

BOOK REVIEWS



Once again we call your attention to several fine books that we have received in recent months, all of which you should find professionally rewarding.

In the general reference category are the following:

- **WEAPONS AND TACTICS OF THE SOVIET ARMY**, by David C. Isby (Jane's, 1981. 384 Pages. \$34.95). This is an outstanding piece of work in which the author concentrates on the Soviet combat arms. Not only does he discuss Soviet weaponry in some detail, he also writes about the tactics the Soviets use with those weapons. He has included, for example, separate chapters on command and organization, the offense, the defense, and the men and equipment behind the weapons. The book contains several hundred black-and-white photographs and some 40 line drawings.
- **INTRODUCTION TO BATTLEFIELD WEAPONS SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY**, by R. G. Lee (Brassey's, 1981. 198 Pages. \$15.00, Softbound). The author is the military director of studies at the British Royal Military College of Science. Although this book is one of a series of course manuals prepared specifically for use at the college, it can be most useful to anyone who wants to improve his knowledge of military weapons and equipment and how those items are designed. Self-help questions are found at the end of each chapter; the answers to the questions are grouped at the end of the book.
- **THE BALANCE OF MILITARY POWER**, edited by Ray Bonds (St. Martin's Press, 1981. 208 Pages. \$24.95). This book features the writings of four specialists and has been produced to give "facts, figures and details on one of the most critical topics of our time, the balance of forces between East and West, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO." It does that job quite well.
- **ARTILLERY OF THE WORLD**, Second Revised Edition, edited by Shelford Bidwell (Brassey's, 1981. 246 Pages. \$49.50). This is a fully revised and updated version of the 1977 publication, which ranked with the finest of its kind. This one surpasses the previous book in several respects. There is more to the book than a mere discussion of artillery pieces, for there are chapters on heavy mortars, battlefield surface-to-surface missiles and their ancillary equipment, antitank guns and guided missiles, air defense weapons, and coast defense artillery, of which there are not many pieces left. The book also includes a glossary of terms, a directory of manufacturers of artillery equipment, and an index.
- **THE FIGHTING MAN**, by Peter Young (Rutledge Press, 1981. 240 Pages. \$29.95). The author is one of England's distinguished soldiers. Now on the retired rolls, he has gained prominence as one of his country's foremost military historians. In this book, he concentrates his attention on the men who served in the ranks of the world's military forces from the time of Alexander the Great to the present, and on their tactics, their weapons, and their achievements. When you have finished the author's narrative turn again to Haim Laskov's introduction. It is an outstanding piece of writing about today's infantryman — what he can expect on tomorrow's battlefield, how he should be trained and led, and the importance of leadership.

Here are a number of other books in various categories:

- **THE JEEP**, by J. G. Jeudy and Marc Tararine (Editions Vilo, 1981.

272 Pages. \$21.95). In this profuse v illustrated book, the authors pay homage to one of the world's great military vehicles, the American jeep. They discuss its ancestors, its history and the origins of the word itself, the jeep in World War II, and the jeep in the French Army. They also give their thoughts on the jeep's future, which seems dim in the light of recent vehicle tests in the United States and abroad. It appears the venerable old warhorse may be on its way out.

- **FORT BLISS**, by Leon C. Metz (Mangan Books, 1981. 180 Pages. \$34.95). You could almost call this book a labor of love, for the author who has lived in El Paso since 1952, long has had an interest in western history. Here he combines a good narrative with photographs from the collection of Millard G. McKinney (also a recognized authority on western military history) to tell the story of Fort Bliss from its founding in 1849 by Major Jefferson Van Horne and units from the 3d Infantry Regiment to the present day. The narrative is aided by numerous side-bars of information that are peripheral to the main story. The photographs are simply outstanding. Today, as the author points out, "Fort Bliss is one of the oldest, largest, and most important military bases in the United States."

- **THE SHARP END: THE FIGHTING MAN IN WORLD WAR II**, by John Ellis (Scribner's, 1980. 396 Pages. \$17.95). Drawing on a host of secondary sources, the author, a British military historian, attempts to show how British and American ground combat soldiers reacted to wartime stimuli. In general, he has done a good job, and his book is worth an infantryman's study. But the U.S. Army's ground combat soldiers fared a lot better in northwest

Europe than Ellis claims. One thing does come clear: the war was not the same for the combat soldier in the different theaters of operation.

