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Manifesto For Americans

Harry A. Bullis

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policy matters had as one result the appointment of a Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology. The issue of a proposed Department of Science and the opposition to this proposal by scientists and politicians alike are covered. The authors conclude that government sponsorship of tremendous research programs has led to an unprecedented breach of the traditional walls between public and private institutions and between policy-makers and technical advisers. These conclusions are well supported in the text. A plea is made for considerably more public understanding of the value and limitations of the scientist in his advisory role.

Zagoria, Donald S. *The Sino-Soviet Conflict, 1956-1961*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1962. 484 p.

Even a cursory perusal of the titles of magazine and periodical articles of the past few years shows a decided propensity on the part of international relations writers to dwell extensively on the state of Sino-Soviet relations. A closer study of the articles reveals that the authors range from those who think that the entire affair is a devious plot on the part of the intellectually cunning communist master planners to mislead the West into dropping its guard, to those who feel that a complete split of the bloc, with perhaps even fragmented parts allied with the United States, is just around the next Party Congress corner. The truth, according to an unbelievably thorough researcher, Donald S. Zagoria, is somewhere in between—but not necessarily in the middle.

Bullis, Harry A. *Manifesto for Americans*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1961. 213 p.

This book, based on the author's long lifetime study and evaluation of the social, business, political, economic and moral affairs of Americans and all mankind, consists of an outline of a plan for

Americans to follow in meeting the changes and challenges of our time. Mr. Bullis, a successful and distinguished businessman, precisely prescribes what Americans—all 180 million—should do, not only to secure their survival as a nation, but to insure survival of the whole family of man. In easy-to-read style, he outlines the new and expanded dimensions in which today's businessmen, educators, and government officials must operate.

Paret, Peter and Shy, John W. *Guerrillas in the 1960's*. New York: Praeger, 1962. 82 p.

In the America of today, the guerrilla has become the popular panacea. In their book, *Guerrillas in the 1960's*, the authors set out to define what the guerrilla is, how he has been used and, most important, what he can achieve for the United States today. Throughout history, guerrilla warfare has been the weapon of the militarily weak. Guerrilla strategy is not the preferred strategy and has generally been adopted when military forces have been defeated in battle. Clausewitz caught the essence of guerrilla warfare, and defined the military and psychological characteristics of the patriotic volunteer in defending his homeland by employing irregular tactics. Guerrillas are a symptom rather than a cause and to treat the problem in its purely military terms may be the most dangerous kind of oversimplification.

Fishel, Wesley R., ed. *Problems of Freedom; South Vietnam since Independence*. Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1961. 233 p.

The volume *Problems of Freedom; South Vietnam since Independence* consists of eleven scholarly evaluations of South Vietnam as revised, updated and edited by Mr. Wesley R. Fishel. These presentations represent documented accounts of Vietnam's real revolution in becoming an independent nation; they record that country's formidable undertaking of