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Khrushchev and the Soviet Leadership 1957-1964

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on insight. He goes to considerable length to identify the causes for U.S. failures, including Truman's Baptist religion which gave him a conviction of revealed truth as to "right" and "wrong," and Eisenhower's hatred of war which was influenced strongly by his mother, a member of the pacifist sect of River Brethren. Yet, his sharp dissenting views on American foreign policy are made with full benefit of how things have come to be in 1966, without acknowledgment of his advantage. He does not attempt to deal with the meager knowledge available in the United States during the early postwar years to help her leaders and people to understand and evaluate the Soviet Union and communism. Likewise, he omits mention of the vast amount of study that there has been in the ensuing years on the language, history, culture, economics, and sociology of the Soviet Union, making for far more sophisticated American understanding today. To the credit of Mr. Warburg, he does go on record at the end of the book with what he sees as needing to be done in the future to improve U.S. foreign policy, and his proposals are not as far out of line with current Washington trends as the reader might expect on the basis of the earlier criticism. Likewise, he demonstrates his ambivalence by acknowledging that, with all her shortcomings, the United States has done more for other nations and peoples in the last 20 years than any other country has done in the long history of man.

C.E. NEELY
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Linden, Carl A. *Khrushchev and the Soviet Leadership 1957-1964*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1966. 270 p.

After researching a wide variety of Soviet published material, Carl A. Linden has chronologically listed an analysis of the major issues faced by Khrushchev from 1957 to 1964. That he was never a "totalitarian" leader in the real sense becomes obvious as the author assesses the interactions within the oligarchy. Although his denigration of Stalin, his pro-consumer, pro-agriculture economic concepts, and the "dogmatism-revisionism" issues form major portions of this work, it is the less tangible but continuous struggle between Khrushchev and his challengers that was most illuminating to the reviewer. In Linden's portrayal, Khrushchev's efforts to implement his policies formed a pattern. His method was to ask

for more but settle for less; attack and retreat--stoke up the cold war one day, but dampen it down the next. In the end, Khrushchev had been forced to retreat too often, and these shifts and turnabouts became the excuse for his overthrow. Not the least important feature of this book is an appendix containing excellent biographical sketches of all major Soviet political figures in the post-1957 period. Students of Soviet politics will find *Khrushchev and the Soviet Leadership: 1957-1964* an important contribution to their research efforts.

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Blum, Robert. *The United States and China in World Affairs*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1966. 287 p.
(E 183.8 .C5B5)

This book is the fifth volume in the series on the United States and China in world affairs based on studies sponsored by the Council on Foreign Relations and aided by a grant from the Ford Foundation. The author has made a complete review of events that have led to a confrontation between the United States and Communist China. He has reviewed the policy of each country toward the other since 1949, as well as each country's policy in Asia and other parts of the world. He has also devoted considerable attention to the dispute about seating Communist China in the United Nations and to the special place that Taiwan occupies in the contention between the two countries. Mr. Blum concluded that there is no easy straightforward solution to the complex problems of Chinese-American relationships which have resulted in rigid animosity between the two. He advocates that the United States pursue her goals with patient determination, while constantly readjusting policies to the realities of the world around her. Specifically, he advocates that while protecting Taiwan and insisting on her right to self-determination, the United States should be prepared to recognize the government of the People's Republic of China as the government of China and to establish diplomatic relations if and when it is clear that America's actions would be reciprocated and have some promise of yielding useful results. The book is well written, readable, and useful as background material in studying this complex problem.

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