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## United Nations: Hope for a Divided World

Leslie Munro

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new Republic of India and Mr. Nehru as chief of that republic during the past decade.

Siple, Paul A. *90° South*. New York, Putnam, 1959. 384 p.

This book is an interesting adventure account of the establishment and operation of the United States scientific station at the South Pole. The success of the mission was due to the combination of many years of planning and preparation plus the intense fortitude and devotion to duty of the Navy "Seabees" in the construction of the station in the face of almost impossible working conditions. The United States' contribution to the International Geophysical Year scientific program was enhanced greatly by this achievement, not to omit the prestige value of being the first country to establish itself on the polar cap. The author is an acknowledged expert on the subject of the Antarctic. Without his assistance as Scientific Leader the accomplishment of the mission would have been in doubt, and possibly the survival of the wintering-over party would itself have been jeopardized. He has described with understanding detail the day-to-day living under conditions of such extreme cold. He briefly covered the science program conducted by himself and the eight scientists, which comprised observations on weather, ionosphere, aurora and air glow, geomagnetism, seismology and glaciology. He also summarized the scientific objectives of the forty other IGY stations being maintained at Antarctica by eleven countries.

Munro, Leslie. *United Nations: Hope for a Divided World*. New York, Holt, 1960. 185 p.

Sir Leslie Munro, the author of *United Nations: Hope for a Divided World*, has had a distinguished career in the U. N. He was President of the Assembly in 1957 and 1958, as well as New Zealand's chief delegate to the United Nations. From his vantage point he has given his appraisal of the progress and accomplishments of the U. N. to date. As he indicates himself, this is not a book for scholars and international lawyers, but one designed to acquaint the general public with

the objects and powers of the United Nations and with some of the crises it has handled and survived. The author brings us behind the scene to acquaint us with some of the international personalities involved, and gives his impressions of the United Nations' role in the crises of Suez, Hungary and Israel. To clear up prevailing misconceptions as to what the U. N. is and what it is not, Munro argues that in a political sense the United Nations is only an instrument of its members for them to use or not, as the majority of them decide.

Joseph, Franz M., ed. *As Others See Us: The United States Through Foreign Eyes*. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University Press, 1959. 360 p.

This is a book by twenty different persons from as many countries around the world. Some of the writers, like Dennis W. Brogan, have been in the United States a number of times and for extended periods, while others have been here for briefer visits. Some spoke English fluently, others virtually not at all. While each author's perspective, as he looks at the United States, is unique in certain respects, there are a number of common impressions. One of these is that the picture of the United States which the people of their respective countries have is not accurate. It may come as a surprise to some Americans that in many countries the people do not know much about us, or what they know is largely limited to clichés that have long lost whatever validity they may once have had.

Muhlen, Norbert. *The Incredible Krupps*. New York, Holt, 1959. 308 p.

For those interested in the history and evolution of the world's most unusual industrial dynasty, this detailed account of the Krupp family is considered acceptable diversionary reading. Written primarily as a biography of several generations of the Krupps, the book seeks to relate the family industry and fortunes to the changing political role and strength of Germany over the years. In addition, a great deal has been in-