

want to understand the major structural changes taking place in American society, this burrowing is a necessary task.

What is happening is that the older divisions of agriculture, manufacturing, and services are no longer a useful way of mapping the sector arrangement and occupational trends in the economy. One says agriculture, and thinks of farmers. Yet even within this small sector (four percent of the labor force) there are persons engaged in soil science, crop reporting, marketing—in short, information activities. The more relevant way of understanding the society is to see how many persons are engaged in information activities (from simple data-processing to the creation of specialized knowledge).

These nine volumes (though based on data ten years old) tell us that more than half of GNP and more than half of the labor force are centered in information activities. To that extent, they confirm the first estimates and forecasts of Fritz Machlup in his pioneering *Production and Distribution of Knowledge in the U.S.* (Princeton University Press, 1958). For those who want to peruse or browse in these volumes, the relevant numbers for the Government Printing Office are: SN 003-000-00512-7; SN 003-000-00513-5; SN 003-000-00514-3; SN 003-000-00515-1; SN 003-000-00516-0; SN 003-000-00517-8; SN 003-000-00518-6; SN 003-000-00519-4; SN 003-000-00520-8. The entire bundle will cost you \$24.15, and when you have finished, you can donate it to the local college library, and get a tax deduction.

The "Communist Manifesto" for the next hundred years is not written any longer in flaming apocalyptic prose, but in clotted bureaucratic prose. If you want to see what may be coming, forget Franz Fanon and "read" *The Dimensions of the Required Restructuring of World Manufacturing Output and Trade in order to reach the Lima Target*, report by the UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) secretariat, Nairobi, May 1976, GE. 76-64115; TD/185/Supp. 1.

To translate: The "developing countries" are asking that 25 percent of the world's manufacturing output be shifted into their hands by the year 2000. Some preliminary calculations (by an inter-governmental agency, Paris, September 1976, *classified*), indicate that world industrial output would have to rise steadily by 11 percent a year in order to reach this target without dislocation or redistribution. From 1947 to 1973, the best and longest economic boom in world economic history, the average output increased by five percent a year. Draw your own conclusions.

Yes, after all that, I do read, occasionally (I have to!) for pleasure, and I read my friends. For pleasure, I have been reading John Le Carré's *The Honourable Schoolboy*. One reads it slowly, like sipping a good malt scotch whiskey, to savor the language, the description, and the artful

way the story is constructed. A delight to see such craftsmanship.

I have read, too, Diana Trilling's *We Must March My Darlings*. She has two rare (and increasingly scarce) qualities: intelligence, and a sense of what is relevant in our culture. Her mind and prose are complex, but not opaque. One has to read slowly, again; this time, to reflect on the acute observations and the shrewd judgments of Mrs. Trilling on our disordered upper-middle-class world.

#### KENNETH E. BOULDING

*Professor of economics at the University of Colorado.*

I think the book which influenced me most in my life was H.G. Wells' *The Outline of History*, which I received as a Sunday School prize as a boy in Liverpool. It made me, I think, both a world citizen and



ultimately an American. It should be reprinted, annotated by a committee of good historians. A book I constantly go back to is Adam Smith's *The Wealth of Nations*, especially Book V, with its extraordinary insights into the sociology of law, defense, education, and religion. I never go back to it without learning something new. Biology only hit me at the age of forty, largely through reading D'Arcy Thompson's *On Growth and Form*, which persuaded me that there were general patterns in space and time. From him I learned that "everything is what it is because it got that way." On a totally different track, more right brain than left, John Woolman's *Journal* illuminates the sources of human sensitivity in language that makes it, wholly unintentionally, one of the great American works of literature. And then to put in the stocking, Ursula LeGuin's *The Dispossessed*. Science-fiction, at its best, is probably the most important literature of this century. *The Dispossessed* is a beautiful parody of earth in another physical setting. I do think, of course, that some of my own books are

very good, but modesty forbids my mentioning them.

