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in the Atlantic and Mediterranean. Later, in the Pacific he trained soldiers and sailors for seaborne landings and commanded the Southern Attack Force at Okinawa. Last, he trained the invasion forces and commanded a transport group that would put three army divisions ashore on Kyushu in the subsequently scrubbed Operation Olympic.

In describing Hall's wartime career, Godson mentions the many problems involved in amphibious warfare in the Atlantic theater: the training of Army and Navy personnel in amphibious techniques, the difficulties in finding knowledgeable Army Air Force officers to serve with him, the lack of suitable command ships, the need to develop doctrine for the employment of new

amphibious ships and craft, the acquisition of hydrographic data, much more including communications, naval gunfire, and aerial support (when 144 of the Army and Air Force's transport planes veered off course during the invasion of Sicily, Hall's gunners shot down 22 of them!).

Godson has used interviews with Hall, transcripts of oral interviews of various naval leaders; official naval records and documents, letters from many who had worked with Hall, and a wide and wise selection of secondary sources to produce not only a biography but a history of amphibious operations in the Atlantic in World War II.

PAOLO E. COLETTA
US Naval Academy

Recent Books

Selected Accessions of the Naval War College Library

Annotated by

Doris Baginski, Steven Maffeo, Mary Ann Varoutsos, and Jane Viti

Brice, Martin. *Axis Blockade Runners of World War II*. Annapolis, Md.: Naval Institute Press, 1981. 160pp. \$18.95

During World War II the economy of Nazi Europe became significantly self-sufficient. Nevertheless, considerable quantities of critical materials, particularly rubber, had to be continuously imported. Ranging from overall scope to fine detail, Brice describes the formidable task that fell upon the German merchant marine in response to this need. From 1941 to 1944, Axis ships delivered 43,891 tons of natural rubber and 68,117 tons of such items as edible oils, wolfram, tin, opium, and quinine to Europe. In the opposite direction, 56,987 tons of machinery, chemicals, and other items reached Japan. However, faced with seas increasingly dominated by Allied navies determined on a stringent blockade, the price was high. Brice indicates that the German leadership ultimately viewed the blockade running effort as too costly for its increasingly diminishing returns. Indeed, the Germans suffered huge losses in ships and men: 19 merchantmen and 16 warships were lost in the rubber traffic alone.

Cribbin, James L. *Leadership: Strategies for Organizational Effectiveness*. New York: Amacon, 1981. 296pp. paper \$14.95

Cribbin, a management consultant and professor at St. John's University, views management as an "action-oriented cerebral process." To help managers improve their leadership skills, this self-help guide examines some significant research findings, compares different leadership styles, and shows how to formulate a customized leadership-development program. It includes sections on how to analyze an organization, understand human behavior, select an appropriate leadership style, and learn to manage conflict. Numerous checklists are provided to help the prospective or practicing manager each step of the way.

Duffy, Christopher. *Russia's Military Way to the West: Origins and Nature of Russian Military Power, 1700-1800*. Boston: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1981. 256pp. \$35.00

Duffy has written one of the few works in English to document the emergence of Russian military might. The period under consideration, 18th century Russia, saw the beginning of the modernization of the Russian army. It was during this period that the foundation was laid for what was to become the police state of the late 19th century and the totalitarian regime of modern times. The author explores the relation between the application of military force and the westward advance of Russian borders and influence; the issue of how far the Russian army assimilated Western techniques and structures; the importance of western European and native Russian influences; and an evaluation of the performance of the Russian armies in the Western theaters of war.

Jordan, Amos A., Taylor, William J., Jr., et al. *American National Security; Policy and Process*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1981. 604pp. \$30.00; paper \$10.50

This survey is the result of a collaboration between West Point faculty members Jordan and Taylor as well as a number of their associates. Intended for the college student, it provides a concise definition of national security; traces the evolution of the policy-making process; and describes the people, organizations, and procedures which determine national security goals. A review is made of the international environment from a regional perspective, and a close look is taken at alternative approaches to achieving global order. Suggestions for further reading and questions for discussion are appended to each chapter.

