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A Reading Guide for Officers of the United States Navy and Marine Corps

The U.S. Naval War College

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A READING GUIDE FOR OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

This *Reading Guide*, compiled by the library staff of the Naval War College, lists books recommended to Navy and Marine Corps officers who desire to become familiar with books in the mainstream of contemporary thought. Reading of selections from each category will broaden and enrich the professional background of Navy and Marine Corps officers and increase awareness and understanding of movements and ideas figuring prominently in current intellectual discussion.

The inclusion of books in this guide does not constitute an endorsement of the facts, opinions, or concepts presented. The selection criteria for books have been relevancy, lucidity, and thoughtfulness and the scholarly requirement for presenting a wide range of ideas. Within the subject categories, a number of divergent viewpoints are presented to challenge the reader's critical and analytical abilities. For books listed in Section I, *The Contemporary Scene*, the selection criteria have emphasized currency, controversy, and provocative presentation. An attempt to present opposing viewpoints has also been made in this section. In any case, the reader is encouraged and urged to evaluate the material himself.

Prices given are subject to change by the publisher without notice.

To assist Navy and Marine Corps officers in following this reading list, shipboard libraries and general libraries ashore are stocked with representative books listed in the *Guide*. Before a command requests titles from the list, library holdings should be checked. Not all titles can be provided for each ship and station library. If the local Navy or Marine Corps library does not contain the book you want to read, you may borrow it through the Navy's Auxiliary Library Service Organization. Direct your letter requesting loan of a book to the nearest of the following collections without submitting it through the chain of command.

Chief of Naval Personnel (Pers C463)
Department of the Navy
Washington, D.C. 20370

Commanding Officer
U.S. Naval Station
(Library-ALSC), Bldg. 9
Norfolk, Virginia 23511

Commanding Officer
U.S. Naval Station
(Library-ALSC)
San Diego, California 92136

Commanding Officer
U.S. Naval Station
(Library-ALSC), Box 20
FPO San Francisco 96610

Commanding Officer
U.S. Naval Station
(Library-ALSC), Box 174
FPO San Francisco 96630

Upon receipt of your letter of request, the book will be mailed directly to you. A book may be kept for one month from date of receipt and may usually be renewed for an additional month.

Personnel at reserve activities desiring to read books on the list should try first to obtain them from sources such as the local public library. Naval Reserve personnel may ask to borrow a book from one of the Auxiliary Library Service Collections noted above if it is not available through any libraries in the community.

Individuals who wish to purchase personal copies of books on the reading list may do so by ordering them through the Naval College Bookstore, Naval Station, Newport, R.I. 02840. To cover postage and handling, the sum of 25 cents should be added to the purchase price for the first book ordered and 10 cents for each additional book ordered.

I. THE CONTEMPORARY SCENE

- Ahern, James F. *Police in Trouble; Our Frightening Crisis in Law Enforcement*. New York: Hawthorn, 1972. 260p. \$6.95
Insider's look, by the former New Haven police chief, at the isolated world of the policeman, manipulated by politicians, responsible for enforcing unenforceable laws, and saddled with poor leadership. Calls for the Federal Government to talk less and do more in the area of police reform.
- Alexander, Herbert E. *Money in Politics*. Washington: Public Affairs Press, 1972. 353p. \$10.00
Comprehensive study of how money is raised and how it is spent at all levels of American politics. Several controversial remedies are suggested for the present "debt-ridden, obligation-bound" system.
- Beichman, Arnold. *Nine Lies about America*. Freeport, N.Y.: Library Press, 1972. 314p. \$7.95
America is "fascist," "genocidal," "materialistic"—these are three of the nine frequently reiterated criticisms which the author, a longtime liberal, refutes. Using extensive quotes, he exposes their lack of either logic or evidence.
- Bogart, Leo. *Silent Politics: Polls and the Awareness of Public Opinion*. New York: Wiley-Interscience, 1972. 250p. \$9.95
Examines the changing nature of public opinion and how it is influenced, as much as measured, by public opinion polls. Concludes that despite their described misuse by politicians and the media, polls can make a major contribution to democracy.
- Drug Abuse Survey Project. *Dealing with Drug Abuse; a Report to the Ford Foundation*. New York: Praeger, 1972. 396p. \$8.95
Well-balanced, current perspective on the drug abuse problem in the United States and what is being done to control it. Covers drugs and their effects; education, treatment, and rehabilitation; Federal activities in the field; and comparative programs in Great Britain.
- Fried, Joseph P. *Housing Crisis U.S.A.* New York: Praeger, 1971. 250p. \$7.95
One American family out of six, in rural as much as in urban areas where whites of non-Latin-American origin are in the majority, does not have decent housing. Public and private efforts to solve this crisis are surveyed and pessimistic conclusions reached.
- In the Name of Profit*. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1972. 273p. \$6.95
Faulty school buses, a dangerous drug, and an unsafe airbrake for the Air Force featured among the six well-documented cases of corporate chicanery by leading American industrial giants, as described in part one. Part two suggests ways of achieving corporate responsibility.
- Keniston, Kenneth. *Youth and Dissent; the Rise of a New Opposition*. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1971. 403p. \$9.95; paper \$2.95
Essays, written between the early sixties and the present by an authoritative commentator on young activists, set the background from which student opposition emerged, provide portraits of the dissenters, and consider the historic meaning and social significance of the counterculture. The revolt of affluent, educated youth is seen as a genuinely new phenomenon which no

