

1969
President's weekend
reading

INDEX

GENERAL

REFER TO DOS

- A. "U. S. Strategy and the New Administration," an essay included in U. S. Foreign Policy: Perspectives and Proposals for the 1970's.

The writer, a professor of political science at the University of California in Berkeley and a former member of the Policy Planning Council in the Department of State, addresses two problems: First, he observes that while the United States and the Soviet Union have reduced the probability of war, they have failed to mitigate the consequences; and second, that we must find a strategic doctrine and force that will reassure Europe without upsetting the strategic equilibrium with the Soviet Union. In discussing these problems, the author proposes alternative methods of improving our damage-limiting capability.

ABM

- B. "A Discussion of the Pro's and Con's of a Thin ABM System by an Advocate," research paper by Herman Kahn of the Hudson Institute.

This is one of the best and most lucid rationales for ABM deployment yet written. Herman Kahn is one of the country's leading thinkers, analysts, writers and strategic policy issues.

EUROPE

- C. "De Gaulle's Leaving and the U. S. Role, by Henry Owen, Washington Post, May 14

This perceptive article cautions that General de Gaulle's passing from the scene may complicate rather than simplify our problems in US-European relations, and suggests some possible new initiatives for our consideration in the longer term. Henry Owen was formerly Chairman of the State Department Policy Planning Council, and now Director of the Foreign Policy Studies Program of the Brookings Institution.

DOS reviewed. Unclassified. Release in full

MIDDLE EAST

- D. "Detente or Entente in Great Power Diplomacy," by Don Peretz, from The New Middle East, May, 1969.

The writer is a Mid-East specialist at the State University of New York with long experience in the Arab-Israeli area. He argues for a shift in the political rhetoric about the Mid-East to recognize the realities of the Soviet presence and interests in the area. He implies that American public debate over the Middle East would be more useful if Americans stopped talking about "blocking" Soviet takeover in the Mid-East, accepted the fact that the Soviets are there and went on to try to define vital US and Soviet interests so that we can avoid a clash. Peretz's advice is directed more at the public in general than at the Administration, but on a sophisticated plane his comments on sorting out our respective interests has implications for what we may come to in the prolonged absence of an Arab-Israeli settlement.

AFRICA

- E. "South Africa: Segmented but Interdependent", by Gwendolen M. Carter, Africa Report, May 1968

A useful survey of the most recent journalism and scholarship on the complex problems of South Africa. Gwendolen Carter is editor of Africa Report, and a leading writer in the area.

LATIN AMERICA

- F. "Chile and Its Copper," a report in the American Universities field staff series, by Thomas G. Sanders.

A timely article for background now that the Frei Government is seeking to expand its Chileanisation program.

The author believes that the Frei copper policy is a delicate balance between national aspirations and the big companies and a rational calculation of the industry's needs and possibilities.

The article examines the Chilean copper industry in its political/economic dimensions; describes in particular the complex plan of "Chileanisation" pursued by the Frei Government as well as the various earlier attempts to stimulate and expand investments.

Latin America (continued)

The author concludes that the Chilean Government is caught in a dilemma between the timidity of its own entrepreneurs and the growing political liability of large-scale foreign activity in the economy, which is forcing more and more developmental responsibility upon the Government's own "unprepared" shoulders.

DOMESTIC UNREST

- G. "Extremism and Businessmen," an address delivered by Assistant Director William C. Sullivan of the FBI, April 27, 1969, 57th Annual Meeting of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, at Washington, D. C.

An examination of the extremist tactics employed by a "tyranny of the minority" in the United States, in the wake of far-reaching revolutionary changes which have occurred in the U. S. (and worldwide) during this century. Among the extremist manifestations analysed are: "The New Left" (formed around the Students for a Democratic Society); "Terror on the Campus;" "Student Revolutionaries;" "Black Extremist Organizations;" and "White Extremist Violence." This analysis is followed by suggestions for positive action by members of the American business community in discharging their responsibilities as individual businessmen, citizens, parents, contributors to educational institutions, and as community leaders.

- H. "Civil Disorder in Academic Communities," an address delivered by Assistant Director William C. Sullivan of the FBI, November 27, 1968, before the Fifth National Conference of the Associated Student Governments of the United States, at Washington, D. C.

The FBI official identifies three major issues underlying the wave of civil disorders on campuses across the United States: (1) demands for reforms in university administration and educational systems (2) protest against the war in Vietnam, and (3) demands for active university involvement in social problems. The root of civil disorder in our academic communities is identified as "irrational thinking and behavior." A solution is offered in a challenge to the rational majority of students to exercise their capacities for thoughtful evaluation; freedom; self-discipline; self-government; education -- intellectual as well as moral and spiritual; and the capacity for dynamic individual development.