Katz, Arthur M. *Life After Nuclear War: the Economic and Social Impacts of Nuclear Attacks on the United States*. Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger, 1982. 422pp. \$35.00

This book is an expanded version of a 1979 report prepared for the congressional Joint Committee on Defense Production. It evolves from the author's decade-long study of the meaning of nuclear war for society. In addition to an overview and general observations, the author discusses the physical effects of nuclear weapons; national consequences of limited nuclear war; national economic and population damage of full-scale nuclear war; psychological, social, political, and institutional effects of full-scale war; evacuation and preparedness; and the nuclear vulnerability of the Soviet Union. He also presents case studies on estimated nuclear attack effects upon the state of Massachusetts, the incident at Three Mile Island, and a specific section on US urban population vulnerability. Katz, who holds graduate degrees in chemistry

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and meteorology, is an authority on nuclear energy policy and energy-related environmental problems.

Katz, Friedrich. *The Secret War in Mexico; Europe, the United States and the Mexican Revolution*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1981. 659pp. \$30.00

During the years 1910 to 1920, the great powers—the United States, France, Great Britain, and Germany—intervened in the Mexican Civil War either directly or indirectly by using such tactics as military force, economic and diplomatic pressure, and destabilization policies. Demonstrating the complex interplay between the foreign powers with Mexico and with each other, this work shows how outside forces influenced the course of the revolution as well as the internal and external programs and policies of the revolutionary factions. It provides a case study of how local rifts can be exploited for global ends and how global rifts can be exploited for local ends; and it contrasts the classic 19th century methods of dealing with revolutionary struggles with the “secret” strategies utilized by the great powers in the 20th century.

Mulligan, James A. *The Hanoi Commitment*. Virginia Beach, Va.: RIF Marketing, 1981. 298pp. \$12.95

James Mulligan was an attack squadron executive officer when he was shot down while flying from the USS *Enterprise* in March 1966. For nearly seven years thereafter, his life was a continuous struggle to survive the captivity, isolation, and torture of a Hanoi POW compound. Mulligan’s personal memoir of the prisoner of war experience concentrates on four major areas or models—resistance, moral leadership, commitment, and political awareness. He stresses patriotism, religion, and courage under extreme conditions. In Hanoi, his commitment to self and to spirit strengthened his resistant posture, the single most important need in his struggle for honor and survival.

Perkins, Whitney T. *Constraint of Empire: the United States and Caribbean Interventions*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1981. 282pp. \$35.00

Within its two hundred-year history, the United States has been both a colonial power and an imperial one. In Cuba, Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, and Haiti, it has attempted to forcibly implant political practices that would assure eventual self-government. These attempts have resulted in failure, however, partially because of the contradictions created when a democratic nation rules other nations undemocratically. Emphasizing the interaction between US objectives and Caribbean political realities, this study traces four stages of American involvement in each of the countries in question: the establishment of a commitment; the exercise and limitations of control; the inducement to disengage; and the implications and consequences of withdrawal.

Salinger, Pierre. *America Held Hostage: the Secret Negotiations*. Garden City, N.Y.: 1981. 349pp. \$16.95

Taking its name from a three-hour ABC News Special, this book by the head of ABC’s Paris Bureau takes an inside look at the intricate negotiations which eventually freed the 52 American hostages seized by Iranian student militants on 4

November 1979. Most particularly, it focuses on the efforts of two men—Christian Bourquet, a French lawyer, and Hector Villalon, a wealthy Argentine expatriate—who acted as intermediaries during the crisis. In addition, the movements of numerous others acting in both official and unofficial capacities figure in the story. Although Salinger has written a tale of “intrigue, double crosses, aliases, surreptitious messages, clandestine meetings and missed opportunities,” he also provides some useful information to scholars, including a chronology of events and a copy of the Declarations of Algiers.

