legislature: judicial review.

The first two chapters of the book deal with general concepts of judicial review and constitutional interpretation. Mr. Manfredi examines interpretivism, non-interpretivism, liberal individualism and communitarianism as alternative theories of judicial review and analyzes the extent to which Canadian jurisprudence has been influenced by United States courts. In the subsequent three chapters, the author examines the manner in which the Canadian Supreme Court has treated fundamental freedoms since 1982. He discusses the Court's definition of the specific right, the interpretive method used, the political impact of each decision, and the extent to which the decision resulted in an effective expansion of judicial power. Mr. Manfredi concludes by arguing that in order to counterbalance judicial encroachment into areas of legislative policy, the federal and provincial governments should exercise their rights under Section 33, the "Notwithstanding" clause, whereby they may temporarily disregard Supreme Court decisions. He suggests methods by which this controversial provision may be amended to enhance its effectiveness as a legitimate tool for in the struggle for power between the branches of government.

*Enforcing International Trade Law: The Evolution of the Modern GATT Legal System.* By Robert E. Hudec. Salem: Butterworth Legal Publishers, 1993. Pp. xvi, 366. Index.

Forming a sequel to the author's 1990 examination of the early history of GATT, *The GATT Legal System and World Trade Diplo-*

*macy*,<sup>1</sup> this book is an inquiry into modern GATT procedures for adjudicating disputes between member nations. After providing a summary of GATT and its early legal history, Mr. Hudec describes in detail the failure and reconstruction of the GATT dispute mechanism in the 1970s and its development in the 1980s. The author provides a detailed account and analysis of GATT dispute activity from 1980 to 1989. He then analyzes statistical data from the 207 complaints brought under GATT between 1948 and 1989, and offers a critique of the operation of the system in each case. The book includes over 200 pages of appendices listing the complaints chronologically, by defendant and by complainant.

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<sup>1</sup> ROBERT E. HUDEC, *THE GATT LEGAL SYSTEM AND WORLD TRADE DIPLOMACY*, 2d. ed. (1990).