

1960

Nehru on World History

Jawaharlal Nehru

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Recommended Citation

Nehru, Jawaharlal (1960) "Nehru on World History," *Naval War College Review*: Vol. 13 : No. 7 , Article 8.
Available at: <https://digital-commons.usnwc.edu/nwc-review/vol13/iss7/8>

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conventional means—then of necessity become vital. Captain Liddell Hart believes strongly in the continuing value of sea power and amphibious forces, the latter modeled after the U.S. Marines. In both land and sea warfare, he sees the need for tactical innovation mainly toward greater dispersion and mobility. Proposing to defeat the Soviets mainly by political-psychological weapons, he would give up all H-bombs and all allies on United Kingdom soil who plan to use them. Since the H-bomb is a deterrent only to attacks of its own kind and not to all risk of armed conflict, he would get the United Kingdom out of the nuclear race, and follow a policy of neutrality. Disengagement is proposed in a trans-Eurasian safety belt from Spitzbergen to the Himalayas, and perhaps extending even to Japan and Korea. Within this vast *interspace* a "fire curtain" or "safety belt" of comfortable width would be set up all along the Iron Curtain. Lastly, an international force would be set up for permanent service within the United Nations framework.

Nehru, Jawaharlal. *Nehru on World History*. New York: John Day, 1960. 304 p.

Nehru of India is recognized as one of the great political and social leaders of our time. As such, his views on certain important events or periods in world history are of natural interest to any student of this subject. His opinions on historical happenings of great moment also give the reader some insight into the kind of thinking that motivates the present-day leader of India. This book is really a collection of the most significant "Glimpses of World History," originally written by Nehru, and selected by the publishers and presented in chronological form. Included are essays or passages dealing with such matters as (to name a few) nature and man,

religion, feudalism, the industrial revolution and political revolutions; and a significant section is devoted to India, Russia and world Communism. Nehru writes intelligently and in an easy-to-read style, almost like that of a high school level history book. At times one is aware of some bias in the writing, particularly with regard to religion and to India itself. However, on the whole a fairly objective, detached style prevails.