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## Die Ausbildung in der deutschen Marine von ihrer Gruendung bis zum Jahre 1914 (Training in the German Navy from Its Foundation to the Year 1914)

Hans J. Meyer-Hoeper  
*German Navy*

Herbert Graubohm

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rebut the contention of Admiral Gorshkov?

Although this 1978/1979 edition is an obvious improvement over that of 1976/1977, it could stand a few changes for the sake of balance and readability.

—Kiev gets more coverage, 6 pages including a cover photo, than do many of the world's navies—perhaps a little overdone.

—It would help if the names of countries which title each section were at the outer margin for rapid access, rather than consistently to the right.

—Classes of ships within navies would be easier to find if class titles were in bold print rather than light italics.

—The seemingly random placement of photos within ship descriptions is distracting, especially when one must search for the remainder of a table or sentence.

—Someone should have checked out the cross-referencing. When it is stated that a certain system, ship or weapon is similar to or adapted from that of another navy, it would be convenient if the pertinent information were provided in the other navy's listing.

—For those of us who are recalcitrant in accepting metric measurements, it would be helpful if dimensions were expressed parenthetically in feet and inches as is done in *Jane's*.

—Active ships should be differentiated, by notation or typeface, from those in mothballs or reserve.

These minor points aside, *Combat Fleets* is a superb reference text with fine line drawings and action photographs which provide a living dimension to the factual data. Lists of aircraft, weapons and systems are provided for completeness. The Naval Institute is to be complimented for bringing it to the United States and making it available at a price low enough for single ownership while *Jane's* must be purchased corporately or on the installment plan.

D.G. CLARK

Commander, U.S. Navy

Graubohm, Herbert. *Die Ausbildung in der deutschen Marine von ihrer Gruendung bis zum Jahre 1914 (Training in the German Navy from Its Foundation to the Year 1914)*. Dusseldorf: Droste Publication, 1977. 444pp.

Herbert Graubohm, naval officer and doctor of pedagogy makes a successful attempt to describe the training system of the Imperial German Navy as it developed from its very beginning in 1850 until 1914. He reveals the extent to which the system was based upon the educational concepts and intentions of the 19th century—how military education and training agreed with the public school system and the contemporary pedagogic endeavors. The aspirations of the 1848 National Assembly of Frankfurt to establish a parliament-governed German national state included the establishment of a navy as well. The Prussian monarchy was deeply affected domestically by the events of 1848 and, as far as foreign affairs were concerned, the blockade of German ports dramatically underlined the role of seapower. From the comparably modest Prussian formula of "recognition of the nation at sea" resulted the claim to an equal part in world policy which led finally to the demand of Emperor Wilhelm and Admiral Tirpitz for extended power by naval armament. In some detail the philosophy of the pedagogic century and its greatest protagonists (Herbart, Humboldt, and Schleiermacher) are brought to the attention of the reader. Once more we are made aware of the prevailing harmony of state, society, and people (including the enlightened and educational minded officers around the great reformer Scharnhorst) of the reform age. It is one of the inevitable consequences of the revolution of 1848 that the efforts to educate "scientifically" noncommissioned officers and enlisted men became a matter of vehement criticism. The magic power of the educated classes over the non-

educated was meant to ensure obedience in all situations and simultaneously excluded any competition between superiors and subordinates. Consequently, a maximum of general and special branch education was introduced for officers in order to guarantee the dominance of the superiors. Chapter IV is an excellent source of information for professionals who are interested in schools of the navy and the various ways of thinking during the time from 1850 to 1914. Although the author obviously tried to write a comprehensive book in order to share with a broad public his remarkable research efforts and experience in the interrelation between the different social fields—military and pedagogy—sometimes the tendency to overemphasize the scientific aspects reduces the pure reading delight. For historians, however, and those interested in 19th-century social and pedagogic matters in Germany, the book is an excellent work of reference.

HANS J. MEYER-HOEPER  
 Captain, German Navy

Haselkorn, Avigdor. *The Evolution of Soviet Security Strategy, 1965-1975*. New York: Crane, Russak, 1978. 135pp.

If you would like to read a detailed account of modern Soviet expansionism based on meticulous research in a broad range of source material, Avigdor Haselkorn's *The Evolution of Soviet Security Strategy, 1965-1975*, may be the book. What most observers have gathered on an impressionistic basis has been presented in definitive text and tables in concise (135 pages), readable form. With impressions and suspicions substantiated by Haselkorn's data, we can conclude that Ulam's recognized work on Soviet international relations, *Expansion and Coexistence*\* should perhaps

now be titled as *EXPANSION and Coexistence* in a new edition. When Chinese polemicists refer to the "New Czars" and the "Social imperialists," they in fact can be well supported with the evidence compiled by Haselkorn.

Western scholars and policymakers long have recognized the Soviet "quest for security." Stalin's maneuvering to outwit a German-Japanese two-front attack in the late 1930s, his attempts to develop buffer states or areas in the East before the war, and his success in arranging buffer states in the West after the war are generally known. Our problem has been, as Helmut Sonnenfeldt has so ably put it,\* that Moscow's quest for security inexorably has led to the insecurity of all its neighbors. The United States, pursuing its own "forward strategy," "containment," and "collective security" since the late 1940s, has sought to assist those neighbors while enhancing its own security. Haselkorn highlights the changing world situation in the 1965-75 period: Washington's defensive efforts, successful for several decades, were rapidly eroded. With increased military capabilities, especially in the Red Navy and in maritime and air logistics, Moscow in the 1970s can leapfrog into areas further and further from its own borders. The United States is forced into ever wider-ranging containment efforts, while Moscow probably takes some comfort in being able to defend against the normally postulated (in Soviet circles) U.S.-NATO attack further from the homeland. According to Haselkorn, the Soviet "Blue Belt of Defense" has proceeded from concept to capability, boding ever more serious problems for Western military planners.

The author is careful to note that Soviet security strategy is not focused exclusively on the United States and NATO, but takes China into con-

\*Adam B. Ulam, *Expansion and Coexistence: The History of Soviet Foreign Policy, 1917-1967*. New York: Praeger, 1968.

\*In a lecture at the Naval War College, 29 March 1978.