Kriehbaum, Hillier. *Pressures on the Press*. New York: Crowell, 1972. 248p. \$6.95
 Explores the methods by which political figures, special interest groups, and occasionally even the general public try to influence the way that the news media portray events. Newspaper monopolies, First Amendment conflicts, and the impact of television are other areas covered in this sympathetic overview of an institution under attack.

Lieberman, Jethro K. *How the Government Breaks the Law*. New York: Stein & Day, 1972. 309p. \$10.00
 That government—federal and local bureaucracies, the military, legislatures, courts, and police—contributes to America's crime problem is implied by the many instances of outright lawbreaking and failure to enforce particular laws cataloged herein. An ombudsman to investigate and expose governmental lawlessness is one solution proposed.

Martin, John H. and Harrison, Charles H. *Free to Learn; Unlocking and Ungrading American Education*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1972. 185p. \$5.95; paper \$2.45

The fact that the expenditure of millions of dollars on education has had no measurable effect on student achievement is blamed on the graded school, an institution designed for mass instruction when, in reality, children learn in different ways. The authors would replace the present system with an educational assembly, representing all elements of a community, and new institutions embracing every aspect of education and structured to fit human diversity.

Melville, Keith. *Communes in the Counter Culture: Origins, Theories, Styles of Life*. New York: Morrow, 1972. 256p. \$7.95; paper \$2.45

A cleavage exists in the counterculture between the revolutionary young, who aspire to power in order to change American society, and the apolitical young, who have chosen to drop out of this society and to create, in communes, the embryo of a new one. Historical antecedents and the new cultural alternatives being tested in today's communes are discussed.

Mollenhoff, Clark R. *Strike Force; Organized Crime and the Government*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1972. 274p. \$6.95

Case studies of recent government efforts to prosecute organized crime, with emphasis on the successful use of legalized wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping. Appendixes give the personnel and geographic location of Cosa Nostra organizations.

Newfield, Jack and Greenfield, Jeff. *A Populist Manifesto; the Making of a New Majority*. New York: Praeger, 1972. 221p. \$5.95

Urges a new political coalition of economic self-interest between blacks and low- to middle-income whites, based on the premise that the first priority of politics is to redress the balance between the few who have too much money and power and the many who have too little. Offers a program to correct abuses both in traditional areas of populist concern, such as monopolies and taxes, and in contemporary areas, such as crime, health care, and labor unions.

Packard, Vance. *A Nation of Strangers*. New York: McKay, 1972. 368p. \$7.95

Analyzes the causes and institutions responsible for the fact that some 40 million Americans change their address at least once a year. Concludes with a description of how people are combating the sense of personal isolation and fragmentation of the family which accompanies this accelerated mobility.

Wilcox, Francis O. *Congress, the Executive, and Foreign Policy*. New York: Harper & Row, 1971. 179p. \$5.95

The mutual trust and consensus that previously existed between the executive and legislative branch began deteriorating under the pressure of events in the 1960's. The present role and changing nature of Congress is analyzed in order to determine what part it should play in achieving a viable U.S. foreign policy.

