

1953

Recommended Reading

The U.S. Naval War College

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RECOMMENDED READING

The evaluation 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 are 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:** The Rommel Papers (edited by B. H. Liddell Hart), 545p.
- Author:** Rommel, Erwin. N. Y., Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1953.
- Evaluation:** This is a remarkable story of World War II, as seen by "one of the Great Captains." In it are contained, in forceful and cogent form, some of the most important lessons in command, strategy, logistics, tactics, sea power and mobile warfare yet published.

This book is packed with illustrations of both the understanding use and the flagrant violation of sound principles for the conduct of war. To the strategist, there is the challenge of analyzing the choice of objectives and the use of sea power. To the logistician, there is the challenge of how best to provide a system and administration of logistic planning and support worthy of the genius of a great fighter. To the tactician, there is the challenge of meeting the need for flexibility and imagination in the employment of old and new weapons. The Rommel Papers is one of the great commentaries of military literature.

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Title: New Guinea and the Marianas, March, 1944 — August, 1944. (Volume VIII of *History of United States Naval Operations in World War II*). 402 p.

Author: Morison, Samuel E. Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1953.

Evaluation: A history of the war in the Pacific during the five most eventful months of the war, this book not only covers all actions that took place in the Pacific during this time, but it gives excellent coverage to the planning that went into the major campaigns. The Battle of the Philippine Sea has been given considerably more complete coverage than the other actions of the period in recognition of the importance of that engagement. This history also gives much consideration to the logistics of the above battle. The author has made a definite effort to prevent producing a dull history book; to either a civilian or a naval officer, he has been completely successful.

Title: Imperial Communism. 256 p.

Author: Bouscaren, Anthony T. Washington, D. C., Public Affairs Press, 1953.

Evaluation: The tactics employed by Soviet communism in the effort to achieve domination throughout the world are outlined in detail in this work. Each vital area of the world is examined with regard to the progress made by Soviet communism in establishing its political and military control. Particularly emphasized is the failure of the United States and the United Nations to recognize and understand the problem in the areas concerned and the lack of strong policies to effectively block the Soviet efforts. The book is an excellent study of the progress of world communism to date and should provide enlightenment to those interested in the subject.

Title: Beans, Bullets and Black Oil. 482 p.

Author: Carter, Worrall R. Washington, D. C., U. S. Government Printing Office, 1953.

Evaluation: Beans, Bullets and Black Oil is a story about the logistic services supplied to U. S. naval forces — by means of floating facilities — in the operating areas in the Pacific, 1941-45. It is a well-written history of naval logistics afloat in the Pacific during World War II.

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Title: Russia: What Next? 230 p.
Author: Deutscher, Isaac. N. Y., Oxford University Press, 1953.

Evaluation: This book outlines in an objective way the accomplishments — good and bad — of the Soviet regime under Stalin's leadership, and states which of these accomplishments will die and which will be permanent. In part II, the dilemma which faces the Malenkov regime is dealt with, showing what courses of action are open to Malenkov in both the domestic and international fields. This is a valuable addition to the literature on the subject of Russian outlook and probable policies.

Title: Middle East Dilemmas. 273 p.
Author: Hurewitz, J. C. N. Y., Harper & Bros., 1953.

Evaluation: Sponsored by, and published for, the Council on Foreign Relations, this book is a factual treatment of the background of United States policy in the Middle East. The major divisions are full chapters, by countries: Iran, Egypt, the Arab-Israel area, and Turkey — each rather complete in itself. This treatment allows a clear picture of events in any one country, but tends to confuse the picture of the whole area at any given time. The author shows that "The United States assumed greater responsibility in the Middle East in five years of the containment policy — at least, in terms of ultimate implications — than the United Kingdom had amassed slowly and successively in a century and a half." And yet, except in Turkey, the United States is faced with the delicate (and largely insoluble) problem of finding an acceptable middle position in the conflict between the established body of Great Britain and local aspirations to a greater measure of national sovereignty.

Title: Bulwark of the West. 101 p.
Author: Turner, Arthur C. Toronto, Ryerson, 1953.

Evaluation: Dr. Turner traces the growth of NATO from an address at Lake Success on September 18, 1947 to a plenary session of the United Nations General Assembly (by Mr. Louis St. Laurent, then Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada) to its present status of an international alli-

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ance of fourteen states. This brief, concise book presents a Canadian scholar's view of the causes and effects underlying the conception of NATO; it discusses the problems of NATO, the relations of NATO and European integration, the relations of NATO and the British Commonwealth, the relations of NATO and the United States, NATO as a regional group, and NATO as a long-term alliance. The analysis and interpretations provide a basis and starting point for the study of NATO — membership in which so greatly affects the national policies of the United States. It is a clear, factual, and pertinent discussion of the vital factors relating to the United States' alliance with Western Europe.

