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Communism in the Modern World

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stimulating blend of factual information and considered interpretation of historical and contemporary events. The subjects propounded for the original essays were divided into the following main headings: (1) Contexts, (2) Formation of Policy, (3) Instruments of Policy, (4) Policy in Action and (5) Retrospect and Prospect. Eminent authorities—Kennan, Garthoff, Barghoorn and others—were invited to write essays within each group. The result is a work which is valuable to the student of historical trends in Russian foreign policies and which offers new perspectives for the study of international relations as well.

Kahn, Herman. *Thinking About the Unthinkable*. New York: Horizon, 1962. 254 p.

'The outcome of decisions that are well-meaning, informed, and intelligent can be disastrous. However, few would argue that this is a good reason to be malevolent, ignorant or stupid.' With this plea, Herman Kahn, of *On Thermonuclear War* fame, both opens and closes his newest book—a book whose primary purpose appears to be a defense of the necessity for thinking about modern war. Kahn has good reason to be sensitive about this point, for it was his daring to think about such a horrible subject as thermonuclear war rather than the substance of what he had to say that earned his first book its most critical and violent reviews. (For example, see *Scientific American*, March 1961, p. 197-200.) Kahn accomplishes his purpose very effectively in Chapter I, and then nails it down tight in the final chapter with a plea for serious study of our future prospects. As with his first book, this one too is quite weak in the area of definitions, and contains no index at all. Kahn does define many technical terms, but frequently the definition does not appear until many pages—even several chapters—after the word was used. A consolidated list of key words with their meanings, as Kahn defines them, would be a tremendous aid to the reader. In spite of these weaknesses—lack of continuity, definitions and index—*Thinking About the Unthinkable* should be read by every serious student of strategy.

Cadwell, Roy. *Communism in the Modern World*. Philadelphia: Dorrance, 1962, 251 p.

'Communism is a diabolical system, conceived in hate, nurtured by resentment, and framed by an iron-bound system of control that stifles the lives, the hearts, and the minds of the people it embraces.' This is the theme of Mr. Cadwell in his complete denunciation of the communistic system of government in today's modern world. In his book, the author attempts to investigate first the attitudes of the communist leaders in the fields of foreign policy, economics, power politics, agriculture, colonization, and their use of propaganda and words as weapons. He then delves

into the Communist Party organization, the Marxian philosophy, Stalin's influence on the Party and the historical development of the Party. In the second part of the book, Mr. Cadwell analyzes life in the state of Russia for the individual, for women, and for the proletariat. He also includes some thoughts on Russian religion, and the possibility of a peaceful coexistence with Russia in the future. This volume offers little that is new on the subject of communism, but it certainly should be of interest to those desiring good background material for further studies.

Schleicher, Charles P. *International Relations: Co-operation and Conflict*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1962. 651 p.

This book changes the title and updates Dr. Schleicher's 1954 text which was issued under the title *Introduction to International Relations*. This latest book should be as favorably received as its predecessor. The volume is organized into six sections: Part I, 'The Frame of Reference'; Part II, 'Forms and Procedures'; Part III, 'Dynamic Forces and Objectives'; Part IV, 'Resources and International Policies'; Part V, 'Limiting and Controlling Factors'; and Part VI, 'The United States and Its World Relationships.' This book is a valuable reference text in the study of international relations and equally as good as a self-study text for those reviewing international relations or studying international relations for the first time.

Gilpin, Robert. *American Scientists and Nuclear Weapons Policy*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1962. 352 p.

Mr. Gilpin analyzes the political bias of different groups of physical scientists and cites the history of political influence that various scientists have exerted in recent years, in some cases on their own initiative and in other cases against their will or unconsciously in the course of their being called on to give technical advice in matters inseparable from politics. The scientist, regardless of his politics, Mr. Gilpin finds, has a conviction that, given the facts, mankind will react rationally and in the long run predictably. The scientist believes further that by exploiting and developing this tendency, science can be used as a force for peace. Though nearly all members of the scientific community share this belief, the scientific community has split into three recognizable factions on the question of the nation's nuclear weapon policy. Mr. Gilpin refers to these factions as the 'control school,' who regard international control of nuclear weapons as the surest way to avoid nuclear war; the 'finite containment school,' who support the view that all kinds of armament, but particularly conventional armament, must be strong in order that nuclear war not be the only available response to communist pressure; and the 'infinite containment school,' who believe that greatest