

1980

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### Recommended Citation

Pettyjohn, W. R. (1980) "Recent Books," *Naval War College Review*: Vol. 33 : No. 6 , Article 21.  
Available at: <https://digital-commons.usnwc.edu/nwc-review/vol33/iss6/21>

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part of the vast reduction in military efficiency of the Russian Army in the spring of 1917, and that army's shift in attention to internal revolution.

Thereafter, the Russian army played a significant role in the downfall of the Tsar and institution of the Provisional Government. What is more, the Army—representing as it did a cross-strata of the Russian polity—served admirably as a vehicle of revolution. It was often a vehicle without control or direction, but one that was certainly not without effect.

The army hierarchy generally fell with the Tsar. The separation of an

army from its government and from its leadership is not an uncommon theme, particularly in "third world" history. Professor Wildman has documented a valuable story—important not only to Russian history but to a study of the military's role in a society as well. Whether he has overemphasized the army's importance to the February 1917 upheaval in Russia is a likely question, but one whose answer must await publication of volume two of this study.

B. D. COLE

Lieutenant Commander, U.S. Navy

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## RECENT BOOKS

### Selected Accessions of the Naval War College Library

Annotated by

**Doris Baginski, Jane Sanfilippo, and Mary Ann Varoutsos**

Breen, Joseph A. *Energy, America, and the Military: Can We Get There From Here?* Columbus: Ohio State University, 1979. 26pp. paper\*

The author of this research paper addresses one of the most critical issues of our time—the energy problem and its potential effect on our society and long-term security. Because the majority of our weapons systems are heavily dependent on liquid fuels, it is essential that the Department of Energy develop programs and incentive proposals to insure that sufficient quantities of synthetic fuels are available to the Department of Defense. The author warns that our combat effectiveness is being threatened by a serious fuel/price availability squeeze, making the armed services susceptible to "petroleum anemia."

\*Photocopies are available from Energy and National Security Project, Ohio State University, 1712 Neil Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43210.

Buultjens, Ralph. *China after Mao—Death of a Revolution?* New York: International Study and Research Institute, 1979. 79pp. paper \$3.00

Following the Foreword by Indira Gandhi, Buultjens clearly analyzes the recent events in China and gives some thought to its future. His theory is that the Mao revolution has ended, but he is unable to predict the future course of

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events in the country because uncertainty in politics is the only certain element in Chinese affairs. Mao's revolutionary influence has ended and, because of some major changes in his policies or legacy, his stature as a national symbol has been reduced. There is now a vigorous modernization program; a reversal of the rural-urban balance; a controversy in the domestic policy relating to political freedoms; and a pro-Western stance in China's foreign affairs.

Cannizzo, Cindy, ed. *The Gun Merchants: Politics and Policies of the Major Arms Suppliers*. New York: Pergamon Press, 1980. 211pp. \$20.50

This collection of papers covers various aspects of the international arms trade. The first paper gives a global and historical perspective of arms trade. The following papers deal with the most significant and prominent aspects of the arms trade for each of the major arms suppliers—the United States, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, West Germany, and France. The concluding chapter reports on arms transfer control agreements from both a historical and an analytic perspective. Twenty-six tables provide additional graphic information.

Coffey, Kenneth J. *Strategic Implications of the All-Volunteer Force: the Conventional Defense of Central Europe*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1980. 210pp. \$15.00

As a result of the end of the draft, we find ourselves today with inadequate personnel and funding resources to support our war-sustaining capability. This well-documented analysis examines the effects of the adoption of the All-Volunteer Force in 1973 upon U.S. defense capabilities and our strategic commitments in Central Europe. The end of the draft has caused fundamental changes in the strength, composition, structure, and strategic capabilities of the armed forces to carry out their assigned missions. The author evaluates the effect of these changes on the Army's ability to fulfill its role in NATO defense and offers possible policy changes to reconcile the inadequacies. An extensive bibliography is included.

Constans, Jacques. *Marine Sources of Energy*. New York: Pergamon Press, 1979. 169pp. \$25.00

The oceans offer the energy equivalent of 100 million nuclear power plants, because of constant winds in certain zones, the temperature differential between surface and deep layers, the mechanical energy of ocean waves, the thermodynamic properties of water, and the predictable ebb and flow of the tides. As fossil fuels are depleted, more and more of these naturally renewable resources will have to be used; many are especially appropriate to underdeveloped countries. The author analyzes each kind of ocean energy, and includes such data as costs, output, advantages, and disadvantages.