II. ARMED FORCES

A. Military Sociology and Civil-Military Relations

Ambrose, Stephen E., ed. *The Military and American Society*. New York: Free Press, 1972. 322p. \$10.00

A series of essays and readings in which the editors show that the United States has created the most powerful armed forces the world has ever known. The military has an influence on American society which is direct and deep, yet, remarkably, it does not dominate our lives, establish values, or dictate our foreign and domestic policies. The military advises and suggests, but does not make the decisions.

Bunting, Josiah. *The Lionheads*. New York: Braziller, 1972. 213p. \$5.95

This novel is the story of General George Lemming, the alleged ambitious, arrogant commander of the 12th Division in Vietnam. All the action takes place in the 2 months following the Tet offensive in Vietnam in 1968. It is an account of military maneuvers by an author who served as an Army officer in the Vietnamese Delta.

Glasser, Ronald J. *365 Days*. New York: Braziller, 1971. 292p. \$6.95; paper (Bantam) \$1.50

A moving book about the Vietnamese war written by a pediatrician who, sent to Japan to serve the children of the dependent military there, finds himself taking care of troops from Vietnam. Each chapter accounts for a true-life story as told by patients whom Dr. Glasser has treated.

Hersh, Seymour M. *Cover-Up*. New York: Random House, 1972. 305p. \$6.95

Essentially a summary of what was said at the investigation conducted by a panel headed by Lt. Gen. William R. Peers to find out why and how the story of My Lai remained a secret for so long.

Kerry, John, et al. *The New Soldier*. New York: Macmillan, 1971. 174p. paper \$3.95

A chronology of the growth and action of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War and their philosophy as expressed in their own accounts of their experiences in Vietnam. Good cross section of the views of the dissenters.

King, Edward L. *The Death of the Army: a Pre-Mortem*. New York: Saturday Review Press, 1972. 246p. \$6.95

The author was an Army officer for 23 years and resigned because he opposed the war in Vietnam. He offers his thoughts on what is wrong with the Army today and the implications those wrongs hold for America. He foresees Army planners seizing upon the concept of low-intensity wars as a justification for a large standing army.

Polner, Murray, ed. *When Can I Come Home? A Debate on Amnesty for Exiles, Antiwar Prisoners, and Others*. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1972. 267p. paper \$1.95

An assortment of short essays which address the question of whether, when the conflict is over, the men who refused to fight in the Indochina war should be set free. Both sides of the matter are represented, and various ramifications of the issue are considered, e.g., Would amnesty imply an admission of wrong by the Government? Can we expect obedience to the law in the future if we excuse the offenders?

Rapoport, Roger. *The Great American Bomb Machine*. New York: Dutton, 1971. 160p. \$5.95

Assails the production and testing of nuclear weapons, showing the defects that occur in their manufacture and the heavy toll exacted on the earth and the population from the effects of their fabrication and testing. The author thinks that there should be disarmament, termination of nuclear tests, and dismantling of the weapons program.

Rice, Berkeley. *The C-5A Scandal: an Inside Story of the Military-Industrial Complex*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1971. 238p. \$5.95

Carefully traces the procurement of one of the Department of Defense's most expensive systems. Rice specializes in military-industrial affairs and carefully references the facts he presents. It gives a very good insight into the military-industrial complex.

B. Naval and Military History

Fitzgerald, Frances. *Fire in the Lake*. Boston: Atlantic-Little, Brown, 1972. 491p. \$12.50

A Southeast Asian affairs student and experienced reporter, the author has written a penetrating sociological and psychological study of the Vietnamese character and people during war time. The effects of the Americans' approaches and programs in Vietnam are deeply probed and contrasted with those of the NLF, a greater understanding being exhibited toward the Asian attitude. An eventual North Vietnamese victory is implicit in this analysis.

Karsten, Peter. *The Naval Aristocracy: Mahan's Messmates and the Emergence of Modern American Navalism*. New York: Free Press, 1972. 462p. \$10.95

The author scrutinizes naval officers, primarily of the period from 1845 to 1925, the age of total Annapolis domination of the Navy, and feels he has discovered what these men were composed of and what motivated their actions. He also examines the influences of their actions on the Navy and on the Nation and its policies. He concludes that these officers formed a naval aristocracy who were influential in the control and development of U.S. naval power during the period under review.

