

1988

Recent Books

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Recommended Citation

Uhlig, Frank Jr. (1988) "Recent Books," *Naval War College Review*: Vol. 41 : No. 2 , Article 30.
Available at: <https://digital-commons.usnwc.edu/nwc-review/vol41/iss2/30>

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Casey, the Director of the National Security Agency, and even the Secretaries of State and Defense that release of such vital security information had to be harmful to national interests. Casey felt so strongly that he persuaded President Reagan to call Katharine Graham, chairman of the board for The Washington Post Company to ask her to intervene and not publish the story.

A series of articles about Ivy Bells began in *The Washington Post* the next day. Gary Thatcher, in the 2 October *Christian Science Monitor*, quotes yet another unnamed Government official:

“Does the public really want to know all these details? Woodward could have

made his main points without most of them” and saved valuable intelligence sources and millions of dollars to make up for the revelations, and could possibly have saved a few agent’s lives, the intelligence official says.

“How is Woodward any different from someone caught spying when he publishes such sensitive information for all to read?” asks the senior official with long diplomatic and intelligence experience. “What is the difference between what he has done and what the Walkers did and were jailed for? . . .

“One can only conclude that he did it to make the book sexier, to sell more copies.”

I agree.

JOHN R. YOUNG
Commander, U.S. Navy

RECENT BOOKS

Asprey, Robert B. *Frederick the Great: The Magnificent Enigma*. New York: Ticknor and Fields, 1986. 715pp. \$29.95

King Frederick the Great of Prussia has been the subject of several recent scholarly books, but Robert Asprey’s stands out as the most readable and most attractively produced. Having not only examined the documents in a variety of languages, ploughing much new archival ground for the views of contemporary witnesses, Asprey has also visited the major battlefields and is able to write with the keenest appreciation for the military aspects of the story. The excellent index is particularly useful. Asprey’s *Frederick the Great* is essential reading for anyone interested in one of the great military commanders of the 18th century and especially for those who have a particular interest in the relationship between Frederick’s actual conduct of war and his much quoted *Les principes généraux de la guerre*.

Chelminski, Rudolph. *Superwreck*. New York: Morrow, 1987. 254pp. \$17.95

Subtitled *Amoco Cadiz: The Shipwreck that Had to Happen*, Chelminski’s book tells the story of the grounding of the supertanker *Amoco Cadiz* off the Breton Coast in 1978. Her steering machinery failed while she was carrying 220,000 tons of crude oil in a force 8 storm, and she ran aground on the rocks within sight of the shore. The

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environmental damage was catastrophic, and resulting legal battles made careers for platoons of lawyers. The central cause seems to have been the steering mechanism which, although designed and approved as redundant, was not, as it failed at the only common point. Chelminski details the chain of events which, like a Greek tragedy, led to the disaster—design flaws compounded by human error with Murphy's Law playing its inevitable role.

Coletta, Paolo E. *An Annotated Bibliography of U.S. Marine Corps History*. Lanham, Md.: Univ. Press of America, 1986. 417pp. \$37.50

This bibliography is a selected listing of nearly 4,000 entries, of which 1,189 enumerate personal papers and oral histories in the History and Museums Division at Headquarters Marine Corps. The remaining 2,800 entries comprise a selectively annotated list divided into chapters by period and topic. Each of the fourteen chapters is divided into sections listing books, documents, dissertations and theses, periodical articles, fiction, and films. The bibliography has been produced with the cooperation of the Marine Corps Historical Center Library and includes shelf numbers to books in its collection, or alternatively, to the standard Library of Congress number. This useful compilation includes a general author and subject index to complement the alphabetical listing by period and topic.

Diebel, Terry L. and Gaddis, John Lewis, eds. *Containment: Concept and Policy*. Washington, D.C.: National Defense Univ. Press, 1986. 2 vols., 746pp. \$13

The keystone of these volumes is a fascinating panel study on early confrontations with the Soviet Union by the participants in those interactions. The dialectic insights provided are unparalleled. Unfortunately, this section occupies only about 40 pages. The remainder is a mixed bag of essays whose common thread is somewhat related to containment as a concept and, while some are quite excellent, others strain credibility in their attempt to maintain the necessary connection to gain entry into the publication. A useful index is provided.

Edwards, Bernard. *They Sank the Red Dragon*. Cardiff, Wales: Univ. of Wales Press, 1987. 206pp. \$19.95

Of the 164 oceangoing ships flying the Welsh Red Dragon before the Second World War, only 41 survived. The rest were lost to enemy action. Some of the smaller shipping companies lost every ship in their fleet. Bernard Edwards tells the stories of 20 of the 123 that were lost. Each is a story of bravery and courage, of merchant seamen facing the traditional adversaries—the sea and the storms, and the new adversary, the German submarines. Perhaps no other merchant fleet suffered such devastation as did the Welsh in that cruel war against merchantmen.

