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Air Power and Warfare

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because it offers "greater prospect for managing marine resources efficiently than any other alternative decision-making mechanism." Eckert thus provides an answer to Robert Friedheim's own search in his chapter, "The Political, Economic, and Legal Ocean," for a "paradigm" that would explain the reasons behind this movement. Apparently a paradigm that focuses on the actions of individual nation states and their perceptions of sovereignty and self-interest no longer suffices. Friedheim notes inefficiencies that result from the enclosure movement and argues for a more "just" arrangement, with an international authority to assign rights to coastal states so that resources can be allocated sensibly.

Whether this international authority would evolve into a true Leviathan of the oceans, or whether adequate safeguards could be built into the new system, remains unclear. The difficulty of identifying those necessary safeguards and garnering the required international support for them is illuminated in Professor Arvid Pardo's discussion on the "Law of the Sea Conference—What Went Wrong." Pardo's views on the Byzantine politics of UNCLOS III are invaluable, if for no other reason than his widely regarded role as the "father" of the Third Law of the Sea Conference. For it was Pardo, more than any other individual, who sought to structure UNCLOS III around the theme of reserving the living and nonliving resources beyond the area of national jurisdictions for the "common heritage of mankind." Pardo explains what he had hoped would be accomplished under United Nations sponsorship, how the concept of the "common heritage" became adulterated in successive draft treaty texts, and what he believes will be the final outcome of the Conference.

Other chapters in *Managing Ocean Resources* are also noteworthy, among them Ruthann Corwin's "Protecting

the Oceanic Environment," which gives a very concise presentation of the problems of marine pollution and the effects of pollution on the marine environment. In the wake of the *Argo Merchant* and *Amoco Cadiz* disasters, it should be required reading for every serious student of marine affairs.

The relevance and high quality of individual discussions such as these do help somewhat to alleviate the frustration that the reader feels at the inclusion of many less pertinent papers and at the collection's general lack of focus and direction. If this book is to be recommended, it must certainly be on the strength of its better sections, and very much in spite of its obvious flaws.

SCOTT C. TRUVER
Santa Fe Corporation

Hurley, Alfred F. and Ehrhart, Robert C., eds. *Air Power and Warfare—The Proceedings of the Eighth USAF Academy Military History Symposium*. Washington: U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1979. 461pp.

Held during the 75th anniversary year of the Wright brothers' first flight, it seems highly appropriate that the Eighth USAF Academy Military History Symposium was centered around the topic "air power and warfare." While the use of the aerial dimension in warfare has progressed amazingly during the intervening three-quarters of a century, the serious historical study of air power has not kept pace. The editors list that lack of serious work on air power as a primary factor in selection of the topic for this symposium.

The papers and speeches brought together a distinguished group of over 25 participants noted for their backgrounds either in the study of air power history or actual participation in its making. Such notables from both military and civilian sectors as Gens. Ira C. Eaker, Noel Parrish, Curtis LeMay,

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Michael Collins and O.P. Weyland as well as Drs. Forrest Pogue, Eugene Emme and Theodore Ropp are just a few of those who took part.

The symposium began with the keynote address, "The Influence of Air Power Upon Historians," by Noel Parrish. Parrish laid the basis for the remainder of the sessions as he challenged those present with the potential for the study of air power. His strongest point was that biography holds the key to the understanding of air power's development. Without an understanding of the leaders involved in decisionmaking, no true understanding of the course that events took is possible. He pointed out that serious biographies on several Air Force Chiefs of Staff including Arnold, LeMay, Spaatz, Twining and White remain to be done. In summary, he considers that fact as crippling. A second major speech was presented during an evening session by retired Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, an air pioneer himself, entitled "Some Observations on Air Power."

The succeeding sessions covered air power and warfare for not only the United States but also Japan, Great Britain, Germany and the Soviet Union. The papers were divided among the World War I and interwar years (1903-1941), World War II operations and leadership, the search for maturity in the postwar Air Force (1945-1953), air power and limited warfare (1947-1978) and technology's effect on air warfare throughout the 75-year period.

Editors Hurley and Ehrhart list four major themes that came out of the sessions. (1) The importance of the "human element" in air power. (2) The intricate relationships between technology, doctrine and the actual employment of air power. (3) The unity of the human experience with air power. (4) The study of air power is vital to our national interest and holds the very essence of military history's significance.

The desired quality of this symposium as a watershed in the study of air power history was markedly enhanced by the invitation for each participant to outline the work that remains to be done in his particular area. The lack of good biographical work on air power leaders was joined by the need for studies on the effects of logistics, technology and intelligence, among several. For that delineation of gaps in present scholarship alone, the proceedings are invaluable. The publication of this book is timely and vital in view of the continued evidence of increased interest and appreciation for the importance of military history to the military professional. The study of air power is an integral part of that discipline.

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Jones, R.V. *The Wizard War*. New York: Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, 1978. 556pp.

Dr. Reginald Victor Jones describes *The Wizard War* as "a personal memoir in which I hope that general readers may find some entertainment, intelligence officers some working examples of their trade, historians some matters of interest, and scientists some instruction in the value of sticking to basic principles." His hope is realized on all four accounts.

The book, published in Great Britain as *Most Secret War*, is based on declassified World War II reports, transcripts of post-World War II lectures, and personal recollections. It is, then, a personal account of British scientific intelligence activities during World War II. In it Dr. Jones describes his early work in infrared, his heralded success in identifying and countering German guidance beams, the attempts to counter the German air defense radar net, and the intelligence efforts against the V-1, the V-2 and nuclear weapons.