

WEEKEND READING FOR THE PRESIDENT

May 23 - 24, 1970

REFER TO DOS

Contents

THE UNITED STATES AND THE WORLD

1. Robert Conquest, "The American Psychodrama Called 'Everyone Hates Us,'" New York Times Magazine, May 10, 1970.

A British writer, known for his works on Soviet politics and history, analyzes the notions (widespread in certain circles in the United States) that "America has gone mad" and that "everyone hates us." The only lunacy that most Europeans see in America, he suggests, is "precisely that of the Americans who press exaggerated claims for their country's supreme criminality and unpopularity." An excellent piece. (9 pp.)

2. George W. Ball, "Foreign Policy Is Camouflaged," Washington Post, May 10, 1970.

The former Under Secretary of State comments on the current disenchantment of American youth with foreign policy. He deplores the fact that "large numbers of students are turning away from the study of history to the soft, fashionable discipline, or indiscipline, of sociology." "What America faces," he suggests, "is the grim danger that we may be producing a generation with no memory because it disdains to consult the experience of the past." He concludes by urging a "simple and believable formulation of the ends to be served by our foreign policy," but he does not think the Nixon Doctrine is sufficient. (2 pp.)

3. John H. Schaar & Sheldon S. Wolin, "Where We Are Now," New York Review of Books, May 7, 1970.

Two professors of political science from Berkeley, viewing America from the New Left, try to assess the impact of 1960's-style radicalism on American politics. Despite the failure of the New Left to create a coherent radical political strategy, they suggest, the political impulses of radical youth have affected the political order by opening up many "closed questions," forcing them into the arena of "respectable" politics. But they are skeptical of the new ecology fad, because they see it

DOS reviewed. Unclassified. Release in full

as an issue which "can connect the energies and ideals of the young to the policies and machinery of the system," thereby distracting the attention of the young from the need for radical social and economic change. (8 pp.)

MIDDLE EAST

4. (a) "Israel: Criticism From Within," Newsweek, April 20, 1970.
- (b) "As the Palestinians See It," Newsweek, April 27, 1970.

Two interviews by Newsweek Senior Editor Arnaud de Borchgrave with intellectuals on two sides of the Arab-Israeli conflict. In the first interview, six Israeli liberal intellectuals discuss ways in which an Arab-Israeli dialogue might be opened, and express concern at what they see as Israel's "inflexible" diplomacy. In the second interview, six Palestinian intellectuals make the same points, but with a greater sense of frustration. (6 pp.)

FRANCE

5. Guy de Carmoy, "France and the Atlantic Community," Current History, May 1970.

A French writer, formerly a government official and presently a professor at the European Institute of Business Administration, traces the course of French foreign policy in the year since the departure of de Gaulle. He concludes that France no longer pretends to be neutral between the U.S. and USSR, that Pompidou is drawing away from de Gaulle's European policy, but that Pompidou is following the Gaullist path in the Middle East and Mediterranean. (8 pp.)

SOUTHERN AFRICA

6. Norman Macrae, "What Will Destroy Apartheid?" Harper's Magazine, March 1970.

An intelligent discussion, by the deputy editor of The Economist, of the moral and practical dilemmas that confront anyone in the West who deplors South African apartheid and who hopes for peaceful change. The South

African Government's internal position seems stronger than ever; its relations with neighboring black African states are improving and strengthening its position externally. But economic growth in South Africa -- which some would try to cripple with an economic boycott -- is what makes social change inevitable. (5 pp.)

ASIA

7. Richard Butwell, "The Philippines: America's Former(?) Colony," The Washington Monthly, February 1970.

In spite of its many accomplishments in maintaining a stable political system, the author argues, the Philippines faces more serious problems today than at any time since its independence. The dominance of a small elite, the unsatisfied aspirations of a growing educated class, the persistent economic dependence on the U.S., and the prevalence of violence and corruption, will make the years of President Marcos' second term (1970-73) a critical, and possibly explosive, period. The author is Professor of Southeast Asian Politics at American University. (9 pp.)