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The Adenauer Era

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versity as part of a course to train guerrilla leaders. Unlike Mao's other writings, this volume deals almost exclusively in concrete terms with problems of military tactics, rather than larger political and ideological issues. The emphasis is on practical matters of guerrilla warfare, expressed in simple and easily understood terms. The level of presentation was ideal for his intended audience. Dr. Schram has included a lengthy introduction that not only places *Basic Tactics* in the proper context, but also provides the reader with a lucid and scholarly account of Mao's political beliefs and his rise to power. The author goes on to relate the book to the current Red Guard movement and the war in Vietnam. *Basic Tactics* is highly recommended as a short, comprehensible introduction to Mao Tse-tung.

L. R. LESTER, JR.
Commander, U.S. Navy

Hiscocks, Richard. *The Adenauer Era*. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1966. 312p. (DD 259.7 .A3H5)

This volume, written by British Professor Hiscocks in 1965 and published as *Germany Revived* in England, is an objective, informative, and well-written summary of 1949-1963 events relating to the Federal German Republic and its Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer. The author, in examining Adenauer's achievements, discusses the Federal Republic's winning of diplomatic recognition and grudging admiration from the international community and the German statesman's major part in establishing organizations that have been leading contributors to European integration. His giving of a new ideal to the younger generation of Germans is set forth, as is his role in convincing West Germany's people that a democratic constitution could work effectively despite his own shortcomings as a democratic

leader. The author points out the *Der Alte*, by associating his country with the Atlantic Alliance, increased the West's economic and military strength and helped limit Communist encroachment, whereas, by his domestic policy, Adenauer created conditions necessary for economic recovery and was largely responsible for his country's subsequent prosperity.

The author explores in detail establishment of the political system, contrasting it with the Weimar Republic, and analyzing the Chancellorship, Presidency, Bundestag, Federal Constitutional Court, Landers, and major provisions of the Basic Law. Aspects of German society such as nonpolitical trade unions, comprehensive social legislation, government influence on press and radio, and inadequacies of secondary and university education are discussed. Rearmament problems and the theme of "citizen in uniform," viewed from internal German and external viewpoints, are considered, and limitations of Adenauer's foreign policy (his rigid anti-Communist line and his submission to De Gaulle's influence) are examined. The slips and backsliding that accompanied the achievements receive attention and point up the frailty of West German democracy, the prevalence of political apathy among its citizenry, and the doubtful esteem in which honesty and truthfulness are sometimes held by its highly placed leaders when political power is at stake. The author observes that Adenauer's current reputation would have benefited had *Der Alte* resigned around 1958, since thereafter he lost his grip as a statesman and was exerting his political skill to remain in power rather than to "further great purposes."

In concluding, Britisher Hiscocks maintains that there are grounds for measured optimism in the outcome

of the struggle for democracy in West Germany, but that the elements of German culture and education have yet to face up to the challenge of the 20th century. This volume can be evaluated as a worthwhile reference for the individual possessing a general knowledge of modern Germany and desiring a concise reference of the 1949-1963 period of German history.

B. E. KEITH

Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps

Chowdhury, Roy. *Military Alliances and Neutrality in War and Peace*. Bombay: Orient Longmans, 1966. 280p.

The norms which govern the involvement of states in hostilities are presented in a technical and rather legalistic manner. As Mr. Chowdhury is committed to the proposition that neutrality, non-alignment, and impartiality are desirable, he significantly overestimates the potentiality of the rules and procedures of international law to secure such non-involvement successfully. Similarly, he fails to support those principles of individual state responsibility and involvement which are indispensable for an effective system of collective security.

D. M. O'CONNOR

Chair of International Law

Lockwood, Charles A. *Down to the Sea in Subs*. New York: Norton, 1967. 376p. (N 63 .L6A3)

Vice Admiral Lockwood's career spanned many interesting eras: from tiny subs of 107 tons to fleet boats and beyond; from the Class of '12 at the Naval Academy to Commander, Submarine Force, Pacific Fleet, in World War II; from the lessons of Tsushima to the lessons of Midway and Okinawa; from minuscule gas engines in subs to nuclear power. His fascinating memoirs tell of the education of a sailor, the

evolution of submarines, the growth of a navy, and the winning of a war. Admiral Lockwood saw the mutation of submarines from a coastal defense weapon to a true fleet partner, and his own participation was extensive and fruitful. This autobiography is both his and the submarine's. Admiral Lockwood is a master of smooth narrative and clear writing. His book is a story well told. In addition, he is not afraid to let his opinions, founded in long experience, show through. The reader cannot fail to have his thinking jogged by Admiral Lockwood's concept of a proper Naval Academy education (emphasis on naval matters and easy on the humanities) or his final chapter on the genesis of nuclear power for submarines and where the credit for it should lie. This book will be of consuming interest for anyone interested in submarines, maritime history, or naval policy — in short, to most officers. It is a valuable companion piece to Morrison's volumes or other works of naval history.

D. R. STEFFERUD

Lieutenant Commander,
U.S. Navy

Heinrichs, Waldo H., Jr. *American Ambassador*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1967. 460p. (E 748 .G835H4)

Joseph C. Grew, the only known diplomat to close three diplomatic missions as a result of hostilities, spanned an era of American history in which he played an increasingly important role. His career was hurt by failure after failure — Washington even ignored his final warnings that the United States and Japan would soon be at war unless compromises were made. Yet he initiated what perhaps has already proven to be one of the wisest post-World War II decisions — agreement to permit the Japanese people the right to select their own government.