Franklin, Roger. *The Defender: The Story of General Dynamics*. New York: Harper & Row, 1986. 385pp. \$22.50

The Defender is the story of General Dynamics. With \$13 billion in defense business, it is the largest weapons company in the world. Beginning with the early history of the Electric Boat Company, around which the modern corporation grew, Roger Franklin has assembled a detailed record of the growth and business practices of this

omnipresent defense conglomerate. General Dynamics, the builder of the FB-111 attack bomber, the 688 and Trident-class submarines, the M-1 tank, the Tomahawk cruise missile, and the F-16 fighter, has been central to the scandals associated with all of these weapons. Franklin analyzes these problems and opines that General Dynamics is a natural outcome of the way we have chosen to do our defense business.

Henrikson, Alan K., ed. *Negotiating World Order: The Artisanry and Architecture of Global Diplomacy*. Wilmington, Del.: Scholarly Resources, 1986. 265pp. \$30

The academic concepts of global planners and the real world experiences of diplomats, multinational businessmen, corporate lawyers, and others involved in international negotiations have worked together to create world order, defined as the psychological anticipation of regularity. Leading practitioners and scholars review this process in terms of world-ordering regimes in the areas of nature, technology, economics, international and regional relationships. The focus is on the problems of negotiation, and how they can be resolved to increase world stability.

Howell, Raymond C. *The Royal Navy and the Slave Trade*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1987. 246pp. \$35

Raymond Howell's study of the Navy's campaign to prevent slave trade on the east coast of Africa between the 1860s and 1890 is a valuable contribution to naval history. Howell's work demonstrates that there were three basic considerations in British policy. First, ships were sent to this area as part of the broad general concern for protecting the sea-lanes to India. Secondly, a strong British naval presence was viewed as a means to counter the challenge by rival states in the area, thereby preserving the British trade position. Finally, there was the humanitarian justification for attacking the slave trade, which Howell sees as a convenient justification to support the two main requirements. In the execution of these policies, naval officers became key factors in their formulation and in the use of naval power for political purposes.

James, D. Clayton. *A Time for Giants*. New York: Franklin Watts, 1987. 317pp. \$19.95

The American experience in the Second World War produced a remarkable number of significant military leaders from the ranks of men who had never commanded a battle before. James reviews the wartime roles of Arnold, Marshall, King, Leahy, MacArthur, Nimitz, Eisenhower, Spaatz, Vandegrift, Stilwell, Clark, Eaker, Halsey, Kenney, Bradley, Patton, Smith, and Spruance. His focus is on their relationships with each other and their contributions during crucial phases of the war. Beyond their obvious talents, James suggests that their successes were due in part to their similar outlooks and experiences. Having known one another while serving in small peacetime forces, they were able to draw upon those associations during their first experience in leading American forces in a worldwide war.

Kerr, Andy. *A Journey Amongst the Good and the Great*. Annapolis, Md.: Naval Institute Press, 1987. 212pp. \$14.95

Born in Australia, Andy Kerr graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1944. After several years in submarines, he graduated from law school and began a remarkable

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second naval career as a law specialist. As a brand new commander, he was appointed special counsel to the Secretary of the Navy, John Connally. He then served three more secretaries—Fred Korth, Paul Nitze, and Paul Ignatius. Kerr's account of those years, his service as legal advisor to the Seventh Fleet, and his involvement with the TFX, Guantánamo, Ruben-the-Cuban, and the Gulf of Tonkin is the source for a discreet and insightful account of matters of high defense policy in the 1960s. Cameo appearances by the likes of Lyndon Johnson, Robert McNamara, Hyman Rickover, and Elmo Zumwalt highlight his very personal history. Unfortunately, the lack of an index limits his work as a historical reference source.

Kinnell, Susan K. and Ontiveros, Suzanne Robitaille. *American Maritime History: A Bibliography*. Santa Barbara, Calif. and Oxford, England: ABC-Clio, 1987. 260pp. \$31.50

This bibliography is the 17th in the ABC-Clio research guide series, and the first of the series devoted to maritime and naval history. It contains journal articles that have appeared in the last 10-15 years in the major historical journals of the United States and Western Europe. Entries have been selected from the *American History and Life* data base which surveys some 2,000 journals worldwide. In this volume, all the entries are in English, although some of the articles cited were published in Great Britain, the U.S.S.R., Chile, Italy, Australia, East and West Germany, France, Czechoslovakia, and Canada. The 919 entries are listed alphabetically by author, each with an abstract summarizing the contents of the article. This is supplemented by a useful list of addresses and telephone numbers for maritime museums in the United States and Canada as well as for the national and international organizations for museums.