Sledge, Eugene B. *With the Old Breed, at Peleliu and Okinawa*. Novato, Calif.: Presidio Press, 1981. 326pp. \$15.95

The little-heralded battle of Peleliu in the Palau Islands was notable for the determination of the enemy resisters (some continued to hide in the island's caves and swamps long after the war ended) and for the heavy casualties inflicted on the 1st Marine Division. Infantryman “Sledgehammer” Sledge, under enemy fire for the first time, recounts his grueling experiences in training and in combat at both Okinawa and Peleliu. Now a professor of biology at Alabama's University of Montevallo, he dedicates this work to his comrades-at-arms who gave so much to their country.

Sullivan, William H. *Mission to Iran*. New York: Norton, 1981. 296pp. \$14.95

As ambassador to Iran during the span of the revolution that deposed the Shah, William H. Sullivan directly experienced the forces at work in that turbulent country and the reactions of the United States to those forces. This firsthand account provides insights into the causes and effects of one of the major political events of recent times. Ambassador Sullivan reports on the disintegration of the Shah's rule, the dramatic sweep of the Islamic revolution, and the drastic alteration of the strategic balance in the oil-producing heartland of the Middle East. He was dissatisfied with Washington's response to his analysis of the situation and frustrated by his inability to exert any constructive influence over policy decisions.

Towle, Philip A. *Naval Power in the Indian Ocean: Threats, Bluffs and Fantasies*. Canberra: Australian National University. Research School of Pacific Studies. Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, 1979. 116pp. paper \$12.50

International attention has been focused on the Indian Ocean since the British decision to withdraw area naval forces in the 1960s and, even more so, following the subsequent growth of regional Soviet and US naval activity. This study attempts to dispassionately analyze the strategic issues of the area. Towle discusses the origins of the Indian Ocean situation, the interests and conflicts of the superpowers, the strategic interests of littoral states, arms control in the Indian Ocean, nuclear problems, and conventional arms problems. Towle is currently a senior research fellow at the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre; he was formerly a lecturer at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth.

Tregear, Thomas R. *China: a Geographical Survey*. New York: Halsted Press, 1980. 372pp. \$46.50

This book analyzes and describes the progress of modern China during the last three decades in relation to its geographical setting. The study attempts to provide insights into the ways in which China's geographical circumstances have contributed to its achievements and are helping to shape its future. The author, while emphasizing the country's physical phenomena, also discusses historical geography in relation to the past's impact on contemporary conditions. In addition, he assesses China's rapid political, social, and economic changes during this century. Dr. Tregear has lived, worked, and traveled extensively in China. He has taught in the geography departments of both Central China University and Hong Kong University.

Troy, Thomas F. *Donovan and the CIA: a History of the Establishment of the Central Intelligence Agency*. Langley, Va.: Central Intelligence Agency. Center for the Study of Intelligence, 1981. 489pp. n.p.*

William J. Donovan served as coordinator of information from 1941 to 1945 and as Director of the Office of Strategic Services during the Second World War. Late in 1944, he sent President Roosevelt a plan for the establishment of a permanent peacetime central intelligence organization. This detailed account of the CIA's origins is based upon the thesis that the CIA "historically and substantively" embodies Donovan's creative conception of a central intelligence agency. First produced for the use of CIA employees, this text has been declassified and re-edited for public dissemination.

*Available from Aletheia Books, University Publications of America, Inc., Frederick, Md., for \$29.50

Vlahos, Michael. *The Blue Sword; the Naval War College and the American Mission, 1919-1941*. Newport, R.I.: Naval War College Press, 1980. 214pp. paper \$5.50*

As a "culture within a culture," the US Navy has always reflected the spirit of the age in which it was a part. At the same time, the Navy has kept strong its vision of self and mission, through such institutions as the Naval War College. This essay is organized in four sections ranging from idea to action: ethos, mission, the enemy, and the game. By "ethos," Vlahos means the framework of formal beliefs and commonly held values that shaped the identity of the Navy. "Mission" refers to the role played by the War College in planning future naval operations, shaping naval strategy, and formulating national policy. "The enemy" refers to the War College's image of any potential oceanic antagonist, and "the game" (war game) is viewed as a rehearsal of the mission.

