

1954

## Recommended Reading

The U.S. Naval War College

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## RECOMMENDED READING

The evaluations of books listed below include those recommended to resident students of the Naval War College. Officers in the fleet and elsewhere may find these of interest.

Many of these publications may be found in ship and station libraries. Some of the publications not available from these sources may be obtained from the Bureau of Naval Personnel Auxiliary Library Service, where a collection of books is available for loan to individual officers. Requests for the loan of these books should be made by the individual to the nearest branch or the Chief of Naval Personnel. (See Article C-9604, Bureau of Naval Personnel Manual, 1948).

**Title:** *Fire in the Ashes.* 405 p.  
**Author:** White, Theodore H. N. Y., William Sloane Associates, 1953.  
**Evaluation:** An excellent evaluation of the situation in Europe today, Russia's influence upon that situation and America's position with relation to the whole. He is extremely optimistic in his point of view but makes an excellent overall evaluation of the European situation in 1953. He recognizes and discusses the factors involved in the international interplay for power within the European area and places Russia and the U. S. in perspective with that area. A well-written book which is recommended reading for students of world politics and strategy.

**Title:** *Beyond Containment.* 406 p.  
**Author:** Chamberlain, William H. Chicago, Henry Regnery Co., 1953.  
**Evaluation:** This book is an attempt to sketch the history and interpret the causes of the cold war. At a time when new maneuvers and zigzags in Soviet foreign policy are taking place, it puts timely emphasis on the permanent factors in Soviet communist theory and practice which have produced the cold war. It is an excellent treatise on the relations of the free world with Russia. The author's conclusions are based on his experiences and impressions during twelve years in the Soviet Union as a journalist. His book is authoritative, well documented and highly readable. He

presents no information, conclusions or recommendations not readily found elsewhere. However, he has presented a clear, concise exposition of the Soviet version of communism, what it is, its methods, aims, and prospects of future success as well as the steps which the U. S. and the rest of the free world have taken, are now taking, and should take in the future to keep the non-communist nations from being engulfed by the Soviet Juggernaut.

- Title:** *What Europe Thinks of America.* 222 p.  
**Author:** Burnham, James, ed. N. Y., John Day Co., 1953.  
**Evaluation:** The editor has invited nine European writers to express their views of European opinion on selected topics designed to encompass major points of misunderstanding and disagreement between Europe and the United States. The writers are all non-communist and reasonably pro-American; they have not previously written for American audiences. The resulting collection of essays which Mr. Burnham has compiled is truly excellent, and provides a rare and valuable opportunity to see a number of world problems from another point of view. The contributors are thoughtful and articulate, although not necessarily wholly objective. Translations are extremely well done, and the small volume is very easy reading.

- Title:** *NATO Handbook.* 57 p.  
**Author:** North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Paris, 1953.  
**Evaluation:** A booklet, published in Paris in July of last year, was prepared to give an authoritative thumbnail sketch of NATO. It is written in three chapters. Chapter I presents briefly the events leading up to the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty. Chapter II discusses the content of the treaty. Chapter III covers the development of the organizations established for the purpose of carrying out the political and military functions and responsibilities under the treaty. The text is supported by appendices giving pertinent extracts from related documents and by charts showing current organizational structures. This booklet is considered to be excellent, and Chapter III is especially recommended.

- Author:** *The American Way.* 246 p.  
**Title:** Clough, Shepard B. N. Y., Thomas Y. Crowell, 1953.  
**Evaluation:** *The American Way* is a discussion of what the author considers to be the most important factors contributing

to the economic basis of our civilization. Although the economic progress of the United States is not especially easy to understand, inasmuch as no one cause can explain it, Shepard B. Clough has clearly developed the many factors of growth and explains how they have been brought together in fortuitous combination and how necessary each one was for the achievement of economic progress. American economic history is clearly recounted in simple language, unburdened with statistics. This work is recommended as basic reading for the student of American economic development.

**Title:** *A History of Military Affairs in Western Society Since the Eighteenth Century.* 776 p.

**Author:** Turner, Gordon B. N. Y., Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1953.

**Evaluation:** A selection of readings originally designed for the Reserve Officers Training Program and for college students in general, and used as a basis of instruction in a course offered in Princeton University. Organized chronologically, it endeavors to emphasize developments in each period that have made the greatest impact upon military affairs. It is not concerned primarily with matters of a purely military nature, or with the separate arms of the military establishment. Its aim rather is to uncover the "relationships, trends and principles" that have guided soldiers and statesmen since the eighteenth century. In the words of the editor:

"The major criterion of selection used has been the author's concern with some aspect of the relationship between war and society; that is, the relationship between scientific and technological developments on the one hand and strategic and tactical concepts on the other, the balance between civil and military authorities, the association between members of armed coalitions and within the military establishment, and the impact of war on society and society on war."