Tolley, Kemp. *Yangtze Patrol: the U.S. Navy in China*. Annapolis, Md.: Naval Institute Press, 1971. 329p. \$10.00

A lively account of American contacts with China beginning in 1784 and ending with the last two Yangtze gunboats slipping to sea before Pearl Harbor. Admiral Tolley was in China during most of the 1930's, and the book describes events taking place during that time and the previous decade.

- Wouk, Herman. *The Winds of War*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1971. 885p. \$10.00
 A well-plotted novel about the complex military and political events that got the United States into World War II. Comdr. Victor Henry, USN, is assigned to Berlin as naval attaché in early 1939. He serves as an unofficial analyst of German political-military affairs to President Franklin Roosevelt. His role as attaché also puts him in touch with Hitler, Goering, Stalin, and Churchill.

III. STRATEGY

- Art, Robert J. and Waltz, Kenneth N., eds. *The Use of Force; International Politics and Foreign Policy*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1971. 547p. paper \$5.95
 The first two groups of these essays deal with general theories on the use of force and specific case studies illustrating these theories in practice. The last three parts of this collection are concerned with innovation and obsolescence in the use of force; constraints on the use of force, through arms control; and successes and failures in the control of force.
- Cable, James. *Gunboat Diplomacy: Political Applications for Limited Naval Force*. New York: Praeger, 1971. 251p. \$11.00
 The past is analyzed to suggest a future role for the application of limited naval force as a diplomatic tool. Special attention is given to the growing strength of the Russian Navy and its increasing use as an instrument of Soviet foreign policy.
- Coffey, Joseph I. *Strategic Power and National Security*. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1971. 214p. \$9.50
 The requirements for strategic nuclear forces is the focus of concern in this book which examines the military-technical factors influencing the size and composition of American strategic nuclear forces, the political and psychological effects of different levels of strategic power, and their implications for national security and welfare in view of current changes in military policy.
- Cornell University Program on Peace Studies. Air War Study Group. *Air War in Indochina*. Boston: Beacon Press, 1972. 289p. \$8.95; paper \$3.95
 An analysis of U.S. air operations in Indochina. The thesis is that air warfare "can disrupt economic, social, and political activity, . . . it cannot enforce desired behavior in the way ground forces can." A good resource, because of its detail and wealth of statistical data.
- Eller, Ernest M. *The Soviet Sea Challenge*. Chicago: Cowles, 1971. 315p. \$8.95
 An account of the history of the United States and the Soviet Navies leading up to their superpower status in the post-World War II era. The author, a retired admiral, sees the need for a continued growth in U.S. naval and maritime strengths in order to meet the challenge of the growing Soviet Navy. The U.S. naval participation in the Korean and Vietnamese wars has demonstrated the need for new weapons and for new uses of the seas.
- Fabian, Larry L. *Soldiers without Enemies: Preparing the United Nations for Peacekeeping*. Washington: Brookings Institution, 1971. 315p. \$7.50; paper \$3.50
 An important study of the political history of the United Nations peacekeeping role and the various factors that have shaped it.

Fairhall, David. *Russian Sea Power: an Account of Its Present Strength and Strategy*. Boston: Gambit, 1971. 286p. \$10.00

In addition to a discussion of Soviet naval strategy, this book emphasizes the various aspects of Soviet maritime policy—commercial shipping, oceanography, fishing. Written in a journalistic style, it presents an important contribution to the understanding of contemporary strategic concepts.

Newhouse, John, et al. *U.S. Troops in Europe: Issues, Costs, and Choices*. Washington: Brookings Institution, 1971. 177p. \$6.95; paper \$2.95

In spite of recent emphasis on negotiation rather than confrontation, it is felt that the U.S. NATO commitment is still vital. The authors examine a number of questions that are basic to change in the future status of U.S. troops in Europe.

Vansant, Carl. *Strategic Energy Supply and National Security*. New York: Praeger, 1971. 135p. \$15.00

Among the matters considered here are the increasing international demand for, and production of, petroleum; the attendant problem of energy resource management; and the strategic implications of the necessary waterborne transportation for this commodity, in view of the shift in the geocenter of oil production.

IV. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Ambrose, Stephen E. *Rise to Globalism; American Foreign Policy since 1938*. Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1971. 352p. paper \$1.65

The post-World War II changes in United States attitudes, policies, and methods are highlighted in this pithy pursuit and interpretation of the course of American foreign policy over the past three decades.

