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A book like this gives researchers a chance to present their most recent research without having to put it into the finished form required by most journals. It is here that the book's principal strength lies—the reader is able to see what is going on at the frontier of research in a number of related areas. Yet this also contains the book's principal weakness—the quality of the papers is very uneven and there is little effort made in relating the different topics covered.

The book is divided into five parts. Part I contains four papers that deal with sunspot equilibria. In the first paper, David Cass and Karl Shell attempt to give the reader an idea of the "big picture" of sunspots. They relate an example of sunspot equilibria in a simple overlapping generations model to other properties of such models, such as the possibility of equilibria with valued fiat money, and to various properties of other models that allow sunspot equilibria. Pierre-Andre Chiappori and Roger Guesnerie derive conditions for the existence of equilibria that depend nontrivially on sunspots that follow a k -state Markov process; most previous analysis has dealt only with the case $k=2$. Jean-Michel Grandmont explores the relation between bifurcation theory applied to steady states of a deterministic overlapping generations model and the possibility of sunspot equilibria. Finally, James Peck and Karl Shell show that different ways of organizing asset markets, which give rise to the same set of equilibrium allocations if consumers behave competitively, can give rise to different equilibrium allocations if there are sunspots and if consumers realize they have even the smallest amount of market power.

Part II contains three papers by Duncan Foley, by L. Broze, C. Gourieroux, and A. Szafarz, and by Albert Marcet and Thomas Sargent. They deal with such topics as endogenous investment cycles, speculative bubbles in a partial equilibrium model of the market of a storable good, and least-squares learning in a model that allows hyperinflation. These papers contain interesting material, particularly the paper by Marcet and Sargent, which shows that the dynamic stability properties of a stationary equilibrium can change dramatically if agents are assumed to employ a learning mechanism rather than to have rational expectations. The papers are not, however, more than peripherally related to each other or to the other papers in the book.

Part III contains papers by William Barnett and Seungmook Choi and by Jose Scheinkman and Blake LeBaron. The title of this section is "Empirical Tests for Chaos." I did not understand the criterion for separating these papers from those in Part V, which is entitled "Nonlinear Econometric Modeling." This section contains papers by John Geweke, by James Stock, and by Melvin Hinich and Douglas Patterson. Each of the five papers in these two sections presents econometric techniques for dealing with time series data generated by non-linear economic models; in particular, they present various methods for detecting the presence of

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To achieve this end, Noland structures his book in three concise parts. The author begins in Part I [ch. 1–3] with a review of the cultural past of the Pacific Basin countries, the historical evolution of their economic public policies and their regime of trade. Part II [ch. 4–5] is more technical: the author presents an econometric projection of trade patterns of these countries in the year 2000. Here, he discusses the future developments in the world economy that might affect the projected trade outcomes of these eight economies. Finally in Part III [ch. 6], he reserves the last chapter of the book for an analysis of the impact and possible implications of present and projected trade developments of the Pacific Basin for the United States from an economic adjustment standpoint and from an international policy perspective.

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