• **THE FALL OF FORTRESS EUROPE, 1943-1945**, by Albert Seaton (Holmes and Meier, 1981. 218 Pages. \$24.50). The author is also a British military historian who has written extensively in the field. In this book, he looks at the war from the German viewpoint, and at the failure of Hitler's *Fortress Europe* to hold out against the onslaughts of the Allied armies from east and west. Seaton lays most of the blame on the German military system and its high-ranking generals. To Seaton, "the single common factor amongst the high-ranking generals that came to terms with Nazism was that they were eager for advancement and, notwithstanding what any might have said after the war, they had at one time been Nazi supporters and admirers of Hitler; few among them were men of political or strategic perspicacity or of any great strength of character, for ambition or lack of courage blinded most of them to the demands of conscience and moral responsibility." As a result, he feels, they never understood Germany's military limitations or the strength of the coalition of people that formed to oppose them.

Now for a number of our longer reviews:

AT DAWN WE SLEPT: THE UNTOLD STORY OF PEARL HARBOR, by Gordon W. Prange (McGraw-Hill, 1981. 875 Pages. \$22.95). Reviewed by Colonel Robert G. Clarke, Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The late Professor Gordon W. Prange spent 37 years researching and then writing this book. In his smoothly flowing narrative, he examines in great detail the political and military events surrounding the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941. His is a fascinating story told lucidly and completely.

The author's effort has added a rich dimension to an important military issue. He has cut through most of the knotty issues and clearly puts

to rest several popular myths about the attack. At the same time, he has unearthed valuable new material to give us a better understanding of what really happened.

This book is an epic worthy of a place in every military professional's personal library. It is undoubtedly the most definitive work yet on this major event in U.S. history.

ELECTRONIC WARFARE: ELEMENT OF STRATEGY AND MULTIPLIER OF COMBAT POWER, by Don E. Gordon (Pergamon Press, 1981. 104 Pages. \$16.00) Reviewed by Lieutenant John J. McGrath, Fort Benning, Georgia.

The more that is revealed about ULTRA the more apparent becomes the complete failure of German strategic intelligence during World War II. ULTRA, essentially, was electronic warfare, and its importance to the Allied war effort is just now coming to the fore.

The author is a serving U.S. Army officer who has had extensive experience in both the intelligence and electronic warfare fields. He has written this book because he believes that NATO must control the electromagnetic spectrum, both on the strategic and the tactical levels, if it is to win the next war. He uses historical examples, the present missions of the U.S. armed forces, and the threat posed by Soviet electronic capabilities to back up his main point. He succeeds quite well.

Since 1973, the U.S. Army has been revamping its intelligence capabilities to meet the threat of extensive electronic warfare operations. The author has been deeply involved in that effort. His book, thus, is meaningful and authoritative, one that should be read by all professional soldiers.

CHOSIN: HEROIC ORDEAL OF THE KOREAN WAR, by Eric Hammel (Vanguard, 1981. 457 Pages). Reviewed by Major J.F. Holden-Rhodes, United States Army Reserve.

The author, as he puts it, is interested in "the men who fight battles, and not in their leaders, nor particularly in the battles themselves." He was trying, he says, "to find a subject by which I could impart a depiction of the agony of defeat." With superb skill, he accomplishes his objective in this book. His weaving of men, crises, and numbing cold leaves the reader in awe of this feat of arms in which soldiers and Marines fought an epic struggle to survive.

The book has no pictures; it does not need them. The author has painted a word story that one can compare favorably with the dramatic photographic work of David Douglas Duncan, who portrayed the fighting in Korea. Maps do appear at the appropriate times to further the story's flow.

Hammel's book is highly recommended to both the soldier and the Marine.

SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS IN ASIA, 1945-1954, by Russell D. Buhite (University of Oklahoma Press, 1981. 254 Pages. \$14.95). Reviewed by Major C.T. Guthrie, Army Advisor, Washington Army National Guard.

This book is not for the casual reader of foreign affairs. Rather, it should be read by the student of international politics who has some background knowledge of Asia.