Dulles, Foster R. *American Policy toward Communist China, 1949-1969*. New York: Crowell, 1972. 273p. \$7.95

In this objective and succinct account are revealed the national and ideological influences, notably McCarthyism and the fear of communism, that created America's image of Communist China and molded the U.S. posture toward the Peking government. The American leaders of the period and the policies they instituted are closely observed, the drastic change in President Nixon's thinking being featured. This book affords an excellent background for those interested in present developments in Washington's China policy.

Emmerson, John K. *Arms, Yen and Power: the Japanese Dilemma*. New York: Dunellen, 1971. 420p. \$15.00

Distinguished for its comprehension of Japanese perceptions, this book presents a clear-eyed view of Japan's present prosperity and important world position, identifying the causes of her success and examining her relations with other world powers and with her East Asian neighbors. The volume concludes with a consideration of the decisions facing Japan in the current decade: the nuclear option with its political and technological implications, the "special" Japanese-American relationship, and Japan's role in the 1970's.

Franck, Thomas M. and Weisband, Edward. *Word Politics; Verbal Strategy among the Superpowers*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1971. 176p. \$5.95

Finding the U.S. verbal justification of her right to intervene in Latin America

comparable to the Soviet announcement of the Brezhnev Doctrine in the invasion of Czechoslovakia, the authors emphasize the role of diplomatic statements in international relations and foreign policy; they mark the close relationship between words and actions.

Halberstam, David. *The Best and the Brightest*. New York: Random House, 1972. 688p. \$10.00

Seeking the answer to why the United States got involved in the Vietnamese war, the author concludes that things might have been different if the decisions had been made by the "humanists" instead of the "rationalists" in Government. He supports this opinion by a scrutiny of the American political and military leaders as players in the game of bureaucratic politics, with first loyalty to the team rather than to the national welfare; the succession of errors on the field is detailed and documented.

Halper, Thomas. *Foreign Policy Crises: Appearance and Reality in Decision Making*. Columbus, Ohio: Merrill, 1971. 235p. paper \$4.95

In this frank report on crisis decisionmaking, the author stresses the consequences of the decisionmakers' perceptions and misperceptions and indicates how the public may be misled in interpreting national responses. The case studies employed to exemplify his thesis include incidents of the U.S. involvement in the Caribbean and in the Vietnamese conflict.

Hinton, Harold C. *The Bear at the Gate: Chinese Policymaking under Soviet Pressure*. Washington: American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 1971. 112p. paper \$3.00

A brief yet penetrating study of the pressures which the Soviet Union applied to China over the past decade, the Russian motivation for this action, and the results for Chinese foreign and domestic policy. The final chapters are concerned with current problems and the prospects for Sino-Soviet relations and with the U.S. posture toward the schism and her future policy toward China.

Kahn, Herman and Bruce-Briggs, B. *Things to Come: Thinking about the Seventies and Eighties*. New York: Macmillan, 1972. 262p. \$7.95

Prognosticator Kahn and his colleague foresee that the relatively stable and peaceful period following World War II, which they correspond to the Belle Epoque preceding the First World War, will not explode but will decline into a contest between two successors to today's liberalism: a "humanist left" opposing a "rationalist center"—counterculture vs. counterreformation. Projections are offered regarding military, technological, and social developments evolving from this struggle.

Korbel, Josef. *Détente in Europe: Real or Imaginary?* Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1972. 302p. \$10.00

A guarded but not hopeless assessment of the authenticity and viability of European détente. After appraising the ideological, political, and economic aspects of the détente scene, the author concentrates on West Germany's mercurial foreign policy in the context of the German separation and of the relationships between Western and Eastern Europe.

Shafer, Boyd C. *Faces of Nationalism; New Realities and Old Myths*. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1972. 535p. \$12.95

This scholarly examination of the character and development of nationalism

recognizes the factors effecting the growing importance of nationalism and its pertinence for relations both at home and abroad. The comprehensive treatment of the subject is enhanced by a substantial bibliography.

Singer, Marshall R. *Weak States in a World of Powers: the Dynamics of International Relationships*. New York: Free Press, 1972. 431p. \$10.95

Views the changing relations between states and analyzes the character of the "ties that bind" nations—perceptual/identity, communication, economic, military, and political—ending with policy recommendations for both weak and powerful countries. Interesting tables accompany the text.

