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Recent Books

Thomas B. Grasse

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1863, Marvel concludes that the battle against the commerce raiders was really won by the foreign ministers, and that no one needed to die in the English

Channel except to appease Southern honor.

COLE C. KINGSEED
Colonel, U.S. Army

New from the Naval War College Press . . .

**The International Legal Ramifications
of
United States
Counter-Proliferation Strategy**
Problems and Prospects

Frank Gibson Goldman

"In this Newport Paper, Frank G. Goldman questions the adequacy of traditional nonproliferation strategies to deter the spread of nuclear weapons. . . . [His] careful and responsible exploration of the international legal aspects of counter-proliferation makes this work especially valuable." (From the Foreword, by Rear Admiral J.R. Stark, President of the Naval War College)

**Newport Paper Number Eleven
April 1997**

Recent Books

Coleman, James C. *USS Massachusetts (BB-2): One Hundred Years, Four Careers*. Pensacola, Fla.: Friends of the USS *Massachusetts* (BB-2), 1995. 120pp. \$8

The four careers of “sea-going, coast-line” Battleship Number 2 have been: service on the Navy List, active and otherwise, from 1893 to 1920; use as a coastal artillery and air bombing target, scuttled in shallow water off Pensacola, 1921–1945; existence as an abandoned hulk, attractive to fish and therefore fishermen and divers from 1945 to 1993; and designation as a Florida Underwater Archeological Preserve since 10 June 1993. Judging by the author’s remarkable research, the ship was never especially lucky in service. In the Spanish–American War, it saw brief action off Santiago but was coaling in Guantanamo when Admiral Cervera’s fleet was destroyed; there were numerous groundings and a fatal turret explosion; a torpedo was inadvertently fired by a passing messcook; the ship was not represented, as once planned, on a \$10 silver certificate; and as the last indignity, the ship was scuttled in water too deep and had to be refloated, moved, and resunk so it could be shot at. Yet it is today fortunate indeed in its friends: the organized Friends, the state of Florida, the city of Pensacola (which the ship memorably visited in its younger days), and Mr. Coleman, a writer on Pensacola history. Appendices, plates, photographs, maps. (Write The Friends of the USS *Massachusetts* (BB-2), P.O. Box 494, Pensacola, Florida, 32593-0494.)

Eales, Anne Bruner. *Army Wives on the American Frontier*. Boulder, Colo.: Johnson Printing, 1996. 210pp. \$16.95

The story of Army wives in the taming of the nineteenth-century American frontier is one rich with vitality, courage, and human dimensions. Army wives left the comfortable world of the East, and with humor, love, and guts dealt with winter storms, summer heat, drought, flood, strange food, wild animals, and Native Americans whose reactions were often quite unexpected. They raised children and buried too many. In thirty years they saw the transformation of the American West from a raw frontier to one traversed by the railroad and the telegraph. Afterwards, many looked back on those days as the most exciting times of their lives. Anne Eales has provided a wonderfully detailed account, drawn from the letters and stories of those who lived it. This work is a major contribution to the history of that period.

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Francillon, Rene. *The Naval Institute Guide to World Military Aviation, 1995.* Annapolis, Md.: Naval Institute Press, 1995. 786pp. \$125

Rene Francillon, a frequent writer on aviation subjects and with long experience in several aspects of the aviation industry, has produced in this book a remarkable combination of two kinds of reference data. One is a tabular listing of characteristics of individual aircraft types—manufacturer, dimensions, program history, variants, performance, etc.—362 of them, in alphabetical order. There have, of course, been a number of such compilations, but the other half of the book is much less familiar, certainly in unclassified sources: a listing of air forces, with their orders of battle. This section gives under each nation the name, subordination, location, and types of aircraft for each squadron, wing, flight, etc., and also tabulates estimated, and sometimes projected, totals (“census”) for each type. Interspersed throughout the book (which is current, with the addendum, through September 1994) are over a thousand photographs and 115 line drawings and diagrams. Introductions to each part by Mr. Francillon, indices, lists of abbreviations and of foreign or variant aircraft names.

