

Russian and East European Institute. We see the Bolsheviks in action—debating, hesitating, deeply disagreeing on policies, fiercely contesting Lenin's ideas—a far cry from the monolithic avant-garde some writers still believe the Party to have been. We see a Party whose growing mass following in Petrograd often pushed it to precipitate action, despite efforts to rein in its followers while still radicalizing them.

—*Moshe Lewin*

**DEVELOPING THE ICBM:
A Study in Bureaucratic
Politics**
by Edmund Beard
Columbia, 1976, 273 pp. \$15
L of C 76-16037
ISBN 0-231-04012-1

Concepts of bureaucratic politics developed by Graham Allison, Morton H. Halperin, John D. Steinbruner, and others are applied in this monograph to explain what did *not* happen in ballistic missile development before and during the critical years 1946–54. Why did the U.S. Air Force resist the ICBM? Beard's answer: a combination of technological conservatism and organizational identification with the manned bomber. Not until pushed by innovation in American nuclear weapons and Soviet bombers, reinforced by explicit directives from the Eisenhower administration, did senior Air Force officers begin to recognize the revolutionary potential of ballistic missiles. Beard calls for high-quality weapons evaluation procedures that will have both independence and political authority, but he does not specify what form these would take.

—*Samuel F. Wells, Jr.*

**ISHI IN TWO WORLDS:
A Biography of the Last
Wild Indian in North
America**
by Theodora Kroeber
Univ. of Calif., 1976
262 pp. \$14.95
L of C 75-36501
ISBN 0-520-03152-0

Ishi, last known survivor of the Yahi Indian tribe, was found starving on a ranch near Oroville, California in 1911. His story is told by the wife of one of the Berkeley anthropologists who befriended him and gave him a home for the remaining four years and seven months of his life. Ishi learned enough English to be able to teach his teachers something of the language and customs of his vanished tribe. This account of how he

endured the transition from Stone Age culture to the 20th century was first published in 1961. It is now reprinted with many illustrations, including striking photographs of Ishi swimming free and naked and then stiffly posed in the heavy, white man's clothes of the period. Also shown are the northern California hills and forests where he and his people fished, hunted, and roamed at will until encroaching white civilization destroyed their inheritance.

—Walter C. Clemens, Jr.

PRECARIOUS SECURITY

by General Maxwell

D. Taylor

Norton, 1976, 143 pp. \$7.95

L of C 76-5798

ISBN 0-393-05579-5

General Taylor (former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and onetime U.S. Ambassador to Vietnam) provides an informed, well-reasoned analysis of our security needs for the years ahead. He evaluates U.S. nuclear and conventional armed forces. He makes organizational and procedural proposals for strengthening the civil side of security in response to international and domestic challenges that military power cannot meet (e.g., problems of population, supply of oil and other resources, the North-South confrontation, post-Vietnam stresses within American society). Some readers will differ with General Taylor on specific proposals—notably, his advocacy of a “minimum” or “finite” deterrent strategic force. His formulations *could* leave the United States with a strategic nuclear force perceptibly inferior to that of the Russians and, in consequence, expose Washington and its allies to pressure tactics from without while encumbering Americans with a psychology of inferiority from within. Other readers may place a higher premium on NATO; they will contest Taylor's apparent readiness to reduce U.S. European commitments in ways that could have a severe impact on the solidarity that constitutes NATO's greatest strength.

—General Andrew J. Goodpaster ('76)