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Congress Needs Help

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changes, the reader may expect, as a byproduct, identification of the unchanging characteristics of the economy as well. No attempt is made to generate acceptance of new ideas or to gain adherents to current alternatives of economic doctrine. Contributing authors create an awareness of the strengths, imperfections, and inadequacies of the various components of the economy but make no particular effort to tell how to climinate or improve the weaknesses. On balance, the reader is likely to be left with a feeling of cautious optimism over the economic prospects of the United States.

This book is considered to be an outstanding source for those who have a need for more knowledge and appreciation of America's dynamic economy. Likewise, it should appeal to those who seek to be able to understand and interpret vital national and international issues in terms of the economic implications which appear to grow in importance as U.S. efforts become increasingly directed toward the conduct of the affairs of the world society.

C.E. NEELY Captain, SC, U.S. Navy

Donham, Philip and Fahey, Robert J. Congress Needs Help. New York: Random House, 1966, 203 p.

Congress Needs Help is a report of a management study of Congress by the Arthur D. Little Company. The study resulted from the realization, both from within Congress and from outside, that Congress was not doing its job effectively. The task of the authors was rather delicate in that Congress is sensitive to a change in its procedures, but yet its members are aware that they have not been sufficiently informed on the measures which have come before them for a vote. The authors do not fault the individual Congressmen, but point out that the myriad of tasks confronting a Congressman, the inad-

equate staffs, and the diversity of legislation are the primary factors in Congressional ineffectiveness. An example used to support this thesis was the House Science and Astronauties Committees, which, in addition to other functions, has under its jurisdiction the national Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). The Congressional Subcommittee for NASA has the equivalent of only six full-time staff members to assist it as compared to the DuPont Company's 40-man staff for a similar type operation. Consequently, the committee has to rely mostly upon the information coming from NASA briefings and usually has only what NASA wants it to hear. Using for its basis briefings by the agency being reviewed, the committee then passes upon the multibillion dollar operation of the committee. The hook provides an excellent perspective as to how Congress functions today, its strengths, its frustrations, and the role it can play on the national scene. The recommendations submitted appear to be feasible, but, as the authors state, Congress itself is the only body which can implement the recommendations. The book is well written, interesting, and refreshing in that it offers constructive criticism on a problem which affects us all.

> R.H. WILSON Commander, U.S. Navy

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Farwell, George. Mask of Asia. New York: Praeger, 1966, 227 p.

Mr. Farwell has taken the title of his latest book, The Mask of Asia; the Philippines Today, from a quotation of Mr. Adrian Cristobal, which says in part: "Where Asians conducted a gnerrilla war to preserve their identity, the Filipino, as a tactical ruse, put on the mask of the foreigner. He did survive the latter's regime, but when the time came to take off the mask, it had become a part of his face." The theme of the book is the problems of the