Friel, Ian. *The Good Ship: Ships, Shipbuilding and Technology in England, 1200–1520.* Baltimore, Md.: The Johns Hopkins Univ. Press, 1995. 208pp. \$35.95

In a well illustrated and well designed book, Ian Friel has made a substantial contribution to our understanding of England's leadership in the development of rigging and ship construction in the medieval period. He shows how Englishmen contributed to the broad developments in northern Europe that eventually led to the great European voyages of discovery and large seagoing navies. Friel concentrates on two major aspects of this story: first, in terms of operating power, the innovation of using two or more masts in place of a single mast with square sails; second, in terms of ship construction, the adoption of skeletal framing, in the transition from clinker to carvel construction. Supporting his argument with excellent illustrations of medieval life, the author includes an examination of the social and economic forces that lay behind the impetus for shipbuilding, and of the conditions under which shipyard workers labored.

Keegan, John, and Andrew Wheatcroft. *Who's Who in Military History: From 1453 to the Present Day, rev. ed.* New York: Routledge, 1996. 340pp. \$49.95

This alphabetical reference is one of nine in a “Who's Who” series published variously by Routledge and the Oxford University Press. This volume was originally published in 1976 and revised in 1987; the present edition takes matters up to the end of the Persian Gulf War. Keegan, the well known historian and author, is now the defense editor of *The Daily Telegraph*; Professor Wheatcroft

teaches at the University of Stirling. The book's beginning year, 1453, marks not only the conventional end of the Middle Ages but also the dawn of the gunpowder era; the cutoff, 1991, reflects the authors' conviction that no one since then "merits inclusion." As many entries as there are in 340 two-column pages, they are the survivors of a rigorous selection process. Keegan chose four types of figures: "The great commanders" of "famous victories," those who less conspicuously laid the groundwork, the thinkers, and the technocrats. There is also a fifth category, individuals whose places in history are, though firm, ignominious—the George B. McClellans. Glossary, and nine maps.

Laur, Timothy M., Steven L. Llanos, and (ed.) Walter J. Boyne. *The Army Times, Navy Times, Air Force Times Encyclopedia of Modern U.S. Military Weapons*. New York: Berkley Books, 1995. 496pp. \$39.95

This convenient look-up reference was published in association with the Army Times Publishing Company, which produces the three title periodicals. Colonel Laur, USAF, Retired, once of the Defense Intelligence College faculty, is now the editorial director of the U.S. Naval Institute Military Database, and Mr. Llanos is responsible for a section of that project. The editor, also a retired Air Force colonel, is a frequent writer and consultant on defense subjects.

The foreword asserts that there are "listings for all U.S. weapons anywhere in the world," presumably (since the C-47 is given as an example) in the service of any nation. That would mean most everything fielded by this nation since World War II; but that does not appear to be the case. Rather, the book contains entries on just what the title promises, "modern U.S." systems. They are organized in sections for aircraft, artillery and guns, ground combat vehicles, missiles (and rockets and bombs), strategic missiles (in an appendix), naval mines and torpedoes, sensor and electronic warfare systems, and classes of ships and submarines (a second appendix lists individual vessels). Photographs, but no index.

Manning, Ancell R., with Christine M. Miller. *The Biographical Dictionary of World War II Generals and Flag Officers: The U.S. Armed Forces*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood, 1996. 720pp. \$95

Whereas many biographical reference works disclaim any intention to have been comprehensive, the coauthors here have attempted (as, they believe, has not been done before) to provide an entry on every single general or flag officer that served the United States in World War II. The cutoff dates are 7 December 1941 and 2 September 1945; paragraph-length listings are given not only for regular officers but those called up from the reserves, from retirement, and directly from civilian life. The Army, Army Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and National Guard are all given chapters. Ancell (author of *Who Will*

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Lead? [Praeger, 1995]) and Miller are both freelance writers. Appendices listing birthplaces and birthdates, and generals or admirals who died in the war, index.