Spanier, John W. *Games Nations Play; Analyzing International Politics*. New York: Praeger, 1972. 457p. \$12.50

A guide to understanding why nations act as they do in the international arena. Employing the three analytical levels of state, national, and decisionmaking systems, the author demonstrates how these levels can apply to contemporary situations and policies, selecting crucial examples from the past 40 years. There is a generous bibliography.

Sprout, Harold and Sprout, Margaret. *Toward a Politics of the Planet Earth*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1971. 499p. \$16.75

International politics from a definitely ecological perspective. After a scrutiny of the current international system and its components, the authors turn to their major concern: the changing social and physical environment and the implications for public order and world survival. The conclusion offers scenarios and possibilities for global politics in view of the encompassing realities and the evolving future potentialities and imperatives.

Terrill, Ross. *800,000,000: the Real China*. Boston: Atlantic-Little, Brown, 1971. 235p. \$7.95

During his 40-day, 7,000-mile travels through China, the author had the privilege of talking with and interviewing all classes of the people. The conversations afforded him an exceptional insight into Chinese life and outlook today: he was impressed by the changes that have occurred, but deplors the restrictions on freedom that still obtain; yet he does not see China as a belligerent power.

Tucker, Robert W. *A New Isolationism: Threat or Promise?* New York: Universe Books, 1972. 127p. \$6.00

Professor Tucker poses some trenchant questions regarding American security and vital interests and how they would be affected by a new type of isolationism (equated with a new anti-interventionist internationalism) that would entail the United States withdrawing from military commitments abroad and her pursuing a more modest world role in the future.

Ulam, Adam B. *The Rivals: America and Russia since World War II*. New York: Viking Press, 1971. 405p. \$10.95

An analytical investigation of the crises, trends, and developments that have caused or influenced Russia's and America's policies and their attitudes toward each other. The misunderstandings, false premises, and impetuous decisions are subjected to the cold light of reason in an effort to clarify international thinking, exposing the roots of antagonism and doing the spadework for a foundation of better agreement and world peace.

V. INTERNATIONAL LAW

- Butler, William E. *The Soviet Union and the Law of the Sea*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1971. 245p. \$12.00
 A discussion and documentation of the Soviet Union's law of the seas doctrine, together with its historical precedents. Most topics of maritime law, such as territorial waters, the high seas, and the seabed, are analyzed, as well as their current applications and possible future implications.
- International Law of Communications*. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana, 1971. 170p. \$7.50
 A collection of papers on the development of an international law of communications, raising the various problems brought forth as a result of the development of telecommunication satellites. The need for East-West cooperation is emphasized, along with the participation of the underdeveloped countries.
- Lazareff, Serge. *Status of Military Forces under Current International Law*. New York: Humanities Press, 1971. 458p. \$19.00
 A definitive work on the status of the Allied forces in terms of their territorial jurisdiction over a sovereign nation. Examples are given of past agreements; but the major emphasis is on NATO, including the criminal and civil jurisdiction of the foreign forces stationed in a certain country.
- Luard, Evan, ed. *The International Regulation of Civil Wars*. New York: New York University Press, 1972. 240p. \$8.95
 Through analysis of seven examples of civil wars, with a chapter devoted to each, the authors determine their underlying causes and the principles of international law applicable to these conflicts. Recent instances have been distinguished by the prevalence of foreign intervention and the training of revolutionaries outside of the adversaries' territory. The peacekeeping role of the United Nations also enters into the discussion.
- Schwarzenberger, Georg. *International Law and Order*. New York: Praeger, 1971. 298p. \$17.50
 Covers a broad spectrum from legal theories on the relation of law and order and the effects of law in specific issues such as treaties, the most-favored-nation standard, peace, armed conflict, nuclear weapons, terrorism, and the Eichmann trial.

VI. ECONOMICS

- Cochran, Thomas C. *Business in American Life: a History*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1972. 416p. \$12.50
 The relationship between business and American society is the focus of this comprehensive survey that portrays the effects of business on family life, education, religion, law, politics, working conditions, and social forms.
- Diebold, William, Jr. *The United States and the Industrial World: American Foreign Economic Policy in the 1970s*. New York: Praeger, 1972. 463p. \$13.50
 Within the broad analysis of U.S. economic relations with Canada, Europe and Japan, the equivocal state of current American policies is examined and

recommendations are offered for aims and programs in various spheres of economic activity. Especially interesting is the consideration of extensive policy alternatives for the years ahead in the areas of international trade, the monetary system, and cooperation as opposed to nationalism.