#### ROBERT CONQUEST

*Historian and poet;  
Author of The Great Terror.*

Books I've reread in the past year, and mean to again, not a bad criterion: Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, of course; one always finds something new—model literary criticism (of the poet Claudian), a note on homosexuality (from which, though almost universally found, he believes, and hopes, that the Negro in his own lands is exempt). *A Dance to the Music of Time* by Anthony Powell, our finest novelist, which makes you see why most other fiction, and sociological writing, is so false. *The Age of Arthur*, by John Morris, not another Camelot-quickie, but a spirited and philosophical book by a scholar on the origins of the consensual politics of Britain. *Controversial Essays* by John Sparrow includes superbly destructive pieces on the Lawrence and Housman industries, the latter a model of the cool demolition of portentous pseudo-scholarship. Housman himself is of course fine, and I'd give his *Collected Poems* for my fifth, except that this year Rudyard Kipling's *Verse*, endlessly skilled and interesting, has got itself dipped into more often: add Hardy and you gain full immunity against Dylan Goon and such.

#### WALTER GOODMAN

*Member of the editorial board  
of the New York Times.*

The books I'd give—or keep—need no advertisement. But they may have some incidental uses today. Gibbon's *Decline and Fall* provides insulation against those tendentious comparisons of Rome 1700 or so years ago and the United States in our own time. Proust's *Remembrance of Things Past* demonstrates the benefits of staying in the closet. Nabokov's *Lolita* stands as evidence that sexual desire need not be treated as pornography, and Henry Miller's "Tropics" stand as proof that pornography can be literature.

#### ANDREW M. GREELEY

*Director of the Center for the Study of American Pluralism at the University of Chicago;  
Author of Ethnicity in the United States, The Communal Catholic, and The American Catholic: A Social Portrait.*

*Blessed Rage for Order* by David Tracy—a brilliant and innovative yet profoundly traditionalist book by the man who may be American Catholicism's finest theologian.

*Interpretation of Cultures* by Clifford Geertz. Professor Geertz begins, I'm afraid, where most of the rest of us social scientists leave off. He is, as far as I am

concerned, the most original, illuminating, and stimulating social science scholar in America.

*On Being a Christian* by Hans Küng. While Küng has a reputation for being a controversial radical, in fact *On Being a Christian* is the book of a devout, strongly believing, confirmed Christian. Honest and authentic both to the needs of the present time and the tradition of the past, he is also one of the few European theologians who currently has the courage to disagree with the fashionable warmed-over Marxism that is called "political theology."

*The Changing American Voter* by Norman Nie, Sidney Verba, and John Petrocik—the best available guide to the voting behavior of Americans, and winner of the Woodrow Wilson Prize as the best political science publication last year. Nie, Verba, and Petrocik have ingeniously demonstrated how American voting decisions take their shape, and show that in many ways the present era is like the 1920s.

*The Varieties of Religious Experience* by William James. There was a time when James was on everybody's college reading list. He seems to be off it now, but I bet you any money he'll be back on again. At some stage of the game, pretty soon I hope, Catholics are going to discover that James' pragmatism, pluralism, and empiricism are far more compatible with their worldview than that of virtually any other contemporary (or near-contemporary) American philosopher.

#### WALTER LAQUEUR

Director of the Institute of Contemporary History and Weiner Library in London;  
Author of *The Rebirth of Europe*.

The most enjoyable book I read during the last year was *L'ami Fritz* by Erckmann-Chatrian. Written in 1864, it is about village life in Alsace-Lorraine; it appeared in English translation in the 1870s and there is an opera by Mascagni based on it. It is not in the Balzac-Stendhal class and it deals, of course, with a world that no longer exists—being mainly preoccupied with current affairs, mostly unpleasant or depressing, this is probably why I liked it.

#### SEYMOUR MARTIN LIPSET

Professor of political science and sociology at Stanford University;  
Senior Fellow at the Hoover Institution;  
Author of *Political Man*, *The First New Nation*, *The Politics of Unreason (with Earl Raab)*, *Revolution and Counterrevolution*, *The Divided Academy (with Everett Ladd)*, and *Rebellion in the University*.

