

Books Received

At the Highest Levels: The Inside Story of the End of the Cold War, by Michael Beschloss and Strobe Talbott, Little, Brown and Co., Boston, 1993, 498 pages, hardbound, \$24.95

Nobel Prize Women in Science: Their Lives, Struggles, and Momentous Discoveries, by Sharon McGrayne Bertsch, Birch Lane Press, New York, 1992, 368 pages, hardbound, \$24

Temples of Chance: How America, Inc. Bought Out Murder, Inc. to Win Control of the Casino Business, by David Johnston, Doubleday, New York, 1993, 312 pages, hardbound, \$22.50

The Catholic Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism, by Michael Novak, Free Press, New York, 1993, 344 pages, hardbound, \$24.95

Mehmed the Conqueror and His Time, by Franz Babinger, trans. by William Hickman, Princeton University Press, New Brunswick, N.J., 549 pages, paperbound, \$19.95

Encyclopedia of Arms Control and Disarmament, edited by Richard Dean Burns, Charles Scribner's and Sons, New York, 1993, 3 volumes, hardbound, \$250

Preparing for the 21st Century, by Paul Kennedy, Random House, New York, 1993, 428 pages, hardbound, \$25

Martyrs' Day: Chronicle of a Small War, by Michael Kelly, Random House, New York, 1993, 354 pages, hardbound, \$23

FDR: Into the Storm, 1937-1940, by Kenneth S. Davis, Random House, New York, 1993, 691 pages, hardbound, \$35

Power, Privilege and the Post: The Katharine Graham Story, by Carol Felsenthal, G.P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1993, 511 pages, hardbound, \$29.95

Visions of Reality: What Fundamentalist Schools Teach, by Albert Menendez, Prometheus Books, Buffalo, N.Y., 1993, 152 pages, paperbound, \$14.95

An Invented Life: Reflections on Leadership and Change, by Warren Bennis, Addison-Wesley, Reading, Mass., 1993, 235 pages, hardbound, \$22.95

do not propagate; and I do not foresee any reason to suppose that they will hesitate to kill when that sufferance is abused."

She then asks: Couldn't Charles Manson have made the same declaration? Greene hastens to add that the difference is, that the men of the "New Republic" kill for clear ideas and goals, while people like Manson follow seemingly arbitrary impulses. The real issue is the motivation of the scientists who were experimenting on people like Manson.

Greene elaborates in some depth on the intertwining histories of the following ideas: malthusianism; eugenics; "sexual freedom"; drugs that are "consciousness expanding"; and Satanism. In the process, she makes two very interesting observations: First, the Freudians and the Frankfurt School promised that by stripping away bourgeois morality and unleashing the sexual revolution, they could dramatically reduce tendencies toward criminality and xenophobic prejudice; what they have delivered is quite the opposite. Second, the dissemination of satanic ideologies and satanically influenced manners of thinking is more dangerous than the organized, cultish form, a warning which one hopes will be heeded by some fundamentalist groups that develop a voyeuristic fascination with satanic ritual acts, and fail to act against the pervasive influence of satanic concepts in the culture around them.

The author includes an extensive survey of what is known about the CIA drug research and dissemination projects, "Artichoke," "Bluebird," and the more famous "MK-Ultra." She quotes former CIA director Richard Helms, saying in response to a question about what he thinks of LSD, "Dynamite." She quotes Harvard researcher and later darling of the hippie movement, Timothy Leary, giving full credit for all his accomplishments to the CIA. As an indication of just how fully witting Leary was and is, the following may be recounted: In the early 1980s, as this reviewer was organizing for the LaRouche movement in the Los Angeles International Airport, he was approached by Dr. Leary, who said in all seriousness: "Do you have a copy of *Dope, Inc.*? I loaned my copy to a British oligarch who was staying at my house, and he never returned it."

In the wealth of investigative leads amassed in this book, there are a few rather provocative loose ends which the author might have pursued further. One is the issue of the degradation of language. Greene mentions a certain Count Alfred Korzybski, a Polish semanticist who published his key work in 1948, who attracted the interest of leading Scientologists and was lauded by Marilyn Ferguson in *The Aquarian Conspiracy*. The point Korzybski apparently wished to make is that European languages have been imprinted with Judeo-Christian culture, and that to overcome this pernicious influence, it were necessary to transform language from the ground up (Manson was fond of using the word "grok," coined by Heinlein in *Stranger in a Strange Land*). However, this issue immediately brings to mind the broader issue of the present-day "political correctness"