The author describes Soviet post-World War II expansionist efforts in Asia, which included establishing hegemony in Mongolia, Sinkiang, and Manchuria; controlling the Kuril Islands and Sakhalin; dominating Korea; assuring a militarily weak Japan; and establishing a Chinese client state under communist control.

U.S. response to the Soviet Union's moves during this period rose from a desire to limit Soviet expansion. Although U.S. policy makers accurately interpreted Soviet goals in the area, those same officials failed to properly define vital U.S. national interests. Because of judgment errors, the U.S. militarized its major nation-

al interests, which ultimately led to wars in Korea and Vietnam.

The author argues that neither Korea nor Southeast Asia represented vital U.S. interests. If the reader accepts this, then he will have to agree that the author has established strong support for his argument.

Unfortunately, some of the author's conclusions seem thinly based on reality, and his argument that U.S. policy toward Asia did not have to be re-examined after Korea and again after Vietnam seems shallow and somewhat controversial. Still, his book is worth the consideration of any student of Asian affairs.

SOVIET PERCEPTIONS OF MILITARY POWER: THE INTERACTION OF THEORY AND PRACTICE, by John J. Dziak (National Strategy Information Center, 1981. 72 Pages. \$5.95). Reviewed by Captain Don Rightmyer, USAF Directorate of Soviet Affairs.

The title of this excellent monograph regrettably clouds the fact that the subject being discussed is the Soviet view of military power as well as how the Soviets write and think about it. There is a great tendency in the West to think that the Soviets perceive military power as we do. This is not accurate, and the author blasts holes in the concept.

He first looks at the development of Soviet military power since the October Revolution of 1917 and shows that a military buildup has been underway in that country over several decades, not just during the last 10 or 20 years. He then examines the system that formulates and implements Soviet military doctrine and operations. He rejects any argument that "hawk/dove" elements exist in the Communist Party's senior leadership. He also holds that the writings of Soviet military officers cannot be dismissed as being different from the Party's intents because all military publishing houses are controlled by the Party's Central Committee. Thus, military writings, open or restricted, represent the beliefs of the Party or

they would not be printed.

This book, then, examines a critical but little understood factor of the Soviet military establishment — its idiom and what the Soviets mean by such terms as doctrine and strategy.



The author provides a concise, clear explanation of these key elements in Soviet military thought. Without understanding these, one cannot hope to grasp the meaning of Soviet military writings.

The book is well documented and contains a glossary of the different Soviet institutions involved in their doctrine formulation process. It is just the right length to allow a reader to digest it several times.

WAR ON THE EASTERN FRONT, 1944-1945: THE GERMAN SOLDIER IN RUSSIA, by James Lucas (Stein and Day, 1980. 214 Pages. \$16.95).

It's a little hard to describe this book, or to establish its value to a military reader. It is not a history of the war on the Eastern Front; it does not follow any particular chronological arrangement. It is, simply, as the author puts it, "a random selection of personal experiences" drawn from interviews, diaries, unpublished manuscripts, and the like. A few selections are drawn from official German documents and handbooks.

Most of the events took place between 1944 and 1945, and much of the material can be found in the series

of German pamphlets produced by the United States Army after World War II, pamphlets that were based on the German experiences against the Russians.

Some of the most interesting sections of this book are those that deal with the German use of self-propelled guns and rocket artillery, and the German solutions to the problem of winter warfare.

CREATING THE ENTANGLING ALLIANCE: THE ORIGINS OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION, by Timothy P. Ireland (Greenwood Press, 1981, 245 Pages). Reviewed by Colonel James B. Motley, Office of the Secretary of Defense.

This is a well-written book, organized into a brief introduction, six chapters, an eight-page conclusion, and a five-page bibliography. It amply fulfills the author's purpose, which is to provide insight into "the importance of traditional intra-European politics in shaping the particular nature of the U.S. commitment to Europe through the North Atlantic Treaty and NATO."

Ireland, an adjunct assistant professor at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy and coordinator of the International Relations Program at Tufts University, suggests that U.S. historians traditionally concentrate on the development of the Cold War when they analyze NATO. This kind of analysis, Ireland argues, overlooks the fact that the United States' commitment to western Europe through the Atlantic Alliance was designed to accomplish two goals: to counter Soviet subversion and to enable western Europe to recover from the devastating effects of the war and then recreate a balance of power in Europe.

