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American Ambassador

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of the struggle for democracy in West Germany, but that the elements of German culture and education have yet to face up to the challenge of the 20th century. This volume can be evaluated as a worthwhile reference for the individual possessing a general knowledge of modern Germany and desiring a concise reference of the 1949-1963 period of German history.

B. E. KEITH

Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps

Chowdhury, Roy. *Military Alliances and Neutrality in War and Peace*. Bombay: Orient Longmans, 1966. 280p.

The norms which govern the involvement of states in hostilities are presented in a technical and rather legalistic manner. As Mr. Chowdhury is committed to the proposition that neutrality, non-alignment, and impartiality are desirable, he significantly overestimates the potentiality of the rules and procedures of international law to secure such non-involvement successfully. Similarly, he fails to support those principles of individual state responsibility and involvement which are indispensable for an effective system of collective security.

D. M. O'CONNOR

Chair of International Law

Lockwood, Charles A. *Down to the Sea in Subs*. New York: Norton, 1967. 376p. (N 63 .L6A3)

Vice Admiral Lockwood's career spanned many interesting eras: from tiny subs of 107 tons to fleet boats and beyond; from the Class of '12 at the Naval Academy to Commander, Submarine Force, Pacific Fleet, in World War II; from the lessons of Tsushima to the lessons of Midway and Okinawa; from minuscule gas engines in subs to nuclear power. His fascinating memoirs tell of the education of a captain, the

evolution of submarines, the growth of a navy, and the winning of a war. Admiral Lockwood saw the mutation of submarines from a coastal defense weapon to a true fleet partner, and his own participation was extensive and fruitful. This autobiography is both his and the submarine's. Admiral Lockwood is a master of smooth narrative and clear writing. His book is a story well told. In addition, he is not afraid to let his opinions, founded in long experience, show through. The reader cannot fail to have his thinking jogged by Admiral Lockwood's concept of a proper Naval Academy education (emphasis on naval matters and easy on the humanities) or his final chapter on the genesis of nuclear power for submarines and where the credit for it should lie. This book will be of consuming interest for anyone interested in submarines, maritime history, or naval policy — in short, to most officers. It is a valuable companion piece to Morrison's volumes or other works of naval history.

D. R. STEFFERUD

Lieutenant Commander,
U.S. Navy

Heinrichs, Waldo H., Jr. *American Ambassador*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1967. 460p. (E 748 .G835H4)

Joseph C. Grew, the only known diplomat to close three diplomatic missions as a result of hostilities, spanned an era of American history in which he played an increasingly important role. His career was hurt by failure after failure — Washington even ignored his final warnings that the United States and Japan would soon be at war unless compromises were made. Yet he initiated what perhaps has already proven to be one of the wisest post-World War II decisions — agreement to permit the Japanese people the right to select their own government.

Military personnel will find that portion of the book which covers the Ambassador's ten years in Japan of particular interest. After a period of uncertainty and indecision, Ambassador Grew concluded that Japan was in the throes of a social upheaval led by Army officers determined to readjust the lot of the impoverished Japanese farmer. The resources that Japan would need were to be had for the taking in the "co-prosperity sphere." While the Japanese Army worried about the Russian Bear's interfering with its plans, the more cautious (and jealous) Navy worried about the American Eagle. Diplomatic personnel will read with nostalgia or incredulity, depending on their generation, what it was like in the "old days." Private income, a "good background," and a facility for languages were essential requirements for entering the elite diplomatic service. Salaries were low and allowances non-existent (some positions paid \$600 per annum), and hence the young diplomatic had to maintain a fairly high standard of living out of his own pocket (or his family's). The consular service, on the other hand, was more remunerative. Consuls promoted American business and were generally considered more representative of the broad American public, even though they were a bit lower down on the international social scale.

Ambassador Grew had risen to the position of Under Secretary of State when public opinion forced an amalgamation and "Americanization" of the two services in 1924, but he successfully resisted their actual integration for several years. He quite openly favored those in the diplomatic corps with promotions and appointments as heads of mission. The author does not spare the Ambassador: again and again, he seems to take Mr. Grew to task for failure to penetrate to the core of a problem

or situation. "In the first place, Grew had neither the broad intellectual curiosities, passion for detail, or sophisticated techniques of the modern analyst. He depended more on feel than on fact." Again, the author chides him for his inability to deal with the "steerage passengers." Grew felt sure of himself only when dealing with "gentlemen" of his own station whom he could trust. This book is highly recommended for those who seek to know more about our country's immediate past and the role of this very distinguished Ambassador.

THE HON. T. S. ESTES
State Department Adviser

Moore, Ruth. *Niels Bohr: the Man, His Science, & the World They Changed*. New York: Knopf, 1966. 436p. (QC 16 .B63M6)

Niels Bohr, whose genius indicated the avenue into the nuclear era, emerges as a farseeing humanitarian as well as a physicist in this enthralling and lucid biography. Miss Moore's talents and experience as an author and science news reporter are clearly displayed as she melds the reminiscences of Bohr's associates, family and students with the thinker's own writings into the most complete book written about Bohr since his death in 1962. Clearly delineated is Bohr's intellectual ability to predict the next discovery as the minutiae and mechanics of the atom were uncovered in the first half of this century. While the brilliant contributions of physicists the world over are reported in this volume, Niels Bohr is acknowledged as their intellectual leader. Equally fascinating is the recounting of the 30-year Einstein-Bohr dialogue over quantum mechanics.

Niels Bohr: the Man, His Science, & the World They Changed does have its deficiencies. Since the book was obviously written for the reader