Ritchie, G.S. *The Admiralty Chart: British Naval Hydrography in the Nineteenth Century, A New Edition.* Edinburgh: Pentland Press, 1995. 444pp. £19.50

When Admiral Ritchie's book was first published in 1967, readers around the world acclaimed it as a well written and exciting tale, accurately portraying the activities of the Royal Navy's hydrographic service in the nineteenth century. Nearly thirty years later, the former Royal Navy's hydrographer's book remains readable and enjoyable, and a valuable reference work. Andrew David has enhanced this new edition with an interesting introductory essay and a number of small corrections to the text, along with a revised and updated bibliography.

Rogozinski, Jan. *Pirates! Brigands, Buccaneers, and Privateers in Fact, Fiction and Legend.* New York: Facts on File, 1995. 398pp. \$45

Pirates! is a handsomely printed, attractively illustrated, and fun-to-read look-up reference for piracy—not only that of the historical record but that of fiction, drama, poetry, mythology, and, conspicuously, the movies (there are four entries for *Peter Pan*, and three for *Captain Hook*). Paragraph-length descriptions and assessments are given for individuals, ships, places (whether factual, fictitious, or ambiguous), concepts (especially in law), weapons, titles of stories, nautical terms, and even picturesque and apocryphal piratical sayings. (For “Shiver my [me?] timbers,” see page 317.) The research is informed by Dr. Rogozinski's view that pirates were nothing like so revolting in fact as in fiction, especially B-movies, in fact little more so than “anyone else.” The author's credentials are impressive—a doctorate in social and cultural history from Princeton, several book credits—but the argument is weakened by a howler in the second sentence of the preface: that pirates “have ceased to scour the seas.” That they certainly have not done.

Schoenfeld, Max. *Stalking the U-boat: USAAF Offensive Antisubmarine Operations in World War II.* Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1995. 231pp. \$37.50

This book is a detailed account of the operations of two unique U.S. Army Air Force units, the 479th and 480th antisubmarine groups, during the short period of their existence. In 1942, antisubmarine (ASW) operations had mixed results against the U-boats. The unwillingness of British and American strategic bombing advocates to release long-range aircraft such as the B-24 for ASW operations severely hampered prosecution of German submarines, as did the failure of the Navy to learn from hard-won British experience against the

U-boats. Finally, in September 1942, General George Marshall directed the organization of the Army Air Force Antisubmarine Command as a stopgap measure.

The 479th and 480th groups operated from England and later from North Africa, with some success against U-boats transiting from French bases in the Bay of Biscay. This book describes those operations in detail, including U-boat kills and aircraft losses to accidents and enemy action. It also discusses the technical equipment, operational techniques, and doctrine the groups used.

In the end, the two groups succumbed to familiar role-and-mission conflicts. By the time of the creation of the 10th Fleet, dedicated to ASW operations in the Atlantic, in May 1943, the Navy had overcome many of its early operational and organizational failures. When the Navy further began to consider conducting "strategic bombing" missions in the Pacific using its own B-24s, U.S. Army Air Force (USAAF) leaders saw the threat to their institutional *raison d'être*. Senior USAAF and Navy leaders concluded an agreement in June 1943 in which the Navy took on exclusive responsibility for ASW while the Army Air Forces assumed strategic bombing primacy. The two groups continued to operate until October 1943 when Navy ASW squadrons arrived to relieve them. Neither the Navy nor the Air Force has had any reason since then to revisit this odd little footnote to history.

Sharp, Walter Gary, Sr. *UN Peace Operations: A Collection of Primary Documents and Readings Governing the Conduct of Multilateral Peace Operations.* New York: American Heritage Custom Publishing Group, 1995. 485pp. (No price given)

Professor Sharp of the Georgetown University Law Center, and a judge advocate officer in the grade of lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Marine Corps, has assembled in this book texts that he believes will "frame the context for a vigorous discussion of the law which governs the conduct of multilateral peace operations." He envisions its use by graduate law students, war college students, and "practitioners" in both the legal and military professions. His selections—primary documents and, mostly, reprinted journal and newspaper essays and articles, variously concerning UN peace operations—are grouped in thirteen chapters: evolution and structure; international legal authority; the applicability of international law to UN forces; their derivative authority; their status and protection; their responsibilities and liabilities; international logistics; the International Court of Justice; a RESTORE HOPE case study; legal issues of strengthening UN peace operations; regional and nongovernmental organizations; national implementation of UN authority; and a conclusion, comprising essays by the editor and Richard K. Betts. Glossary of abbreviations.

