Naval War College Review

Volume 22 Number 4 *April*

Article 11

1969

Which Way Germany?

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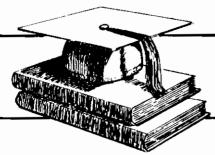
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Recommended Citation

Gilmore, F. C.; Flannery, Harry W.; and Seger, Gerhart (1969) "Which Way Germany?," Naval War College Review: Vol. 22: No. 4, Article 11.

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PROFESSIONAL READING

The evaluations of recent books listed in this section have been prepared for the use of resident students. Officers in the fleet and elsewhere may find these books of interest in their professional reading.

The inclusion of a book in this section does not necessarily constitute an endorsement by the Naval War College of the facts, opinions or concepts contained therein.

Many of these publications may be found in ship and station libraries. Certain of the books on the list which are not available from these sources may be available from one of the Navy's Auxiliary Library Service Collections. These collections of books are obtainable on loan. Requests from individual officers to borrow books from an Auxiliary Library Service Collection should be addressed to the nearest of the following special loan collections.

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Commanding Officer U.S. Naval Station Library (ALSC), Bldg. C-9 Norfolk, Virginia 23511

Commanding Officer U.S. Naval Station Library (ALSC) San Diego, Calif. 92136 Flannery, Harry W. and Seger, Gerhart H. Which Way Germany? New York: Hawthorn Books, 1968. 246p.

With the title Which Way Germay?, the reader expects that all the questions of the future of Germany will be answered. They are, but not in the usual way. Harry W. Flannery and Gerhart II. Seger have not just laid out the future of Germany according to their crystal ball, but have rather systematically and completely addressed all the factors in Germany's past and present. While the majority of the book is concerned with the Federal German Republic, the problems and prospects of the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) are answered as well. The authors systematically trace the religious, ethnic, economie, domestic political, and international affairs of the German people over the past 70 years. There is then developed a sense of the conscience of the people, their experience under the Kaiser, under Hitler, under occupation, and during rebuilding. With this understanding the reader then is led to develop his own answers to "Which Way Germany?"

There is no attempt by the authors to avoid issues or distasteful subjects. The rise of Hitler, his purge of the Jews, the actions and lack of actions by individuals and groups are earefully chronicled; and the wartime and postwar reaction is also covered. One of the interesting conclusions the reviewer reached about the future of Germany is that although reunification is much discussed and seems almost a rallying call,

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the people and leaders are realistic and do not foresee or expect reunion with East Germany. And, if some miraele should occur and unification were to happen, the Oder-Neisse situation would be approached from the practical viewpoint; it would only be a conversation piece, since nothing of a practical nature can be done to solve the situation. It is also interesting to note that the authors credit the decisions and political and economie appointments made United States and British occupation officials as being nearly as important to the economic rebound of West Germany as the aid that came through the Marshall Plan. This is an interesting and informative hook, a bit slow at times, but the content makes possible the understanding of the two Germanys and whither they go.

> t'. C. GILMORE Captain, U.S. Navy

Greene, Fred. U.S. Policy and the Security of Asia. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1968. 429p.

Asia, a huge landmass, includes in addition to China and the U.S.S.R. in its descriptive total the subcontinent of India and Pakistan, the appendages of Korea and Southeast Asia, and many large Western Pacific islands comprising offshore Asia. The geographic enormity of the area forces author Fred Greene to scrutinize the security of this continent hy earving it into its nationally divided bits and pieces, then defining their respective security problems, and finally exploring how U.S. security is concerned with these problems. In his foreword to this work, Mr. Lucian W. Pyc, Director of the series on the United States and China in World Affairs, succinctly and accurately describes the author's technical efforts in examining these security interests as follows.

Quite properly, he [Greene] has rejected a narrow and purely military concept of our national security interests. Similarly, he has avoided the pitfall of trying to evaluate in an

absolute, and hence static, sense the importance of different geographical locations in Asia for American security. Ilis approach has been to see the problems of national security within the context of a dynamically changing Asia.

The problems disensed are both numerons and diverse, and individually taken, are definable only by a systematic historical examination. Mr. Greene's treatise reflects thorough handling of the task. Intricately and delicately he has woven together historical fact, treaty commitment, public prononucements by prominent figures, and the published feelings and concepts of the nonaligned nations of the area, all in their confrontations (real and imagined) with the rapidly swelling spectre of Mainland China.

This hook is not easy reading, but it is highly recommended for its scholarly treatment of the United States' present Asian security interests. The inclusion of the American treaty system in the area aud the author's painstaking coverage of the Communist threat and of the Chinese nuclear capability and its impact on China's neighbors combine to make this work a fine starting point for any comprehensive research relating to the political and strategic ties between the United States and the nations of Asia.

II. VENEZIA Lieutenant Commander, U.S. Navy

International Study Conference on World Peace through World Economy, 6th. World Peace through World Economy. New York: Humanities Press, 1968. 147p.

This work is a compilation of speeches and papers, all relating to the title hut diversified in that they address the various aspects of how to achieve a world economy. The group expresses the view that a world federation will be long in evolving, but that a world economy is practical now, since it can be achieved without nations surrender-