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Fires in the In-Basket

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ing their national governments. In the beginning, one feels that the book was published to support a proposal for world socialism; however, as the chapters unfold, it becomes readily apparent that this is not, in fact, the case. Several of the articles refer to, or discuss in detail, Professor Jan Tinbergen's book *Shaping the World Economy* (New York: Twentieth Century Fund, 1962).

Among the suggestions for achieving the utopian goal of world peace, the authors propose a "national community," cite with praise the World Bank, suggest the requirement for a "world tax," and advocate an "open door" for world trade. The "national community" would operate in a manner similar to American states, where, for example, more taxes are collected in Maryland than in Alabama, but a larger portion of the federal budget is spent in Alabama than in Maryland. This author attributes the reasoning for popular acceptance of this procedure to the existence of an American community spirit. The inference is that if there were a community spirit, the have nations would be acquiescent to a comparable arrangement for the have-not countries. The World Bank's role in aiding developing areas is discussed, and both the work of this international organization and low-interest loan groups such as the International Development Association are explored in detail. "Open door" trade, a concept with many facets, appears throughout the book. The fact that the gap between the rich and poor nations is steadily growing larger is cited to justify "open door" trade. This thesis further requires world price control to ensure stability, inasmuch as some countries have an economy which is 60-70 percent dependent on one product, such as coffee, rubber, copra, et cetera, and price fluctuations caused by increased production can actually create less revenue under certain circumstances. This theory, the authors state, will be difficult to get approved because of

"short-sighted nationalism."

World Peace through World Economy tends to discount world problems created by different ethnic groups, varying forms of governments, and the friction which is ever present on the political scene as incidental to world economy. "If all peoples are well fed, all will be peaceful," may sound good but really isn't too practical. The moral issue for a world economy is well stated: "the ultimate aim of [economic] cooperation is the ensuring of peace and the furtherance of prosperity for all nations." In summary, *World Peace through World Economy* is an informative, perhaps persuasive work which can supply a takeoff point for wardroom or seminar discussions on subjects such as world peace, free trade, private investment abroad, regional economic arrangements, and any number of related areas. While more problems are surfaced than solutions offered, the book is recommended for any group or individual interested in the economic approach to world affairs.

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Leacacos, John P. *Fires in the In-Basket*.
Cleveland: World, 1968, 552p.

Political science professors and students will find this book an invaluable reference resource if they wish to know how foreign affairs are really conducted in the present era. It is the most objective, accurate, and interesting book about the Department of State this reviewer has ever read. The author does not confine himself to the State Department, however, which accounts in large measure for his objectivity. He includes the Department of Defense, the Central Intelligence Agency, the White House, and the Congress and draws sharp—even cutting—profiles of many of the leading personalities in their several institutions. Of special interest are the chapters entitled "The Secretary of State: Premier Paladin of the Presidency" ("a

tendency . . . to focus on the problem of the day, the fires in the in-basket"); "The President: the Nation's Gyroscope" (the "highest temporal power on earth"); "The Congress: Democracy's Folk Wisdom" ("Baekbenehers in Congress find in the the State Department and forcign affairs a fertile field for political dividends").

Naval War College staff and students who heard Ambassador Graham Martiu's moving address on U.S. poliey in Southeast Asia and in Thailand should find the author's referenees to the Ambassador of special interest. Seecretary McNamara and the Ambassador engaged in what the author describes as "not exactly a pillow fight." In one instance, according to the author, Ambassador Martin refused, unless so ordered by the President, to carry out

an instruction emanating from military authorities because it was not in consonance with U.S. foreign policy. Chapters IV and XII hold speeial interest for Foreign Service Officers and others concerned about the organization, operations, and the personnel structure of the State Department. In view of proposals for a major reorganization from the Congress, the new Administration, and the American Foreign Service Association itself, the author's observations are timely--and uncanny in some respects.

This reviewer strongly recommends that anyone with an interest in foreign affairs read this book, hnt that anyone involved professionally in this field have a personal copy.

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