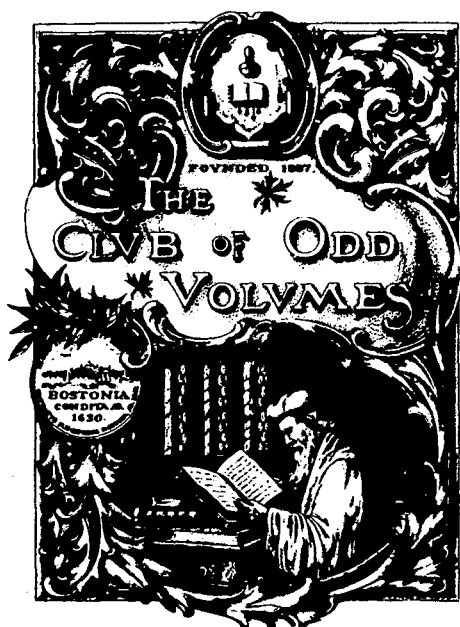
Robert Nisbet—*The Quest for Community*. A brilliant analysis of the decline of community in the modern world written well before the rebellion of the 1960s and the

reemergence of ethnicity demonstrated how insightful Nisbet was.

Daniel Bell—*The Coming of Post-Industrial Society*. Bell makes systematic sense of the way in which changes in the economic structure and the growth of the university have affected the value system of contemporary society.

Samuel Huntington—*Political Order in Changing Societies*. The best analysis of the factors affecting political modernization which relates the past and present of developed polities to the tasks facing the emerging nations and explains many of the tensions of today.

Robert Merton—*Social Theory and Social Structure*. Anyone who thinks sociology is the elaboration of the obvious should read this work by the finest analytic mind in sociology. I dare any reader not to learn from it.



#### CLARE BOOTHE LUCE

Editor, playwright, author, former congresswoman and ambassador.

Here are the seven that I found profitable in 1977:

*Great Treasury of Western Thought* (R.R. Bowker Co.). A distillation of the wisdom, eloquence, and wit of the greatest minds in western history—all in one hefty volume. A truly superb reference book.

*The Time Tables of History* by Bernard Grun (Simon & Schuster). A unique and enormously useful reference volume for the writer, thinker, student, or fact-nut. It tells who was doing what at any given age in history. For example, I find that in the year I was born, Edward VI was crowned King-Emperor at Delhi; Henry James wrote *The Ambassadors*; Herbert Spencer, Whistler, Gauguin, Pissarro, died; *The Great Train Robbery* became the longest film ever made (12 minutes); the first recording of an opera was made; Madame Curie won a Nobel Prize; the Sixth Zionist Congress refused an offer for a homeland

in South Africa; Henry Ford raised \$100,000 to start an automobile company; and the speed limit on automobiles in Great Britain was 20 miles per hour.

*The American Heritage Dictionary* (Houghton Mifflin). The new illustrations in this new college edition are all in the margins.

*The Unmaking of a President* by Herbert Y. Schandler (Princeton Univ. Press). Col. Schandler is Specialist in National Defense at the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress. He tells all you have never really wanted to know—but damned well should know—about America's disastrous involvement in Vietnam.

*Philosopher at Large* by Mortimer J. Adler (MacMillan Publishing Co.). This witty autobiography of a high-school dropout, who turned his back on his father's jewelry business and became America's foremost philosopher, is full of gems of art and wisdom. It shows that a philosopher's life is not necessarily a dull one.

*The Tao of Physics* by Prof. Fritjof Capra (Shambhala Publications). A well-known Berkeley physicist helps to narrow the chasm between religion and science by describing how new discoveries in molecular physics validate the ancient insights of Oriental and Christian mystics on the nature of the universe. May be a seminal work.

*Montaigne's Selected Essays* (Modern Library). No book lover should let a year go by without rereading this humanistic masterpiece.

#### JOHN LUKACS

Professor of history at Chestnut Hill College in Philadelphia;  
Author of *A New History of the Cold War and The Last European War*.

The most pleasant book I read lately is Cole Lesley's *Remembered Laughter: The Life of Noel Coward* (Knopf). Its subject emerges as a wondrous personage: magnanimous, intelligent, thoroughly generous with his matter and with his mind, a successfully brilliant (which is not the same as being brilliantly successful, a far more common phenomenon), a good and a nice man. N.C. maintained his admirable integrity in the midst of the often sleazy theatrical world; he could charm Hollywood, Broadway, Las Vegas, as well as all of the members of the British royal family by being simply true to himself. He was fantastically versatile, without ever having to resort to the tricks of the chameleon. Compared to Coward's light verse, even the best of Cole Porter (when read without the coruscating syncopated music) is merely patter. Lesley was Coward's secretary and factotum for nearly forty years. The biography is finely written, it has plenty of wit and funny anecdotes, and very few lapses of taste. I now regret that I had read but one of N.C.'s autobiographical books and none of