El-Hakim, Ali A. *The Middle Eastern States and the Law of the Sea*. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1979. 293pp. \$27.00

The author reviews the gains made at the recent sessions of the Law of the Sea Conference and their relationship to the special problems of the Middle East. A number of specific regional problems are discussed in some detail: territorial waters; the international status of straits, especially the Gulf of Aden and the Strait of Tiran; legal problems of offshore boundaries; and the

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potentialities of its undersea mineral resources. El-Hakim claims that the interests of the Middle East are mainly economic, not strategic, and that any regional cooperative arrangements are based upon necessity.

Gatzke, Hans W. *Germany and the United States: a "Special Relationship"?*

Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1980. 314pp. \$17.50

Though Germany has fought two bloody wars with the United States in this century, America-West German relations since World War II have achieved a remarkable cordiality. To understand both the history of Germany's interaction with the United States prior to 1945 and the nature of the two Germanies that have evolved since the collapse of the Third Reich, this survey places particular emphasis on the factors that have characterized the evolution of the German nation-state in relation to American foreign policy and perceptions. An examination is made of the current rapprochement between the two countries and prospects for future relations are discussed.

Gordon, Maurice B. *Naval and Maritime Medicine during the American Revolution*. Ventnor, N.J.: Ventnor Publishers, 1978. 134pp. \$17.50

The practice of carrying a physician aboard large ships originated with the wealthy merchants of the 13 original colonies. During the Revolution, surgeons naturally were included among the crews of the infant American Navy. The author includes details of their military existence, their education, instruments, and medications, add biographical sketches of many of the naval surgeons, provides an overview of maritime pathology during the late 1700s, and describes life aboard British prison ships. Portraits of notable physicians; reproductions of early individual diaries, prescriptions, and surgical instruments; and inventories of Revolutionary era medicines abound.

Hampshire, A. Cecil. *Just an Old Navy Custom*. London: William Kimber, 1979. 238pp. \$7.95

This volume traces the history of traditions and customs of the Royal British Navy. Expressions, styles, slang terms, superstitions, shipboard customs, and ceremonies inherited from the early days of sail and steam are highlighted. The gradual evolution of the sailors' uniform is traced from the time when there was no standard dress to the establishment of official "Navy rigs." It is claimed that in 1745 King George II chose the Navy colors, having been influenced by an attractive woman wearing a riding habit of dark blue and white. It is also interesting to note that it was Queen Victoria who put an end to "bowing and scraping," referring to a cocked hat, the original form of a naval personal salute. She objected to seeing men in uniform bareheaded. A selected glossary of terms is included.

Lewinski, Jorge. *The Camera at War: a History of War Photography from 1848 to the Present Day*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1978. 240pp. \$17.95

An illustrated commentary on the trends and changes of photojournalism during the past century with brief accounts of the work of well-known war photographers. In addition, black and white photographs, dramatically illustrating the effects of war upon military and the civilian population, cover about half of the volume.

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Millett, Allan R. *The American Political System and Civilian Control of the Military: a Historical Perspective*. Position Papers in the Policy Sciences, No. 4. Columbus: The Mershon Center of the Ohio State University, 1979. 79pp. paper \$2.50

This study traces the history of civilian control of the U.S. Armed Forces from colonial times to the present. Mr. Millett feels that even though it has never been seriously threatened, the concept is of great symbolic importance to both the American Government and people. He shows that while the issue of civilian control has seldom played an important role in national politics, it has often shaped debates concerning the management of the American Armed Forces.

Moore, John. *Seapower and Politics: from the Norman Conquest to the Present Day*. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1979. 184pp. \$7.50

Defining seapower as the naval strength that "enables a country to promote the political and economic interests of itself and its allies in peacetime and supremacy over the enemy in war," the editor of *Jane's Fighting Ships* traces the employment of seapower by various political leaders throughout history in this succinct survey written for the general reader. Emphasis is placed on the use of seapower in peacetime and its role as a deterrent to open conflict.