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Smith, Gene A. *For the Purposes of Defense: The Politics of the Jeffersonian Gunboat Program.* Newark, N.J.: Univ. of Delaware Press, 1995. 185pp.
\$35

This book, Gene Smith's Auburn University doctoral thesis, is a valuable contribution to the literature on American naval policy in the early republic. Examining the politics and the ideology underlying the commissioning of small, shallow-draft vessels under President Thomas Jefferson, Smith is able to correct much of the misunderstanding about Jefferson's intentions that late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century naval officers, as well as later historians, perpetrated by concentrating on the development of a large battle fleet. As Smith shows, the gunboats were only a small part of Jefferson's fundamental policy and strategy, a larger concept that was never fully implemented. Jefferson undertook the gunboat plan at a time of financial difficulties and as part of his idea for an integrated defense policy that included larger blue-water vessels, coastal and harbor fortifications, and a nationwide militia. Congress, however, authorized only the gunboats. Since it was obviously impossible to carry out Jefferson's full concept for national defense, naval historians have not until now fully understood the strategic and political dilemma. Instead, they have incorrectly tended to ridicule the gunboats as part of an anti-navy policy. Smith has gone far to correct this major misunderstanding in American naval history.

In addition, Smith's small book directly adds conceptual depth and serves as a fine complement to Spencer C. Tucker's detailed study of the design, construction, and operations of these gunboats, *The Jeffersonian Gunboat Navy* (University of South Carolina, 1993).

Symonds, Craig L., and William J. Clipson (cartog.). *Historical Atlas of the U.S. Navy.* Annapolis, Md.: Naval Institute Press, 1995. 241pp.
\$39.95

Professor Symonds (a member of the Naval Academy history faculty and formerly of the Naval War College) traces his impulse to write this book to three decades ago, when he came across an atlas of the wars of the U.S. Army and wondered why there was not such a volume for the Navy. With the assistance of William Clipson, formerly of the Naval Academy graphics staff and now a freelance cartographer, he has produced an impressive book. The ninety-four annotated color maps are organized into ten chronological parts, beginning with the Revolution and ending with a "Pax Americana" that he dates from 1980; the most recent campaign covered is DESERT STORM (wrapping the naval contribution into the air war map). The plurality of maps are in the World War II section. Symonds has provided a concise introduction to each of the ten parts, as well as a commentary and background for each individual map (on facing pages).

The author regrets that the maps are not detailed enough to be called, as he would have preferred, "charts." For those, however, wishing not to navigate from them but look up information, they will seem very detailed indeed. The work is a very handy reference for students, scholars, readers, and (not least) editors. Index.

Stenbuck, Jack, ed. *Typewriter Battalion: Dramatic Frontline Dispatches from World War II*. New York: William Morrow, 1995. 397pp. \$23

It has become fashionable to republish World War II correspondence by famous reporters. *Typewriter Battalion* is another of these collected essays. In times when media-military relations often spell controversy, these collections remind us that relative harmony once prevailed between the pen and the sword.

This book includes some great war correspondence. The editor has selected breathtaking reports, including E.Z. Dimitman's (*Chicago Sun*) account of the visit by Germans to the Dachau concentration camp and their appalled reaction to the horrible activity that had taken place on their doorstep; Joseph C. Harsch's (*Christian Science Monitor*) surreal description of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor; several gripping articles on the Italy campaign; and W.H. Lawrence's (*New York Times*) precise but unemotional description of the Nagasaki atomic bombing mission.

