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Khrushchev

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Philippines, and the inference from the title is that the root of the problem lies in this ruse of the Filipino. The stating of the problems contradicts this idea. True, some of the difficulties that beset that nation result from World War II, but the remainder are in no apparent way related to either the wartime occupation by the Japanese or the prewar control by the United States. Of the problems related in graphic detail, the most serious, in the reviewer's judgment, are the extraordinary graft, corruption, brutality, and general lawlessness in the Philippines. The first two would appear to be the most urgent and important because of their magnitude and scope. Both seem to be on the increase and are flagrant among the elected as well as the appointed officials at the highest levels. The enumeration of these problems, their causes, and their seriousness is indeed complete. The lack of an assurance by the Author that there is any move or feeling to combat these ills is frightening. This apparent apathy on the part of the people casts a pall over the reader as he contemplates the future of this independent nation.

Despite the lack of connection between the basis for the title and the body of the book, Mr. Farwell has, in a complete and serious manner, recounted the myriad problems confronting the Philippines today.

F.C. GILMORE
Commander, U.S. Navy

Khrushchev's pre-World War II days. Starting with his appointment or election as First Secretary of the Ukrainian Central Committee in 1938, the author traces Khrushchev's career from his rise to the top of the Soviet hierarchy after Stalin's death to his eventual downfall in 1964. He reveals in some detail three dilemmas which he claims Khrushchev never really understood, let alone resolved. The first was the Party's claim to total authority, which conflicted with the need for freedom of initiative as the economy and social structure became sophisticated. Another was the conflict between the U.S.S.R. and the remainder of the Communist world, where the Soviet Union's domination diminished as communism spread. And, finally, Khrushchev's policy of peaceful co-existence with the West conflicted with his conviction that communism had to defeat capitalism. Khrushchev did understand that a need for change existed and that the change was heavily dependent on the successful development of the Soviet economy; this phase of the problem he never succeeded in solving. The author is severely critical of his subject in many instances but also gives credit where he deems it warranted. The biography appears to this reviewer to be unbiased and of help, at least in some small measure, in trying to understand the actions of one Soviet statesman.

B.V. AJEMIAN
Captain, U.S. Navy

Frankland, Mark. *Khrushchev*. New York: Stein and Day, 1966. 213 p.

The author states in the Preface that writing a biography of a living statesman is difficult, but writing of a living Soviet statesman "must be very tentative indeed" because of lack of reliable reference and source materials. Mr. Frankland has, however, done a creditable job in producing a readable and informative book. Not much can be written about

Gittings, John, *The Role of the Chinese Army*. London: Oxford University Press, 1967. 331 p.

As the author himself states, this is not a military history, and it certainly does not deal with Chinese Communist military strategy. The main emphasis of the book is on the changing character of the People's Liberation Army since 1949, the fluctuating position which it occupies in the scale of national priorities, its relationship with the Commu-