The selections are drawn from a very wide range of distinguished writers, military and civilian.

- Title:** *Report on the Atom.* 321 p.
- Author:** Dean, Gordon. N. Y., Alfred A. Knopf, 1953.
- Evaluation:** In clear, non-technical language the everyday problems of the Atomic Energy Commission are described. There is a short, general history of the American entry into the atomic energy fields. Fissionable material is followed from the discovery of the uranium ore until finally destined for atomic bombs or nuclear power plants. After a discussion of the relations of the Atomic Energy Commission with the military, and other government agencies, an explanation is made of present commission policies. The book closes with four chapters devoted to security and international relations in the atomic energy field, and suggestions as to the time and conditions for a change in American policy for nuclear power. It contains background information that should be known by every American citizen. The military and power implications are especially interesting to all military officers. To date, this is the best exposition of how America came to adopt the present policies concerning Atomic Energy.
- Title:** *Moscow and Chinese Communists.* 306 p.
- Author:** North, Robert C. Stanford, Stanford University Press, 1953.
- Evaluation:** The author attempts to encompass in one volume the beginnings of the Chinese Communist movement, the course of relations with Moscow, the rise of Mao Tse-Tung, and the implications of the People's Republic. A large order, indeed, but he has presented in capsule form an excellent study of these vast subjects. Both a novelist and political writer, Mr. North borrows freely from the former technique to enliven and simplify his writings on such an abstruse subject. The book is extremely easy to read. Unlike a great many writers on similar subjects, the author not only presents a concisely written history, but also concludes with a recommended program for action in Asia to regain our lost prestige and to combat communism.
- Title:** *A Policy for Scientific and Professional Manpower.* 263 p.
- Author:** National Manpower Council. N. Y., Columbia University Press, 1953.
- Evaluation:** An over-all picture of what is happening to scientific and professional personnel and a comprehensive evaluation of scientific and professional manpower problems are contained in this volume. The book is divided into two parts.

The first, a statement by the National Manpower Council, presents recommendations to the nation for developing more reliable knowledge about our human resources; for strengthening institutions that educate and train scientists and professionals; for maintaining a continuous flow of students into institutions of higher education; for expanding the opportunities for capable young people to secure advanced training; and for utilizing more effectively the available supply of scientific and professional manpower. The recommendations include suggestions to the President, the Secretary of Defense, the universities, business, the professional societies, and the public. The second part of the book was prepared by the Research Staff, National Manpower Council. It is a comprehensive review of the facts and issues upon which the recommendations are based. These facts were compiled and evaluated with the help of top experts — the staffs of professional societies and other noted specialists in engineering, teaching, medicine, and physics. Part II begins with a history of the personnel in the sciences and the professions, depicting different rates of increase resulting from changing economic and social conditions. It explains and evaluates, both from the long-run and short-run points of view, the shortages that now exist. There is a chapter on how the armed forces have used and misused this highly trained group of individuals; a discussion of the deflecting of scientists into applied research work; a critical evaluation of the fact that the engineering schools are turning out the sought-after business managers for our complex economy; and an analysis of the country's reserves for scientific and professional training.

- Title:** *Russian Assignment.* 568 p.
- Author:** Stevens, Leslie C. Boston, Little Brown, 1953.
- Evaluation:** Admiral Stevens has written an intimate portrayal of his shrewd observations of the Russian scene observed during his duty as naval attache' in Russia for three years, 1947-49. He writes lucidly of many personal experiences, including extended visits to different parts of Russia, fishing and sightseeing trips, observations while watching parades or women street-sweepers at work, buying a drink at a saloon, and descriptions of the Russian theatre. He intentionally has omitted any political or military analysis of events and matters of an official nature. This book is well worth reading for anyone who desires to gain a deeper insight of Soviet traits, mode of living, and logic of thinking. It explains Russia in human, nonpolitical terms, and for that reason can be of value in better understanding Soviet policies and actions.

## PERIODICALS

**Title:** *Report on Tomorrow's Airpower (A symposium).*

**Publication:** AIR FORCE, October, 1953, p. 32-89.

**Annotation:** A report by top people in industry, government, labor, and the military, on the question: "Where does our air power go from here?" Individual reports include **Planning for the Long Run, Labor, Engines, Components, Air Force, Airframes, Weapons Systems Development, Navy, Electronics and Army.**

**Title:** *What Situation?*

**Author:** Romlein, John W., Colonel, U.S.A.

**Publication:** MILITARY REVIEW, November, 1953, p. 3-6.

**Annotation:** The soundness of the decision which the commander makes depends upon **WHAT** situation he sees. The author shows that it is erroneous to speak of the estimate of **THE** situation and urges us to consider five situations: the true situation, the one seen by us, the one seen by the enemy, the one we think the enemy sees, and the one he thinks that we see. He proves his point with historical examples.