Moreland, William B. *Energy and National Security: a Question of Mobility Fuels for the Military*. Columbus: Ohio State University, 1979. 36pp. paper\*

In this study, the author, Associate Director of the Program for Energy Research, Education, and Public Service at the Ohio State University, expounds upon the problems and potentially disabling difficulties of mobility fuels supply for the Department of Defense through the rest of the century. Present and projected energy use requirements (particularly petroleum usage) of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are outlined. The findings indicate that present national energy management programs and the development of alternative fuel supplies is inadequate to support military needs in the event of a conflict.

\*Photocopies are available from Energy and National Security Project, Ohio State University, 1712 Neil Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43210.

Noyes, James H. *The Clouded Lens; Persian Gulf Security and U.S. Policy*. Stanford, Calif.: Hoover Institution Press, 1979. 144pp. paper \$6.95

The Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Near Eastern, African, and South Asian Affairs from 1970 to 1976 endeavors to clarify some of the assumptions and distortions that have colored American perceptions of recent U.S. Gulf policy in this timely monograph. The origins of the Gulf states, the area's vital importance to U.S. security, and the purposes of American security-related activities there are explored from both indigenous and U.S. perspectives. Though overtaken by the Iranian revolution and the present Iran-Iraq conflict, this study succeeds in providing some useful insights into our past policies, thereby contributing to the formulation of a rational policy for the future.

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*The Political Influence of the Military; a Comparative Reader.* New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1980. 508pp. \$35.00; paper \$10.95

Edited by Amos Perlmutter and Valerie Plave Bennett, this compilation is a companion volume to Perlmutter's 1977 work, *The Military and Politics in Modern Times*. The selections, which center around the themes presented in the earlier work, include historical and contemporary examples of three models: the professional soldier, the praetorian soldier, and the professional revolutionary soldier. Students of military sociology, conflict studies, comparative politics, or the politics of development might find this compendium useful, as the editors provide detailed commentaries that enable it to stand alone.

Ravenal, Earl C. *NATO's Unremarked Demise.* Policy Papers in International Affairs, No. 10. Berkeley: University of California. Institute of International Studies, 1979. 40pp. paper \$2.00

A critical review of America's role in NATO and the American commitment to the defense of Western Europe, this study presents what the author considers to be the weaknesses of NATO and the flaws that are to be found in the United States' part in it. Mr. Ravenal feels that NATO has served its purpose and that the problems, which are considered by its supporters to be tactical, are in reality evidence of the crumbling of its strategic foundation.

*Soviet Policy in the Post-Tito Balkans.* Washington: U.S. Dept. of the Air Force, |1979?| 157pp. paper \$4.75\*

Because the future shape of the Balkans is considered crucial to the security of both East and West, the papers in this collection, which was published under the auspices of the U.S. Air Force as the fourth volume in the Studies in Communist Affairs series, delve into the underlying instability in this vital area. The interests and policy options of each of the great powers are explored, though the military, political, and economic interests of the Soviet Union in the Balkan region are stressed, especially in light of the U.S.S.R.'s relations with China, the United States, and the non-Warsaw Pact Balkan states.

\*For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Steinberg, Charles S. *The Information Establishment; Our Government and the Media.* New York: Hastings House, 1980. 366pp. \$15.95

Steinberg, a former executive of the CBS Television Network, examines "the curious adversarial and symbiotic relationship" that exists between government information services and the mass media by scrutinizing the structure and functions of the free press. Though critical of the performances of both private and governmental organizations, the author contends that the freedom of communications envisioned by the framers of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights still exists in the United States and calls for a concerted effort on the part of the government, the media, and the public to perpetuate this precious right. This book was published posthumously.

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Stewart, Adrian. *The Battle of Leyte Gulf*. New York: Scribner, 1980. 223pp.  
\$14.95

This is an interesting and well-written descriptive narrative for the general reader, based upon secondary sources, by a British author. He claims that Leyte Gulf was not only the last of the great naval battles, but also the largest and the most varied.

*Women, War, and Revolution*. New York: Holmes & Meier, 1980. 310pp.  
\$27.50; paper \$9.75

The historical essays in this collection, ranging from the French Revolution to the Second World War, study the interactions between women's political consciousness and the state during times of national crisis. The selections are particularly useful for understanding the effects of increased visibility and rising expectations for women's social, economic, and political integration during periods of war and revolution as well as in postrevolutionary societies. The editors, Carol R. Berkin and Clara M. Lovett of Baruch College, provide several interpretive essays linking the book's major subdivisions and an extensive annotated bibliography.

