

1951

## Recommended Reading

The U.S. Naval War College

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## **RECOMMENDED READING**

### **CURRENT BOOKS**

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.

**Title:** *The Soviet Union.* 216 p.  
**Author:** Guriañ, Waldemar, ed. Notre Dame, Ind., University of Notre Dame Press, 1951.

**Evaluation:** A collection of opinions on the Soviet Union written by eight of the country's foremost authorities on the subject. Each contributor has written on a specific aspect of the subject in which he is particularly qualified. The topics covered by this symposium are: The Development of the Soviet Regime from Lenin to Stalin; Historical Background of Soviet Thought Control; Results of Soviet Five-Year Plans; Soviet Exploitation of National Conflicts in Eastern Europe; Aims and Methods of Soviet Terrorism; Religion in Russia, 1941-1950; Church and State in Central Europe. This book is ably written and deserves high praise, although being the work of eight authors, it suffers a little from lack of integration.

**Title:** *Victory Without War.* 73 p.  
**Author:** Warburg, James P. Lancaster, Pa., Franklin & Marshall College and The Current Affairs Press, N. Y., 1951.

**Evaluation:** This short book by one of the advanced thinkers of our time is a noteworthy analysis of United States foreign policy—particularly of what the author conceives to be its weaknesses in concept and execution; and a further outline of how these weaknesses might be corrected to give the United States a positive dynamic role in the international scene. Whether or not the reader agrees with all premises assumed by Mr. Warburg, this booklet warrants careful study by all interested in the role of our country in the uneasy world of today.

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- Title: *Roads to Agreement.* 240 p.
- Author: Chase, Stuart. N. Y., Harper & Bros., 1951.
- Evaluation: Discusses various efforts to promote agreement among men. Failure therein causes many of the world's troubles. Thus it follows, that if men could learn the techniques of obtaining harmony, the world's problems would be more easily solved. There results a challenging and easily read book.
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- Title: *Total Empire.* 293 p.
- Author: Walsh, Edmund A. Milwaukee, The Bruce Publishing Co., 1951.
- Evaluation: Father Walsh, well known to senior officers as the founder and regent of the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service, presents in "Total Empire" a unique interpretation of world Communism by going back to the roots of the Russian Revolution to answer the often asked questions: "How is it possible?" "What is the secret of Soviet success?" "Why does the Russian Revolution now control 800,000,000 people?" With a penetrating insight and understanding of the behavior of man, Father Walsh has, after twenty-five years of study and personal contact with the Reds, produced a complete analysis of the guiding philosophy of this world movement and has provided a simple explanation of dialectical materialism showing how it is the norm of Soviet foreign policy.
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- Title: *Russia By Daylight.* 240 p.
- Author: Crankshaw, Edward. London, Michael Joseph, 1951. (Published in the U. S. under the title: *Cracks in the Kremlin Wall*, N. Y., Viking Press, 1951.)
- Evaluation: "The first thing to do in any conflict is to define the enemy. Only then can we decide what the conflict is about; and until we know what we are fighting, and why, we shall not get very far." These opening words set the tone for, and express the concept of, this most timely book. In "Russia by Daylight," the author has accomplished the difficult task of defining the enemy and isolating the professional Bolshevik from the background in which he works and manipulates his adherents to achieve his basic

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goal of power. He analyzes the motives of the "Communists" of the Kremlin's Russia, and following an examination of the backgrounds and forces that have shaped them, estimates their resources, their strengths and weaknesses. Against this backdrop, he proceeds into a sober examination of what the free world might—and could—do to counteract this international conspiracy to terrorism. Every American, and particularly all those whose duties must bring them into contact with any representative of the Stalin regime, should read this book.

Title: *The Operational Code of the Politburo.* 100 p.

Author: Leites, N. N. Y., McGraw-Hill, 1951.

Evaluation: This is probably the clearest, most concise, and most pertinent expose of the Soviet-Communist thought pattern that has yet been published. It presents the doctrinal basis of communist action in so blunt and forthright a manner that the reader, unless he is prepared for it, might tend to reject portions of it as beyond credibility. For this reason, it is suggested that "The Sources of Soviet Conduct" be read as a preliminary appreciation of this point of view so foreign to our Western culture. (Note: "The Sources of Soviet Conduct" by Mr. George Kennan was published in *Foreign Affairs*, July, 1947.

Title: *The Art of Administration.* 208 p.

Author: Tead, Ordway. N. Y., McGraw-Hill, 1951.

Evaluation: A "democratic", human relations approach to the problem of administration. It reviews only broad, general concepts in an attempt to inculcate an attitude rather than to show how to administer. The author has included the recent findings of the social scientists and psychologists. Though administration is not included in the War College curriculum, this book is of value in understanding current trends such as the Doolittle Board Report.

Title: *Balkan Caesar.* 229 p.

Author: White, Leigh. N. Y., Charles Scribner's Sons, 1951.

Evaluation: The author traces the strange and devious career of Tito of Yugoslavia (the only disciple of Stalinism to defy the master and remain alive) through changing identities

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until Marshal Tito emerges. He throws new light on the wartime conflict between Tito and Mikhailovitch which has been thoroughly misunderstood. The reasons behind the dramatic break with Stalin are presented clearly and in detail. By dealing with Tito, in interest of our national security, we should be able to turn Tito's heresy to the ultimate goal of the Western civilization. Provides a good background for an understanding of the Balkan States.