Faith, Nicholas. *The Infiltrators: the European Business Invasion of America*. New York: Dutton, 1972. 242p. \$7.95

With so much emphasis being placed on American business inroads into European industry, this author addresses the lesser known inverse situation, disclosing that European business investment in the United States is surpassing American investment in Europe—this despite the obstacles attendant upon the U.S. antitrust and tax complexities. Representative case histories are cited and an appendix provides a list of British-owned or British-controlled manufacturing and petroleum companies in the United States and their American subsidiaries.

Fortune. *Challenges for Business in the 1970's*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1972, c. 1970-1972. 178p. \$6.95; paper \$2.95

Compiled by the editors of *Fortune*, this slim volume comprises eight articles from that publication, the theme being the future of the American economy in the uncertain decade ahead. Treated are such aspects as the U.S. population question, the "identity crisis" in the consumer markets, the auto and arms industries, and pollution control.

Green, Mark J. *The Closed Enterprise System: Ralph Nader's Study Group Report on Antitrust Enforcement*. New York: Grossman, 1972. 488p. \$8.95

This Nader report assesses the degree and efficacy of the application of antitrust laws in the United States. The judgment is that there is evidence of price-fixing, collusion, failure to enforce antitrust legislation, and purposeful blindness of Government agencies and branches to trust violations. Not only are imputations made but remedies are also suggested.

Kraus, Albert L. *The New York Times Guide to Business and Finance; the American Economy and How It Works*. New York: Harper & Row, 1972. 280p. \$8.95

How such activities of the financial and business system as investment and stock exchanges operate is clearly described, and the mysterious aspects of monetary policies are investigated, particularly as they affect economic stability. The contention between Keynesians and Friedmanites is discussed, and business, trade, the Federal budget, Government in business, and the international monetary structure are all treated.

Parker, Richard. *The Myth of the Middle Class: Notes on Affluence and Equality*. New York: Liveright, 1972. 288p. \$7.95

The concept that the American middle class is an affluent, homogeneous group is shown to be more fiction than fact; there are definite divisions within this class, with the lower section subject to the same inequalities that beset the poor. Regrettably, neither economic measures nor Government programs have been successful in producing a change in the conventional rich-poor pattern.

Reynolds, Lloyd G. *The Three Worlds of Economics*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1971. 344p. \$12.50

The three worlds referred to in the title are the capitalist, socialist, and the less developed; the author differentiates between the issues special to each of the triad and the individual policies employed by them. Final chapters are devoted

to the subject of how much authority Western economic theory has for the problems of the socialist and less developed economies and to proposals for how this theory may be expanded to embrace the broader range of issues.

Schultze, Charles L., et al. *Setting National Priorities: the 1972 Budget*. Washington: Brookings Institution, 1972. 468p. \$8.95; paper \$3.50

The first part of this annual survey of the Federal budget addresses itself to the area of national security and the defense budget and how this budget affects the Armed Forces and defense spending for the 1970's; the second part is devoted to domestic problems and programs; and the final section takes a long-term view of priorities. Copious tables augment the text.

Vernon, Raymond. *Sovereignty at Bay; the Multinational Spread of U.S. Enterprises*. New York: Basic Books, 1971. 326p. \$8.50

This volume organizes the Harvard Multinational Enterprise Project's conclusions regarding the multinational corporation and the major derivative problems, notably the effects upon the host country's national interests and the policies evolving in response to these influences. In this authoritative work judicious solutions to these problems are developed.

Weisskopf, Walter A. *Alienation and Economics*. New York: Dutton, 1971. 202p. \$7.95

A scholarly and significant consideration of the philosophy underlying Western social and economic thought and action—"a critique of industrial society"—in essence, an attack on economics, which the author believes has become a "value-empty" discipline. Such issues as welfare and the "GNP-fetishism" are the objects of attention.

VII. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Barnaby, C. Frank. *Man and the Atom; the Uses of Nuclear Energy*. New York: Funk and Wagnalls, 1972. 216p. \$6.95

A crisp, clear, and fact-filled exposition of the important technologies associated with all aspects of nuclear energy and radiation, as well as the social and economic implication of nuclear power generation.