- Title:** The Ultimate Weapon. 163 p.
- Author:** Anisimov, Oleg. Chicago, Henry Regnery Co., 1953.
- Evaluation:** The author presents an evaluation of the political climate of Europe and the factors which motivate the people of Europe to seek security outside of their own national governmental structures. He states that European nationalism has become a negative rather than a positive force, and that the common man has faith only in a supranational organization as a means of giving him security. Mr. Anisimov believes that political warfare alone has the means to achieve the aims of the Western world and outlines reasons for the success of Soviet political warfare against our own failure to exploit its possibilities. He approaches the problem of political warfare squarely and his entire discussion warrants close study by all who are looking for positive means of combating communism.
- Title:** Atomic Weapons in Land Combat. 182 p.
- Author:** Reinhardt, G. C., Col., U.S.A. and Kintner, W. R., Lt. Col., U.S.A. Harrisburg, Military Service Publishing Co., 1953.
- Evaluation:** The authors discuss the effect of atomic weapons on strategy and tactics, with emphasis on their impact on the tactics of land warfare. While, as indicated, the book deals mainly with land combat, Chapter 5 discusses the impact on airborne, amphibious, special operations and logistics and is of particular interest. The book is written in easily

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understandable language and is considered to be an excellent first book on the subject. Much food for thought is contained within its covers—particularly, with reference to logistics and command problems.

PERIODICALS

Title: Alaska — Barrier or Gateway?
Author: Beyer, George W., Major, U.S.A.
Evaluation: MILITARY REVIEW, September, 1953, p. 35-44.
Annotation: A general interest article on Alaska from the view of a military man assessing this area as an asset or liability to military operations.

Title: Russia and the West.
Author: Kennan, George F.
Publication: THE NEW LEADER, August 24, 1953, p. 2-6.
Annotation: An abridgement of a paper delivered at a conference on The Problem of Soviet Imperialism, sponsored by the School of Advanced International Studies of Johns Hopkins University.

Title: Geophysical Research.
Author: Landsberg, Dr. Helmut E.
Publication: AIR UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY REVIEW, Spring, 1953, p. 63-73.
Annotation: A discussion of geophysics as it effects modern global-scale warfare, with particular emphasis on air operations.

Title: The Threat of the Pressure Mine.
Author: Robinson, Donald.
Publication: READER'S DIGEST, September, 1953, p. 129-131.
Annotation: Reports that the pressure mine used in World War II by Germany has been further developed by Russia and that the U. S. Navy is searching for a method of sweeping the new pressure mine.

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- Title:** The MSTs and the Merchant Marine.
Author: DENEHRINK, Francis C., Vice Admiral, U. S. N., and BAILEY, Franzer A.
Publication: NATIONAL DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION JOURNAL, July-August, 1953, p. 28-34.
Annotation: Highlights testimony of Mr. Bailey, favoring proposed legislation that would transfer all water-borne transportation under government control to privately owned or operated vessels. Admiral Denehrink's testimony opposes this idea.
- Title:** The Kremlin Triumvirs: One Down, Two to Go.
Author: Deutscher, Isaac.
Publication: THE REPORTER, September 1, 1953, p. 15-19.
Annotation: Deals with the conflict of principles and policies hidden beneath the clash of personalities within the Kremlin from the time of Stalin's death to the downfall of Beria.
- Title:** Defense and Strategy.
Publication: FORTUNE, September, 1953, p. 75-76, 80-82, 85.
Annotation: Includes: (1) A brief report on the task of the new Joint Chiefs of Staff in providing security for the U. S. on a reduced budget; (2) A short article on Eisenhower's Navy, dealing with the effect of the reduced appropriations on the Navy shipbuilding and modernization program.
- Title:** Soviet Spy Rings Inside U. S. Government.
Publication: U. S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, August 28, 1953, p. 16-19, 88-107.
Annotation: Full text of unanimous report of the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, released August 24, 1953.
- Title:** Atomic Weapons and American Policy.
Author: Oppenheimer, J. Robert.
Publication: FOREIGN AFFAIRS, July, 1953, p. 525-535.
Annotation: Deals with the arms race in which the United States, Britain and Russia are the principal contestants, discussing

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three changes that the author feels should be made in our present policy regarding atomic energy. (Reprinted in U. S. News & World Report, July 10, p. 48-51 and in Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, July, p. 202-205).

Title: Must We Live in Fear?
Author: Miller, George H., Captain, U. S. N.
Publication: UNITED STATES NAVAL INSTITUTE PROCEEDINGS, July, 1953, p. 759-766.

Annotation: An analysis of the geopolitical philosophy of the landman (e. g., Mackinder) and that of the seaman concludes that a review of their geopolitical outlook by U. S. citizens would give them an appreciation of the strength that is inherent in our maritime position.

Title: Guerrilla Warfare As It Really Is.
Author: Roselli, Auro.
Publication: HARPER'S MAGAZINE, August, 1953, p. 77-82.

