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Germany and the Politics of Nuclear Weapons

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Yangtze River. Then, "one dark night [she] stealthily slipped her cables and got away down the river to the sea . . . China was closed again."

The Opium War is an excellent work. Fay provides an extensive index, a helpful "list of characters," and useful maps. This carefully documented work does not displace John King Fairbank's classic work on early Sino-Western relations but supplements it in an outstanding fashion.

BERNARD D. COLE

Lieutenant Commander, U.S. Navy

Kelleher, Catherine McArdle. *Germany and the Politics of Nuclear Weapons*. New York and London: Columbia University Press, 1975. 372pp.

Professor Kelleher has set herself the task of examining nuclear weapons developments in relation to German politics during the years 1954 to 1966. Her volume, as Professor William T.R. Fox brings out in the Foreword, is one of three country studies on the same general topic, of which the French and British volumes are already in print. All three are part of a series sponsored by the Institute of War and Peace Studies of Columbia University.

Professor Kelleher's book begins with a prologue for the years 1945-1954, and then in Chapters 2 through 10 proceeds essentially chronologically through the period 1954-1966. Chapter 11 is a "Commentary" on those 12 years, and Chapter 12 is "A Look Forward" at the present-day situation.

The book is based upon personal residence in Germany and a number of interviews, mostly with Germans, but also with American, British, and French subjects. (The number of interviews conducted in 1964 to 1966 exceeded 125.) Professor Kelleher notes that she did not aim at replicating "the usual American or German secondary analyses," that she wanted to focus on primary sources. As a result the notes

make only very restricted reference to books in the category of "secondary analyses." One inescapable problem with this kind of approach is that it necessarily drives a book toward a focus on such primary material as does turn out to be available.

Professor Kelleher's book is a competent account which does justice to her chosen focus. As she herself realizes and stipulates, many of the issues of German control of and access to nuclear power appear today rather remote and secondary. It is for this reason that she added the chapter at the end to provide a contemporary focus.

FREDERICK H. HARTMANN

Naval War College

Korb, Lawrence J., ed. *The System for Educating Military Officers in the U.S.* Pittsburgh: International Studies Association, 1976. 172pp.

Before he left the Department of Defense in January, Deputy Secretary of Defense William P. Clements, Jr., in a memorandum on senior service colleges, reaffirmed his commitment to improving officer education:

These institutions represent the capstone of the DoD educational system. They must be centers of excellence—marked by scholarship, innovative thought, and research. They should attract the best students, teachers, researchers, and visiting faculty . . .

For 3 years Mr. Clements had led the DoD Committee on Excellence in Education, made up of the Service Secretaries and the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)—"a group that'll get your attention," one wag noted—in a searching review of officer education: the service academies, the senior service colleges, the intermediate-level (staff) colleges, and the graduate education system. And for 3 years Clements and the Committee ran into the kinds of strains and