Leventhal, Paul and Alexander, Yonah, eds. *Nuclear Terrorism: Defining the Threat*. Washington, D.C.: Pergamon-Brassey's, 1986. 218pp. \$29.95

These proceedings of the Conference on International Terrorism, *The Nuclear Dimension*, discuss the likelihood of nuclear terrorism and the motivations of those who might sponsor or engage in it. Topics covered are protection of nuclear weapons and the possibility of building nuclear weapons from nuclear fuels in civilian use. The various defenses against the terrorist threat—intelligence, physical security, and crisis management—are also covered in the context of international cooperation, public awareness, and the preservation of civil liberties.

Levite, Ariel. *Intelligence and Strategic Surprises*. New York: Columbia Univ. Press, 1987. 220pp. \$27.50

“Strategic surprise is the sudden realization that one has been operating on the basis of an erroneous threat projection. . . [and] . . . is a stunning and humiliating experience for its victims.” With service in Israeli intelligence, Levite examines Pearl Harbor and Midway for lessons about strategic surprise and the times when it failed. His analysis details exactly what the Americans knew and did not know—primarily from signal interception and the magic of code breaking—of Japanese political and military intentions. Of political intentions, a great deal was known. However, before 7 December 1941, the Americans could not read the Japanese operational codes and hence, in Levite's analysis, could not anticipate and prevent the strategic surprise of

Pearl Harbor. By the Battle of Midway, naval intelligence had not only cracked the operational codes but, of equal importance, had convinced Nimitz to believe them. As a result, Midway became a failure of strategic surprise for the Japanese. If nought else, Levite's work is a powerful argument for absolute EMCON.

Link, Werner. *The East-West Conflict: The Organization of International Relations in the Twentieth Century*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1986. 198pp. \$27.50

This translation of the work of a West German scholar and participant in national and international organizations traces the history of the East-West conflict as an international phenomenon that becomes explainable by following the changes in the organization of global international relations. The conflict is analyzed in terms of structural developments, with global organizations either too high or too low, too integrated or too loose. No total solution to conflict is possible, but it can be regulated by restructuring international relations in terms of cooperative competition.

Masterson, Daniel M., ed. *Naval History: The Sixth Symposium of the U.S. Naval Academy*. Wilmington, Del.: Scholarly Resources Inc., 1987. 358pp. \$40

This volume of essays—drawn from papers given at the Sixth Naval History Symposium (29-30 September 1983)—shows the breadth that has developed in naval history. The papers are loosely grouped into the early age of sail, British sea power, naval technology, World War II, and biographical and material history. The inclusion of archeology and the study of naval artifacts is a new dimension to naval history and well represented in this collection of papers ranging from 22 B.C. to the 20th century. Subjects include the marine archeology of Herod's Great Harbor, the sociology and logistics of Anglo-Saxon invasions, and the utility of shipbuilders' models and maritime museums. The history of naval technology, another new and growing field, includes a study of HMS *Dreadnought* displaying the antecedents of many of our modern concepts of systems integration and warfare systems architecture.

Meyer, Jack Allen, comp. *An Annotated Bibliography of the Napoleonic Era: Recent Publications, 1945-1985*. New York: Greenwood Press, 1987. 288pp. \$39.95

This bibliography is designed to serve as a complement to Owen Connelly's recently published *Historical Dictionary of Napoleonic France 1799-1815* (1985) and to serve as a useful research tool providing references to the most recent research in the area. This compilation of 1,754 books, each with a brief summary of contents, is divided into 10 sections: Research Aids, Printed Primary Sources, General Histories, Napoleon, Napoleon's Family, Personal Lives, France and the World, The Art of War on Land, Naval Affairs, and Supplement. The fact that only 30 books are listed under naval affairs, compared to nearly 300 for land warfare, suggests that there is an opportunity for naval scholars to resume work on this era.

Rhoades, Weldon E. *Flying MacArthur to Victory*. College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1987. 563pp. \$22.50

The author, a commercial airline pilot for United Airlines for 9 years before the outbreak of World War II, was inducted into the Army Air Corps in mid-1942 to fly

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transport aircraft appropriated by the War Department to assist in the war effort. This book is actually a diary kept by the author during his military service, outlining his experiences as General Douglas MacArthur's personal pilot from early 1943 to December 1945. A full index and appendices relating to the career of Colonel Rhoades complete the volume.

Rivers, Gayle. *The War against the Terrorists: How to Win It*. New York: Stein and Day, 1986. 250pp. \$17.95

Acts of terrorism sponsored by individuals of various ideological stripes have been an accomplished fact in the postwar world. Rivers gives a brief history of terrorism, concentrating primarily on radical leftist organizations in the Middle East. He points out the vulnerability of the contemporary world to modern techniques and weapons. The mobility of present-day society lends itself particularly to the determination of a small band of well-armed individuals. A new tough-mindedness is required of Western nations, particularly the United States, in order to successfully combat terrorism. Winning tactics can best be implemented by small, swift, counterterrorist teams, in contrast to the large, overly bureaucratic organizations comprising most military and police forces.