Annotation: An explanation of the nature of guerrilla warfare, which the author discusses under the three stages that make up the cycle of partisan warfare.

Title: Don't Get Hysterical About Guided Missiles.
Author: Gallery, D. V., Rear Admiral, U.S.N.
Publication: THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, June 13, 1953, p. 31, 151-154.

Annotation: The former Assistant Chief of Naval Operations for Guided Missiles discusses weapons of the future; argues against those who claim that these weapons make our present armed forces obsolete and points out that our global strategy plans for the defense of the Free World depend on control of the sea.

Title: Logistics — What Is It?
Author: Eccles, Henry E., Rear Admiral, U. S. N. (Ret.)
Publication: UNITED STATES NAVAL INSTITUTE PROCEEDINGS, June, 1953, p. 645-653.

Annotation: A discussion of the meaning of "Logistics" and its place in the Naval establishment for the purpose of providing

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a background that will be helpful to those who are trying to solve existing logistical problems.

- Title:** The Mediterranean: Pivot of Peace and War.
Author: East, W. Gordon.
Publication: FOREIGN AFFAIRS, July, 1953, p. 619-633.
Annotation: Deals with the political interests of Britain, America and Russia which focus on the Mediterranean; reviews past experiences and discusses the strategic problem of Western defense in the area.
- Title:** Now Russia Threatens Our Sea Power.
Author: Eliot, George Fielding.
Publication: COLLIER'S, September 4, 1953, p. 32-36.
Annotation: Reports that experience with Russian mine warfare in Korea has resulted in significant progress in defensive preparations by the U. S. Navy to meet the greatest mine threat it has ever faced.
- Title:** The Soviet Union.
Publication: CURRENT HISTORY, August, 1953.
Annotation: This entire issue, devoted to the Soviet in an attempt to explore its totalitarian nature, is of special interest. Articles deal with The Background of Revolution, Soviet Philosophy, The Geographic Setting, The Soviet Peoples, Soviet Economic Policies, The Leaders of Soviet Russia, and The United States and Russia. A chronology of important events inside Russia from 1917 to date is also of interest.
- Title:** The Principles of Sea Power.
Author: Carney, Robert B., Admiral, U. S. N.
Publication: UNITED STATES NAVAL INSTITUTE PROCEEDINGS, August, 1953, p. 817-827.
Annotation: Discusses sea power under two general categories: one that is primarily national in character, the other international in character developed to furnish security for

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a group of nations and warns that "freedom" will perish if freedom loses its mastery of the seas."

Title: Air Strategy.
Author: Ernle-Erle-Drax, Reginald A. R. P., Admiral, R.N.
Publication: JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, May, 1953, p. 237-247.
Annotation: Stresses the need for agreement among the three services and presents a hypothetical conference in which the airman, the soldier and the sailor state their cases with an arbiter summing up principles on which all might agree.

THE NAVAL OFFICER IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Extracts from remarks on
The Term Paper Orientation

Delivered on
Friday 28 August 1953 by

Rear Admiral Thomas H. Robbins, Jr., U.S.N.

Traditionally, naval officers have always been well versed in international relations. The very nature of their profession has demanded it. They have had to know thoroughly the current international situation, American foreign policy and international law. Their activities in peace as well as in war — as instruments of diplomacy, or as agents of a belligerent or neutral nation concerned with control of the seas — have kept naval officers intimately involved in international affairs and have required them to exercise that quality of judgment which should stem only from a thorough understanding of those affairs and an appreciation of the role of naval activity therein.

While it may be true — in this day of rapid communications — that independence in international negotiations such as was once enjoyed by Commodore Perry no longer obtains, it is equally true that the necessity for a naval officer to be thoroughly grounded in international affairs is just as great today as it ever has been.

You may be interested to learn that a recent examination of the duty assignments of all naval line Flag Officers showed that:

(a) 36% of them are required to deal with international affairs on a day-to-day basis as a major part of their duties.

(b) an additional 9% are similarly engaged in a substantial portion of their duties on a day-to-day basis, and

(c) another 8% must deal with international problems as a major or substantial part of their duties from time to time.

Thus 108 flag officers, or 53% of naval line Flag Officers carry with them responsibilities in international relations in one place or another throughout the world. And of course many of the officers in the other 47% of the billets will at some time or other be rotated into those billets which carry with them responsibilities in international relations.

Warfare is a complex art containing many elements — political, economic, and sociological, as well as military — all closely inter-related and interacting. A real understanding of any of these elements can be had only in its relation to all the others and to the complex whole which they constitute. As officers of the armed forces, we are, of course, charged specifically with the responsibility for only the military element of any warfare in which our nation may become engaged. Nevertheless, we can gain an understanding of the significance of the purely shooting element of such warfare only if we have the necessary understanding of the other elements as well. We must have a basic knowledge of international relations as they could be. We must devise a strategy to maintain or bring about the conditions which we desire. Finally we must understand the ultimate purpose of what we are trying to do.