*For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Walker, Thomas W. *Nicaragua: the Land of Sandino*. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1981. 137pp. \$18.00

This book traces the historical, social, and political evolution of Nicaragua from its pre-Columbian origins to the development of a social revolutionary system in the

period after the overthrow of the Somoza dictatorship in 1979. It also examines the programs and policies—domestic and foreign—of the new revolutionary government. The themes of elite exploitation, foreign manipulation, national resistance, and revolutionary redirection receive special attention. It is the author's intent to provide a basic understanding of contemporary Nicaragua, not only giving a portrait of the new system, but also explaining why a social revolution occurred.

Waltz, Kenneth N. *The Spread of Nuclear Weapons: More May Be Better*. Adelphi Papers, no. 171. London: International Institute for Strategic Studies, 1981. 32pp. paper \$5.00

In this controversial paper prepared at Smithsonian Institute's Woodrow Wilson Center for Scholars, Waltz (Ford Professor at the University of California at Berkeley) argues that the slow spread of nuclear weapons throughout the world may be more beneficial to world security than a rapid increase or no increase at all. He bases his argument on deducing expectations from the structure of the existing international political system and inferring expectations from past events and patterns. In conclusion, he presents six reasons for believing that the likelihood of war decreases as deterrent and defensive capabilities increase and that nuclear weapons, responsibly used, make wars "hard to start."

Warren, Gordon H. *Fountain of Discontent: the "Trent" Affair and Freedom of the Seas*. Boston: Northeastern University Press, 1981. 301pp. \$18.95

On 8 November 1861 two Confederate ministers, James M. Mason and John Slidell, were at sea, bound for their posts in Europe aboard the British mail packet *Trent*. The *Trent* was intercepted by the USS *San Jacinto*; acting on his own initiative, Captain Charles Wilkes, USN, seized Mason and Slidell and brought them to the United States. The British were outraged at what they viewed as a clear violation of international law. Throughout Britain, newspapers and mobs demanded a military response. However, the crisis was resolved by cool leadership and the prompt release of the ministers. Warren feels that most literature on this subject obscures the issue through partiality and mistaken emphases. In this study, he attempts to combine the realities of that time with perspectives achieved over a century later.

Warren, Mame and Warren, Marion E. *Everybody Works but John Paul Jones: a Portrait of the U.S. Naval Academy, 1845-1915*. Annapolis, Md.: Naval Institute Press, 1981. 120pp. \$19.95

This work, drawing its title from an old ditty that made fun of Jones' "temporary" tomb in Bancroft Hall, is a photographic record of the Naval Academy from its establishment in Annapolis until World War I. The photographs, facsimiles of documents, and other illustrations are supported by captions and a brief text. The book documents visually and portrays graphically many facets of early academy life: the cadets and midshipmen, the officers, instructors and other staff members, the Civil War years, the increasing sophistication of academic offerings, the growing emphasis on sports, and the many building programs. The authors, father and daughter, are well known in the fields of photography and photographic exhibition and are intimate with Annapolis and the surrounding area.

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Young, Peter. *The Fighting Man; from Alexander the Great's Army to the Present Day*. New York: Rutledge Press, 1981. 238pp. \$29.95

Brigadier Peter Young, a military historian, focuses on the character of fighting men in 20 different armies worldwide. In each instance, he describes the complex interrelationship between the soldiers, the army's organization, and the society. Although the virtues of a good fighting man (identified here as discipline, loyalty, leadership, toughness, stamina, initiative, and bravery) never vary, their relative importance is said to depend on the period and army in question. Using a combination of text, photographs, sketches, and diagrams to describe the soldiers, the weapons, and the tactics of each army, an examination is made of the factors that contributed to their successes and failures. Such varied groups of warriors as the Viet Minh, the Vikings, and the army of Frederick the Great are among those considered.



Between the War to End All Wars
and the next one,
what did naval officers do
at the War College in Newport?

What was most important
in the lives of men who soon would
be commanding ships and fleets
in real war on a real ocean?

Michael Vlahos describes it in

The Blue Sword: The Naval War College and the American Mission, 1919-1941.

"The Game was the central ritual of Newport, and the interwar Navy."

214 pages, paperback. \$5.50 from the Government Printing Office.

The Naval War College Press, 1980.