**Title:** *In Defense of the National Interest.* 283 p.  
**Author:** Morgenthau, Hans J. N. Y., Alfred A. Knopf, 1951.  
**Evaluation:** Brief history of American foreign policy which points out basic "errors" and explains them, highlights our failures of judgment in Asia and Europe, and decries our present weakness of leadership. A highly stimulating book which those of ideological turn of mind will find most challenging. The author develops his basic thesis that the national interest is the only basis for correct and effective foreign policy, points out how Americans have tended to ignore that fact ever since Washington's time, and then leads into our present difficulties to explain our confused and vacillating policies since World War II. Very valuable as background reading on foreign policy and current political problems for all naval officers.

**Title:** *American Diplomacy.* 146 p.  
**Author:** Kennan, George. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1951.  
**Evaluation:** This is a masterly diagnosis of the ills that plague United States policies and foreign relations by one of the best political minds in our land. Mr. Kennan makes a vivid, plain-spoken appraisal of our foreign relations over the past vital half-century; and arrives at some conclusions that are revealing—though apt to be somewhat shocking to our self-esteem. He shows, in brief, how our national preoccupation with the moral and legal principles of international relations, and our concurrent neglect of realistic factors of international power politics have been largely instrumental in bringing us to the present precarious position in an uneasy world. He then indicates, with evidence to support his thesis, that our policies

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should be based on a careful appraisal of POWER FACTORS in the world of today—on the creation and maintenance of a state of maximum stability the world over. Included in the volume, as appendices, and as well placed accents on the central theme, are reprints of his two most renowned former articles—THE SOURCES OF SOVIET CONDUCT, and AMERICA AND THE RUSSIAN FUTURE. Recommended reading for all officers attached to the Naval War College and for all who are interested in the foreign policies of our country.

**CURRENT PERIODICALS**

This section lists material published in current periodicals which may be of interest to all officers.

Baldwin, Hanson W.

*China As a Military Power.*

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, October, 1951, p. 51-62. An evaluation of the "new" Chinese soldier and of the military potential of China which concludes that the Chinese Army is now a major political factor in the Orient.

Cramer, Frederick

*The Dictator: A Modern Version.*

CURRENT HISTORY, September, 1951, p. 151-158. Explains how the theories of Hobbes, Hegel, Marx and others have contributed to the ideas used by modern dictators and emphasizes that they must be fought in the spiritual as well as the military and economic realms.

Fechteler, Adm.  
William M.

*We Can't Be Invaded.*

U. S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, October 5, 1951, p. 24-29. An interview with the Chief of Naval Operations, in which he replies to questions concerning the Navy's role in U. S. defense.

Hessler, William H.

*Turkey - Hairbreadth Democracy.*

THE REPORTER, October 16, 1951, p. 17-19. An analysis of the political situation in Turkey, one of the newest democracies in the world.

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- Horan, H. E., Rear Adm.,  
R. N. *Combined Operations, Past and Present.*  
THE NAVY, October, 1951, p. 243-245. Briefly reviews the use of combined operations in the past, gives an account of the planning that was necessary for the successful invasion of France and suggests that proper study of the subjects of combined operations before the war might have shortened it considerably.
- Long, George W. *Journey Into Troubled Iran.*  
THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, October 1951, p. 425-464. Descriptive article on present-day Iran whose soil holds nearly one-eighth of the world's proved petroleum reserves.
- Mowrer, Edgar Ansel *What Asia Wants.*  
HARPER'S, October, 1951, p. 67-72. Considers the revolt of Asia to be against interference by Western Colonial powers and inequality of status among Western Nations.
- Quigley, Harold S. *Our Dilemma in the Far East.*  
THE VIRGINIA QUARTERLY REVIEW for Autumn, 1951, p. 498-514. An interpretation of our Far Eastern policy based on the fact that conflict for power in Asiatic states left the U. S. in each case, with a choice between two equally unsatisfactory systems of Government.
- Reinhardt, G. C., Col.,  
U. S. A. and  
Kintner, W. R.,  
Lt. Col., U. S. A. *Sea Power: Base of American Policy.*  
MARINE CORPS GAZETTE, October, 1951, p. 40-45. Argues that the U. S. Navy is the basic tool of foreign policy and must possess the strength to pursue all the tasks incumbent upon naval supremacy. (Discussion of the theories of Mahan and MacKinder, p. 44-45).
- Spaight, J. M. *Pax Atlantica.*  
THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, August, 1951, p. 434-439. Warns against disarmament if

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danger of war with Russia lessens and proposes that with British and U. S. air and sea power in the lead a new era of Pax Atlantica similar to the 19th century Pax Britannica, is possible.

Tannenbaum, Frank

*The American Tradition in Foreign Relations.*

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, October, 1951, p. 31-50. Develops the thesis that U. S. foreign policy has been based upon the ideal of juridical equality and moral integrity of nations and in conclusion, states that our quarrel with Russia concerns her contempt for the independent sovereignty of other nations.

Vandenberg, Hoyt S.,  
General

*Air Power's Decisive Role in Europe.*  
LOOK, October 9, 1951, p. 29-34. Recounts the lessons learned in Korea to show why air power is the dominant factor in planning Europe's defense and compares military problems in Europe today to those of 1944.

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