

1967

## The Ocean Adventure

J. G. Tillson  
*U.S. Navy*

Gardner Soule

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for the war. Instead, vivid accounts of the individual actions which go on daily in all sections of South Vietnam are presented. The author pulls no punches in that he reports the adverse performance of units as well as the acts of heroism that he witnessed performed by both the Vietnamese and the Americans. Significant to the military reader are the accounts of actions by officers and men with whom they have served before. Probably the major contributions of the book are the relating of the changes in the conduct of the war observed by the author during his three tours and the emphasis on the individual fighting man. The book is very easy reading and is an excellent footnote to the war headlines.

R.H. WILSON  
Commander, U.S. Navy

Soule, Gardner. *The Ocean Adventure*. New York: Appleton-Century, 1966. 278 p.

The rapid technical developments in the fields of oceanography and exploratory submersible vehicle construction provide the subject material for *The Ocean Adventure*. The author has compiled, in a romanticized and generally nontechnical format, a brief description of each of the scientific deep sea expeditions conducted in this country during the last several years. Each chapter is devoted to a separate phase of scientific endeavor, liberally interspersed with many subjective interpretations and projections of future oceanographic developments. However, such future projects are more indicated than well-defined. Specific projects discussed include descriptions of *Alvin*, *Aluminaut*, *Dolphin*, and future Deep Submergence Systems Projects rescue and exploratory submarine vehicles. The adventures of scuba divers, Sealab I and II expeditions, the explorations of *Triton*, *Skate*, *Nautilus*, and *Trieste* are highlighted. In addition, the problems to be faced by future oceanographers and programs such as the Mohole and Sealab III projects are mentioned. The purpose of the book, to stimulate the interest, imagination, and curiosity of the general reader in the oceanographic exploration field, is effectively accomplished. Another significant benefit of this chronology of the many men-in-the-sea and oceanographic programs is the rather extensive bibliography, which should provide

an excellent source of current material for those interested in more detailed investigations.

J.G. TILLSON  
Commander, U.S. Navy

Kagan, Benjamin. *The Secret Battle for Israel*.  
Cleveland: World, 1966. 299 p. (DS 126.5  
.K323)

This is the story of the Israeli Air Force from its inception in 1946 to the Sinai Campaign in 1956. Running throughout the book is the secondary theme of an infant Israel adrift in the bulrushes of international politics. The book is divided into four parts, the first two of which deal mainly with the means by which the Israeli Air Force equipped itself with World War II "surplus" aircraft. It is these two parts that a military reader will find most interesting. The primary source of supply during this early period was the United States, and the primary machinery was the establishment of dummy aircraft and airline companies through which aircraft were bought, rebuilt, and exfiltrated. Various cloak-and-dagger ploys were used to evade U.S. restrictions on arms export. Money spoke with authority during those postwar days, and some strange bedfellows developed. Italy, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia cooperated in staging and modifying the smuggled aircraft. The latter two parts of the book are concerned with the later Israeli difficulties in securing modern aircraft by purchase from the United States, England, France, and Sweden. There is bitterness expressed about the foreign policy of the United States during this time, particularly in respect to American attempts to prevent an arms race in the Middle East. The author sees in all these policies unwarranted Anglo-American interest in the reestablishment of their presence in the oil-rich Middle East, with the inference that Arab demands outweighed Israeli survival to the planners of American foreign policy. The United States is also criticized for her actions during the abortive Anglo-French intervention in Egypt and the resulting Suez crisis. The United States' action was contrary to her previous agreements and encouragement, the author alleges, and was due to internal American politics in an election year. The author seems to be somewhat less frank in discussing Israel's participation in these arrangements. All in