Seaborg, Glenn T. *Stemming the Tide: Arms Control in the Johnson Years*. Lexington, Mass.: Heath, 1987. 495pp. \$24.95

As chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission from 1961 to 1971, Glenn T. Seaborg was an active participant in the formulation of U.S. arms control policy. This study of the arms control events of the Lyndon Johnson administration, which saw the signing of the Nonproliferation Treaty and acceptance of the concept of strategic arms limitation, critically examines, from an insider's view, the negotiating processes employed and the substantive positions adopted. Based on the lessons of those years, deeper Presidential involvement, less reliance on military expertise, and greater public education on the issues are recommended.

Small, Melvin and Singer, J. David, eds. *International War: An Anthology and Study Guide*. Homewood, Ill.: Dorsey Press, 1985. 393pp. \$15

The editors present an eclectic survey of the study of war via articles concerning its history, psychology, and sociology, as well as its causes and prevention. Authors include soldiers and scholars, and their discussions span the age of Thucydides to the nuclear era. The common element in this sampling is that the viewpoints expressed stimulate adherents and sometime antagonists in their approaches to an understanding of the complexities of international conflict and peace.

Spiers, Edward M. *Chemical Warfare*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1986. 277pp. \$24.95

Chemical warfare is one of the most insidious and pernicious means of waging war. This work describes the brief history of chemical warfare, particularly its use during World War I, the withering of chemical research during the interwar years, and the consequent nondeployment of chemical weapons during World War II. Spiers' primary intent is to show the present-day status of gas warfare and research by both

the Soviets and the NATO powers, their delivery systems, and tactical employment doctrine. Tables listing the various properties of chemical warfare agents and a lengthy bibliography are particularly useful.

Staar, Richard F. *USSR Foreign Policies After Détente*. rev. ed. Stanford, Calif.: Hoover Institution Press, 1987. 308pp. \$13.95

The author believes that Soviet foreign policy in the modern world rests upon a triad: the internal Soviet machinery that creates and implements policy, the various political and military means for carrying out established policies, and several general policies in various regions of the globe. Internal Soviet machinery consists of long-range goals, the Soviet process for developing and amending those goals, and the means of attaining the goals. The process of achieving a desired foreign policy includes overviews of such topics as propaganda, spying, military strategy, and trade. The author discusses regional policies in separate chapters on Eastern Europe, Soviet-Asian relations, and Soviet-U.S. relations. Full chapter notes, an extensive bibliography, and a useful index enhance the value of the work.

Swearingen, Rodger, ed. *Siberia and the Soviet Far East*. Stanford, Calif.: Hoover Institution Press, 1987. 298pp. \$32.95

Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech stimulated our interest in the Soviet Far East and its strategic relation to the North Pacific. The Siberia described by the several authors in this compendium is no longer the far end of the trans-Siberian railroad and the bitter gulag of the czars and Stalin. It is a region of vast resources with the potential to become a major factor in the geopolitics and economics of the North Pacific rim. The authors describe the role of Siberia in the Soviet economy, its potential as an export base for the Pacific, its military role (most emphasized lately by the Soviets), and its political role. The focal issue in the book is the emerging shift in the Soviet role for Siberia from a military outpost to an economic power.

Sweetman, Jack. *The Landing at Veracruz—1914*. Annapolis, Md.: Naval Institute Press, 1968. 2nd Print., 1987. 221pp. \$21.95

Originally published in 1968, Jack Sweetman's history of the U.S. Navy landings at Veracruz in 1914 has been reissued by the Naval Institute. His work tells the story of U.S. reaction to a single foreign leader, General Victoriano Huerta, then President of Mexico. President Wilson could not abide Huerta. Backing the armed resistance to Huerta, Wilson sent the fleet to stand by off Mexican ports. When a shipment of arms was to be delivered to Huerta's forces, Wilson had his excuse and sent the sailors ashore to seize the customs house at Veracruz and prevent delivery. Veracruz was occupied for seven months. Huerta eventually resigned, and while in power proved no great friend of the United States.

Tarrent, V.E. *Battlecruiser Invincible: The History of the First Battlecruiser 1909-1916*. Annapolis, Md.: Naval Institute Press, 1986. 158pp. \$14.95

In the spring of 1907, the battle cruiser HMS *Invincible* was launched by the Royal Navy. She was the first in a line of fast, heavily gunned cruisers that included such stirring names as *Indomitable*, *Indefatigable*, and *Inflexible*. Tarrent has recreated in detail