**Title:** *Britain's Strategic Relationship to Europe.*

**Author:** Wilmot, Chester.

**Publication:** INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, October, 1953, p. 409-417.

**Annotation:** Discusses the current relationship of Britain to Europe brought about by political and scientific developments and considers questions arising from the strategic issues involved in the settlement of the German problem, which is a key factor in attaining a balance of power in Europe.

**Title:** *Naval Control of the Yellow Sea.*

**Author:** Barry, Donald.

**Publication:** THE NAVY (Great Britain), October, 1953, p. 284-285.

**Annotation:** Deals with the Royal Navy's contribution to the United Nations' effort in Korea.

**Title:** *The Soviet Army.*  
**Author:** De Pue, B. E. M., Major, Belgian Army.  
**Publication:** MILITARY REVIEW, November, 1953, p. 73-87.  
**Annotation:** Lists ten factors (besides manpower) which must be considered in assessing the real strength of a great power and discusses each in relation to Russia.

**Title:** *Defense and Strategy.*  
**Publication:** FORTUNE, November, 1953, p. 87-94.  
**Annotation:** Brief accounts under this heading deal with the fiscal 1955 defense budget; organization of the Defense Department; the crisis at Hughes Aircraft; and the germ warfare confessions of U. S. officers as a factor in the loss of the psychological war in Korea.

**Title:** *India: Russia's Dupe or Ally?*  
**Publication:** U. S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, October 16, 1953, p. 35-37.  
**Annotation:** Outlines the activities of Krishna Menon, India's delegate to the U. N., and tells of his influence on Nehru, which is responsible for the direction of Indian foreign policy against the U. S. and in favor of Russia.

**Title:** *East-West Trade Possibilities.*  
**Author:** Hoeffding, Oleg.  
**Publication:** THE AMERICAN SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN REVIEW, October, 1953, p. 350-359.  
**Annotation:** An appraisal of the Moscow economic conference indicates that the trade expansion implied in the Moscow program would accrue mainly to the Soviet Union, rather than to Eastern Europe and China.

**Title:** *Will the New Joint Chiefs Gamble on Peace?*  
**Author:** Bigart, Homer.  
**Publication:** LOOK, October 20, 1953, p. 33-35.  
**Annotation:** Deals with questions of importance to military planning which face the new Joint Chiefs of Staff and reports on the views of Admiral Radford on some of these issues.



- Title:** *Soviet Military Strength.*  
**Publication:** INTERNATIONAL SERVICES OF INFORMATION, October 9, 1953, p. 49-51.  
**Annotation:** Reports that Russia is building up a long-range naval air force aimed at destroying British and American naval forces at the beginning of a future war.
- Title:** *Scandinavian Insularity.*  
**Publication:** THE ECONOMIST, October 10, 1953, p. 82-84.  
**Annotation:** Calls attention to the strategic and political conditions in Scandinavia that are causing concern to NATO military planners and considers the impact of the new tactics of the Soviet government on the area.
- Title:** *United States Diplomacy.*  
**Publication:** CURRENT HISTORY, October, 1953.  
**Annotation:** The articles in this issue outline the historic background of American diplomacy and deal with contemporary U. S. policy in Europe, Latin America, the Middle and Far East.
- Title:** *Asian Allies for America.*  
**Author:** Ballentine, Joseph W.  
**Publication:** UNITED STATES NAVAL INSTITUTE PROCEEDINGS, October, 1953, p. 1047-1063.  
**Annotation:** Reviews our relations with the nations of Asia in an attempt to determine why we failed to find, as Russia did, a way to inspire the peoples of Asia to espouse our cause and to serve its purpose.

## **REORGANIZATION OF SENIOR COURSES AT THE NAVAL WAR COLLEGE**

The senior courses in strategy and tactics, and strategy and logistics, offered at the Naval War College, have been re-organized into a single two-year "Naval Warfare Course". The change, consolidating all of the advantages of the two former courses, have been implemented already, and the present students will be graduated in June, 1954 as the first class in the Naval Warfare Course.

Beginning in August 1954 the new two-year course may be taken in whole or in part; that is, a certain percentage of students will take two years, and others will take only the first or second year parts of it.

The combination of the two courses into one was made in order to extend the benefits of both to the maximum number of officers who will exercise high command, and in recognition of the inclusive responsibility of the commander for all facets of planning and operations, including logistics.

The extension of the course to two years is brought about by the increasing complexity of modern warfare, and the increasing participation of Naval officers in joint and combined command, and in the formulation of strategy at National and Allied level. The higher education required to enable senior naval officers to meet the demands of present-day command exceeds the capability of a single year's course.

It is expected that the new two year Naval Warfare Course will provide the Navy with senior officers educated at the highest practicable level in the art of naval warfare, make the benefits available to more officers than now take either course, and arrive at these goals more rapidly than former curricula or courses would allow.