

Naval War College Review

Volume 15
Number 5 June

Article 5

1962

Science and the Nation; Policy and Politics

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Recommended Citation

Dupré, J. Stefan and Lakoff, Sanford A. (1962) "Science and the Nation; Policy and Politics," *Naval War College Review*: Vol. 15 : No. 5 , Article 5.

Available at: <https://digital-commons.usnwc.edu/nwc-review/vol15/iss5/5>

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BOOKS

Tully, Andrew. *CIA, the Inside Story*. New York: Morrow, 1962. 276 p.

To the uninitiated—and they number surely all but a very few carefully selected citizens—a picture of the inner workings and hidden mechanisms of the CIA must be, at best, confused, ethereal, impenetrable and laced through with visions of dark-skinned agents furtively glancing over their shoulders as they exchange notes in a dark corner of a Metro stop in Paris. Even to those who think they have some idea of the *modus operandi* of other governmental agencies of the United States, the CIA must remain enigmatic. *CIA, the Inside Story* pulls aside the cloak at least a fraction of an inch. While it does not reveal CIA as a very willing or co-operative ecdysiast, it does lay bare some of its methods, its history, its trials and its tribulations—and some of the problems that an agency of this sort encounters in a society as open as ours.

Dupré, J. Stefan and Lakoff, Sanford A. *Science and the Nation; Policy and Politics*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1962. 181 p.

The authors summarize certain advances of science in the recent past and how those advances in the United States have led to vast changes in the relationships between government and industry, government and universities, and between national policy-makers and advisers. The effect of industrial research on governmental contract procedures is discussed in some detail. Government-sponsored research done in universities is shown to have affected the universities considerably. The changes range from increased support for graduate students in the sciences, to the growth of problems such as indirect costs and the financing of capital facilities generated by the research. The trends in increasing scientific participation in

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