

1962

## Documents on American Foreign Relations 1960

Council on Foreign Relations

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## BOOKS

Falls, Cyril. *The Art of War: from the Age of Napoleon to the Present Day*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1961. 240 p.

The author begins with Napoleon and goes on to discuss the influence of Nelson; the nineteenth-century development of projectiles; the conduct of wars waged against primitive peoples; the strategy and tactics of the First and Second World Wars; the effect of industrialism on offense and defense; and the threat of Russian military power. This short study is objective and written in an interesting style.

Canterbery, E. Ray. *The President's Council of Economic Advisers*. New York: Exposition, 1961. 166 p.

This is an interesting and readable account of the origins, operation, and objectives of the Council since its inception in 1946. It also suggests an extension of the role of the Council, and economic policies which it might pursue in the coming years. While the reader may disagree with the proposals of the author, he should obtain a much clearer conception of the place of the Council in the formulation of economic proposals and of the problems which it has faced.

*Documents on American Foreign Relations 1960*. New York: Harper, 1961. 583 p.

As stated in its preface, "the purpose of this volume is to make available in convenient reference form the most important documentary materials bearing upon the foreign relations of the United States in 1960." It continues the series of annual volumes initiated by the World Peace Foundation in 1939 and carried forward since 1952 by the Council on Foreign Relations. This book should prove useful to those students researching the programs, policies,

and statements of important officials and agencies throughout the world, as expressed during 1960.

Bull, Hedley. *The Control of the Arms Race*. New York: Praeger, 1961. 215 p.

In an area of increasing public concern such as disarmament, fraught with violent opinions and emotionalism, Hedley Bull perhaps has come as close as one can in preparing an objective and constructive analysis. His text lays great emphasis upon the difficulties of each and every method of achieving a mutually agreed-upon reduction in the armed strengths of major nation-states. It is not a plea for disarmament, or against it, or for any particular military policy.

Khrushchev, Nikita S. *Conquest without War*. Compiled and edited by Nathan H. Mager and Jacques Katel. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1961. 545 p.

"*Conquest without War*," states the preface thereof, "was designed as a mosaic of the words and ideas of the new force that threatens to change the way of life on this planet . . . . [The] words are those of Nikita Sergeyeveitch Khrushchev and his ghost writers [principally Andrei Shevchenko and G.T. Shuisky, to whose unsolicited assistance the editors make acknowledgment]." Assembled by the compilers and editors, Nathan H. Mager and Jacques Katel, into what the dust jacket refers to as "meaningful categories," this record of Khrushchev's spoken and written words—expounded to different groups in different places over an extended period—is intended, say the editors, to "spell out clearly the objectives and techniques of Soviet imperialism," to distill the "essence of Mr. Khrushchev's ideas" and to "form a clear statement of the intentions and policies of a man who claims he is the most powerful figure in the modern world." Combined with the speeches, interviews, and remarks of Khrushchev and his ghost writers