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Germany Divided; The Legacy of the Nazi Era

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Rossiter, Clinton. *Marxism: The View from America*. New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1960. 338 p.

Clinton Rossiter has done a remarkably thorough job in presenting a clear picture of a difficult and complex political philosophy. He probes deeply behind the thinking men like Marx, Engels, Trotsky, Stalin, Khrushchev and many others, and brings forth not only the weaknesses of their views but the strengths as well. The book gives concise definitions of terms relative to Communist theory, as the important men in that field interpreted them, and continuing through with the same theme, discusses man, as Karl Marx and all the rest viewed him. These ideas are then contrasted with the American view of man. In logical sequence, the concepts of man are followed by an exploration of the classes as they exist in America. A comprehensive discussion of schools, churches and other institutions is presented through the eyes of Marx, followed by a severe lashing of capitalism in the traditional Marxist style. Comparisons of Marxist thinking and American views are made throughout, and provide the reader with a clear insight as to the inner workings of the political philosophies of both sides. Although the book requires a considerable amount of concentration, the fruits of the reader's efforts are rewarding.

Prittie, Terence C.F. *Germany Divided; The Legacy of the Nazi Era*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1960. 381 p.

Terence Prittie, who has been head of the German bureau of the *Manchester Guardian* for a number of years, addresses his efforts to a comprehensive review of postwar Germany in its struggle to regain its respectability and acceptance in world councils. With much personal knowledge, Prittie discusses such subjects as the East German refugees, rebirth of Nazi or extreme right political parties, current German attitudes on war crimes and criminals, current displays of anti-Semitism and the postwar status of cartels

such as those of Krupp and I.G. Farben. Much of the discussions are oriented toward their possible impact on the reunification of Germany, the division of which he describes as a legacy of the Nazi era. He states that the Allies have lost their opportunity to achieve the reunification of Germany on anything like acceptable grounds. Changes in Russian policies are bringing about a growing prosperity in East Germany and an increasing acceptance of integration within the satellite framework. Official East German feeling is that East Germany is now, and will remain, a separate and sovereign state.

Higgins, Trumbull. *Korea and the Fall of MacArthur*.
New York: Oxford University Press, 1960. 229 p.

Sailor-statesmen who contemplate and debate limited war, its meaning, its complexities, its problems, and its inherent frustrations would do well to read and to mull over this rather short, carefully reasoned, sharply analytical study of General MacArthur's management of a limited war and his running debate with the Truman Administration over its conduct. *Korea and the Fall of MacArthur* is more than an historical record of the events leading up to General MacArthur's relief; rather it is a case study of limited war, built around our most famous one, which examines the peculiarities of waging war by the democracy of the United States. Included in this examination are the role of the JCS in politics; the role of the politicians in tactics and strategy; the role of the theatre commander in fighting a war; and the role of the public in deciding the objectives of war. The book is flavored throughout with a recountal of the constant interaction of politics and military strategy and tactics and how one influences and is inextricable from the other.