Dickson, Paul. *Think Tanks*. New York: Atheneum, 1971. 369p. \$10.00

A well-researched book which relies on primary sources of information, it reports on the U.S. idea factories and their influence, from Rand to Nader's Raiders.

Fuller, Watson, ed. *The Biological Revolution: Social Good or Social Evil?* Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1972. 345p. paper \$2.50

Contains papers and discussions presented at a 1970 international conference of scientists. The discussion touches upon the merits and dangers of research in such socially sensitive areas as the relationship of intelligence to race and analyzes the loss of public confidence in science and the failures of science to relate adequately to human needs.

Hawkes, Nigel. *The Computer Revolution*. New York: Dutton, 1972. 216p. \$7.95

An illustrated, competent work in which the author discusses the application of computers in modern society. An extra dimension is given to the book by the author's attention to military imperatives and commercial restraints in the historical development of the computer.

Horsfield, Brenda and Stone, Peter B. *The Great Ocean Business*. New York: Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, 1972. 360p. \$12.95

A nontechnical survey of oceanography in which the authors claim that the great quantities of information being collected by governments, universities, and private industries often obscure rather than clarify the topic.

Jackson, Barbara (Ward) Lady and Dubos, René. *Only One Earth: the Care and Maintenance of a Small Planet . . .* New York: Norton, 1972. 225p. \$6.00

This unofficial report, commissioned by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and prepared with the assistance of a 152-member committee of corresponding consultants in 58 countries, provides a well-balanced work which is sympathetic to the hopes of poor nations to raise their standard of living as well as to the need to decrease pollution.

Klass, Philip J. *Secret Sentries in Space*. New York: Random House, 1971. 236p. \$7.95

An author experienced in avionics is responsible for this skillfully presented account of the development and international political implications of reconnaissance satellites.

Ordway, Frederick I., III, et al. *Dividends from Space*. New York: Crowell, 1971. 309p. \$10.00

The basic thesis is that the results from space efforts have resulted in enough benefit to man to justify the massive expenditures, quite apart from value directly derived from space exploration.

Seeger, Osborn, Jr. *Where Have All the Flowers, Fishes, Birds, Trees, Water, and Air Gone? What Ecology Is All About*. New York: McKay, 1971. 303p. \$6.95

Despite its long title, this is a carefully documented and lucid account of ecology in today's world. The author presents factual material, often with conflicting viewpoints, in support of a rational ecologic perspective.

VIII. MANAGEMENT

Argyris, Chris. *Management and Organizational Development; the Path from XA to YB*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1971. 211p. \$8.95

Presents plans for, descriptions of, and conclusions about, three case studies of the author's ineffectual efforts to overcome existing theory X management of client companies by inducing theory Y management.

DuBrin, Andrew J. *The Practice of Managerial Psychology*. New York: Pergamon Press, 1972. 326p. \$11.50

The author's premise is that the managerial psychologist can be an adviser, consultant, or change agent, but that individuals within the organization have the final responsibility for developing themselves and their organizations. DuBrin attempts to provide conceptual guidelines for the application of psychological techniques to improve managerial and organizational effectiveness.

Flory, Charles D. and Mackenzie, R. Alec, eds. *The Credibility Gap in Management*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1971. 107p. \$6.95

Proclaims the need for a new breed of managers, those who are aware of the

need for consistency between word and deed. Stresses that credibility in management is more dependent upon personal relationships than upon systems.

Koontz, Harold. *Appraising Managers as Managers*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1971. 239p. \$9.95

Attempts to set forth an appraisal program that emphasizes both appraisal against objectives and appraisal of managers as managers.

Stroh, Thomas F. *Managing the New Generation in Business*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1971. 160p. \$8.95

Need for mutual understanding between the new generation and the establishments of business, industry, government, and education is highlighted, since both have something to offer to each other.

Wilson, Ira G. and Wilson, Marthann E. *Management, Innovation, and System Design*. Princeton, N.J.: Auerbach, 1971. 175p. \$7.95

The theory here is that the process of innovation (creating something that has never been) requires two different kinds of talents and abilities: those of the innovators and those of the managers who direct and control the innovative process. Therefore, it is necessary to understand the nature of innovation itself and exactly what is being managed before one can begin to understand the management role and responsibility in innovation. The major management problem is that since only the human brain can innovate, it is necessary to direct and control the thinking of the human brain.