Despite these gems, the overall book is disappointing. First, the front-line dispatches tell the same story over and over again—of people under fire, courage and glory, heroism and cowardice, horror and fear. Typical of this coverage is Walter Cronkite's piece about a bombing mission over Germany: "It was a hell 26,000 feet above the earth, a hell of burning tracer bullets and bursting flaks, of crippled flying fortresses and flaming German fighter planes." These reports are so close to the action that they do not bring to the reader a sense of what is really going on. They narrowly relate what a platoon is doing, focusing on personal drama. With such a perspective, the significance of the battles is not evident, and most accounts remain only remotely informative. For example, from the three reproduced articles, the reader can hardly grasp how big, daring, and difficult a mission was. If anything, this book clearly demonstrates that front-line reporting is not necessarily the key element of good media coverage.

Moreover, this work suffers from some regrettable choices. On the one hand, to help put the articles in perspective, Stenbuck offers bibliographical sketches of each reporter. On the other hand, he fails to provide the necessary elements for a good analysis of their reports and does not place the selected articles in a broader context. As a result, it is difficult to appreciate their validity. Also, nowhere does the author explain why he chose these seventy-four articles over the thousands published.

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Summers, Harry G., Jr. *Persian Gulf War Almanac*. New York: Facts on File, 1995. 301pp. \$35

Colonel (of infantry, as the title page emphasizes) Summers has published almanac-type books with Facts on File on Vietnam and Korea, but as he notes in his introduction, this is the first on a war in which he did not participate. The present book, which the publisher believes to be the first comprehensive reference on the Gulf war, draws heavily on media reporting; the bulk of his acknowledgments are to journalists and news organizations. Of the book's three parts (not four, as the blurbs and dustjacket have it), the first is a concise discussion of the theater: geography and history, and the "pol-mil run-up" to war. Part II is a tabular chronology, from the Arab Cooperation Council meeting of 19 February 1990 to the repatriation of thirty-five coalition prisoners on 5 March 1991. Part III, however—"The Persian Gulf War: A to Z"—is what you buy the book for. Its 233 pages of alphabetized entries address not only weapons (the "humvee"), terms of art ("regiment"), personalia (Lieutenant General Frederick Franks), units (VII Corps) and engagements (Khafji, Battle of), but issues (women in the military) and controversies (the Al-Firdus bunker). Each of these three sections lists further readings; after Part III follows an extensive bibliography. Index, twenty maps, sixty-eight photographs, subject and armaments indices.

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Contacting the Editorial Offices

By mail: Code 32, Naval War College, 686 Cushing Rd., Newport, R.I., 02841-1207

By fax: 401-841-3579/6224

DSN exchange: 948, all lines

Editor or circulation: 401-841-2236, press@usnwc.edu

Managing editor: 401-841-4552, boyerp@usnwc.edu

Newport Papers, books (associate editor): 401-841-6583, goodricp@usnwc.edu

Book reviews (associate editor): 401-841-6584, winklerp@usnwc.edu

For other Naval War College offices: 401-841-3089

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Winners of the Hugh G. Nott Prize For 1996

The President of the Naval War College has announced the winners of prizes for the finest articles (less those on historical subjects) appearing in the *Naval War College Review* in 1996:

- First Prize (\$500), Lt. Cdr. Ulysses O. Zalamea, U.S. Navy, for "Eagles and Dragons at Sea: The Inevitable Strategic Collision between the United States and China" (Autumn).
- Co-Runner-Up (\$250), Lt. Col. Arthur A. Adkins, U.S. Marine Corps, for "Doctrine for Naval Planning: The Once and Future Thing" (Winter).
- Co-Runner-Up (\$250), Rear Adm. Eric A. McVadon, U.S. Navy, Ret., for "China: An Opponent or an Opportunity?" (Autumn).

Winners of the Edward S. Miller History Prize For 1996

Through the generosity of the distinguished historian Edward S. Miller, the President of the Naval War College has awarded a prize to the author of the finest article on a historical subject to appear in the *Naval War College Review* in 1996.

- The winner (\$500) is Dr. Peter J. Woolley, for "The Role of Strategy in Great Power Decline" (Winter).
- Honorable mention was given to Robert J. Schneller, Jr., for "A Littoral Frustration: The Union Navy and the Siege of Charleston, 1863-1865" (Winter).

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