

of printing. From one of these, the US rubber industry discovered koresin, the tack-producing agent required for synthetic rubber. But most technology acquired, and the most valuable part, was probably never described in public reports. That went direct to US firms which had sent employees, dressed up as colonels, specifically to acquire it. Gimbel gives dozens of examples of the intellectual property stolen by individual American firms.

One feels for German companies encouraged to reconstruct themselves by official allied policy for German self-sufficiency, and yet subject to other policy which stripped them of any technology of any value. For example, the metals and chemicals firm, Degussa, received 200 visits from investigators in one year. Bosch was visited 73 times in February 1946 and over 100 times in March. Their only compensation was the cost of reproducing documents. Failure to co-operate might have attracted accusations of Nazi sympathy and would certainly have dashed the hopes of individuals seeking employment in the United States. The United States was somewhat slower than her allies to appreciate the value of the human container of information. Immigration to work for US industry was arranged, even for ex-Nazis, but Truman proved reluctant to stimulate what he called "competition for our own home boys".

What Gimbel has given us is a thorough account of technological carpetbagging in the chaos of postwar Germany. With the return of some semblance of order, brigandry sanctioned by government was no longer acceptable. What, one wonders, became of all the technology seized by American privateers? What happened to all that taken by the British, the French, and the Russians, who seem to have been equally active? And how, having divulged its key technology, did Germany manage its economic miracle? Interesting questions, but beyond the scope of *Science, Technology and Reparations*. Gimbel, though, has allowed them to be asked and has prepared sound foundations on which others may eventually construct some answers.

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**Setting Directions for Australian Research** *by the Australian Science and Technology Council*  
(AGPS, Canberra, 1990), pp. xvi + 94, ISBN 0-664-12379-6.

**Technology Strategies in Australian Industry** *by The Centre for Technology and Social Change, University of Wollongong (Ron Johnston, Don Scott-Kemmis, Terry Darling, Fran Collyer, David Roessner and John Currie)*, (AGPS, Canberra, 1990), pp. vii + 89, ISBN 0-644-12441-5.

**Small Country, Big Science** *by the Australian Science and Technology Council*  
(AGPS, Canberra, 1990), pp. viii + 60, ISBN 0-644-11982-9.

Increasingly over the past few decades, firms and governments alike have come to see themselves as actors striving to achieve objectives in an environment of