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## America Is in Danger

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acquire a tremendous appreciation of international economics with minimum expenditure of time and effort.

R.L. O'NEIL  
Commander, SC, U.S. Navy

Laqueur, Walter Z. *The Road to Jerusalem*. New York: Macmillan, 1968. 368p.

The sudden and complete victory by the Israelis in June 1967 has overshadowed the events that preceded this unique war. In the Introduction, Mr. Laqueur establishes the focus of his book as the 3 weeks immediately prior to the Israeli-Arab war in June 1967. In dealing with the repercussions of the conflict, the impact on public opinion, and the policies of the various governments, Mr. Laqueur fashions an implied indictment of political coldbloodedness and diplomatic unreality. The intransigence and irrational actions of the Arabs, particularly Egypt and Syria, are clearly displayed. The worsening internal political strife in Israel, De Gaulle's deliberate aggrandizement, the well-intentioned fumbling of the British and American Governments, and Russia's doctrinal rigidity are logically derived from the pronouncements of senior officials of the various governments. The United Nations also acquires a few regretful, but accurately placed thumps on its body politic.

There are a number of assumptions and deductions by the author that are not fully supported by his source material. He admits freely that many of the answers he found were located in radio broadcasts and in the newspapers. This becomes a vital point. The source material for this book was—essentially—a basis for opinion makers and decision-makers the world over. Mr. Laqueur has, in his own words, "tried to the best of my ability to write a truthful history." If he had been given access to secret governmental documents, would it have changed his description of the truth? The reviewer doubts it, and so does the

author. The alternative requires a hyper-cynical approach to the world realpolitik. Remember, the result of all these international maneuverings was a war in the Middle East with all of its attendant dangers to the world. Mr. Laqueur's style is easy to read, and the construction of the story he tells lends both interest and excitement. He has attached an appendix containing speeches by U Thant, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Abba Eban, and Gen. Itzhak Rabin which vividly illustrate the complex issues and emotional atmosphere. Mr. Laqueur has written a thought-provoking analysis that is both enlightening and entertaining.

R.L. DODD  
Commander, U.S. Navy

LeMay, Curtis E. *America Is in Danger*. New York: Funk & Wagnalls, 1968. 346p.

This book is a mirror of its author, gruff and blunt but honest. Underneath the words one feels the frustrations of a senior career military man who has been confronted by the "whiz kids" of the Pentagon. General LeMay provides the reader with the broad military issues that face the decisionmakers in the U.S. Government today. He punches to the gut point of these issues, criticizing past decisions with which he has disagreed. Most importantly, he does not stop with criticism, but offers solutions. Typical of his pungent approach is this statement on Vietnam: "the way to fight the war in North Vietnam is to fight it. Pussy footing with bombing pauses and exempting the vital targets is the way to lose it." He then follows with an eight-step campaign that "aspires to decisive victory." There are times when General LeMay becomes extremely parochial (Air Force) in his proposed solutions of the issues raised, but this does not detract from the value of the book. Rather, it provokes the military reader into thinking of alternatives. Public airing of *military* points of view of

*military strategy is overdue. America Is in Danger* is strongly recommended for reading by any American interested in the security of his country.

D.L. WARD  
Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps

McKee, Alexander. *Farming the Sea*. London: Souvenir Press, 1967. 314p.

*Farming the Sea* was not written by the ordinary author who comes strolling down the pike. Alexander McKee is both an author of note and an experienced diver. This book displays a marvelous depth of research on a subject about which little was recorded prior to the 1960's. It is an interesting account of man's progress toward large-scale farming of tributaries, bays, and the open oceans. Although notable advance has been made in underwater diving since an Englishman, John Deane, invented the first really efficient diving dress in 1828, it was not until Jacques Yves Cousteau and Emile Gagnan invented the aqualung in 1940 that man's underwater capability was enhanced by several magnitudes. In 1962 undersea exploration began to perk; by 1966 interest began to boil; today the discussion of the ocean wonders is a routine household pastime.

The initial setting of this book is in the Portsmouth, Southsea area of England, but the author has focused on many parts of the world as he traces man's progress in fish farming. One immediately learns that trout farming in Europe is an old vocation; that the 1953 artificial reefs composed of ear bodies that were laid off the coast of Alabama were so successful that sportsmen and commercial fishermen alike have promoted the building of many more; that the North Sea has been used as a fish-farming laboratory. The reader will be impressed by the extent to which research, theory, and practice have quietly advanced for years in the North Sea. This book is recommended not only for the casual reader but also for

the student who wishes to become versed in man's progress in harvesting the oceans.

R.W. NIESZ  
Captain, U.S. Coast Guard

Sheldon, Walter J. *Hell or High Water*. New York: Macmillan, 1968. 340p.

The title of this book would lead one to believe that it is solely an account of the Inchon landing of 15 September 1950. In reality it is an account of the first 90 days of the Korean war. Approximately one-third of the book is devoted to the invasion of South Korea by the North Koreans and the stand at the Pusan perimeter by the United Nations forces under Gen. Walton H. Walker. One-third deals with the planning for, and the conduct of, the landing itself. The remaining third covers the period from the landing up through the fall of Seoul. Sheldon is objective and fairly thorough in his presentation and has been particularly successful in making his book very readable rather than just a dull recitation of the facts. Included is some fine insight into Gen. Douglas MacArthur's character and personality. His insistence on the operation's being held at the time and place which he specified despite the skepticism of almost all concerned (including the Joint Chiefs of Staff) is a real tribute to his genius. Many lessons are to be learned from the Inchon landing, not the least of which is that luck goes with boldness. At any number of points during the entire operation, extreme good fortune turned what could have been a disaster into a brilliant success. However, one should never forget that "good luck" is often the natural outcome of intelligence and hard work. The author covers the friction between Gen. Edward M. Almond, the corps commander of the invasion force, and his two division commanders (one Army and one Marine). He attempts to give an accurate account of the causes of this friction and concludes that it was pri-