The theme of this book is that in order to restore western Europe as a "balancing factor" against the Soviet Union, the U.S. had to press for the inclusion of West Germany in programs for European recovery and defense. But to satisfy France and

other west European countries against the threat of German revanchism, the U.S. had to involve itself in European affairs. Thus, the "German question" did much to determine the scope and structure of the U.S. commitment to NATO and is really the rationale behind the continuing U.S. presence in NATO.

This is a highly recommended book for both the specialist and the general reader.

OUR ENEMIES THE FRENCH: BEING AN ACCOUNT OF THE WAR FOUGHT BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND BRITISH, SYRIA, 1941, by Anthony Mockler (Shoestring Press, 1981. 252 Pages. \$18.00). Reviewed by William Brooks, Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina.

The French are probably the most politically perverse people in Europe, and they seem to become even more perverse when a discussion turns to World War II. This book, which is objective but onerous as far as the Free French are concerned, will probably never make the best seller lists in France, because it does cast a shadow on certain of these forces.

After France surrendered to the Germans in June 1940 and after a quasi-fascist government was established at Vichy, the question arose as to which of the several French governments that soon came into being in various parts of the world would claim the allegiance of France's many overseas territories.

Syria was one such territory. Occupied by the French Army of the Levant — a heterogeneous force composed of Frenchmen, Foreign Legionnaires, Senegalese, Moroccans, Algerians, Tunisians, Syrian tribesmen, and Lebanese levies — it was commanded by General de Verdilhac.

In May 1941, the Germans began sending armed support through Syria for the Iraqis to use against the British. German pilots based in Syria also attacked British troops in Iraq and the Trans-Jordan. The British, with their eyes on Syria and Lebanon,

decided that the time had come to invade Syria and, scraping together a force of Australians, British, Free French, and Arab troops, entered Syria on 8 June 1941. They felt, apparently, that the troops of the Army of the Levant would come over to the Free French. Unfortunately for the British force, the soldiers of the Army of the Levant were not only anti-German, they were also anti-British and, especially, anti-Free French.

The Army of the Levant vigorously opposed the British invasion for 34 days and almost won out in the end. Eventually, though, it succumbed to the larger force.

The author describes the campaign with all the zest and emotion of a bayonet charge. His robust style is ideally suited to explaining the extraordinary circumstances and the characters that figured so prominently in the campaign. The book is scholarly, objective, and highly entertaining, and it places the 1941 campaign in Syria in its true historical perspective.

ILLUSTRIERTE GESCHICHTE DES I. WELTKRIEGS, by Christian Zentner (Sudwest Verlag, Munich, 1980. DM 48). Reviewed by Brigadier General Wolfgang Gerhardt, West German Army.

Because of more recent events, publications on World War I have appeared rather sparingly in the past few years. It is laudable, therefore,



that this illustrated history of World War I has just entered the book stores.

From the beginning, Germany, because of its geographic position in the

center and threatened on two fronts, had to take the initiative. The Schlieffen Plan was the initial operation that sought a strategic decision in the west so that Germany could have a free hand against Russia in the east.

The optimistic hope that the soldiers would be "home for Christmas" did not materialize; victory was not in sight anywhere. The war became harder and harder. When Moltke's strategy of destruction failed, the strategy of fatigue by Falkenhayn followed. In the drumfire and relentless attacks, the enemy would be bled white.

The book gives credit to all of the nations and men involved. The text is enlivened by numerous pictures and well done maps. A neat bibliography, a timetable, and an index complete this fine work of military history.

World War I was the first great war in which our fathers and grandfathers took part, not to forget the women who also served the war effort on both sides. It is hoped that the author will find an English-language publishing house that will distribute this book well beyond the German borders.

FACING REALITY: FROM WORLD FEDERALISM TO THE CIA, by Cord Meyer (Harper and Row, 1980. 433 Pages. \$15.95). Reviewed by Doctor Joe P. Dunn, Converse College.

Partly in response to the outpouring of exposes and diatribes against the Central Intelligence Agency in the early and mid 1970s, several high ranking CIA leaders, including William Colby, Richard Helms, Vernon Walters, and Lyman Kirkpatrick have offered their memoirs in defense of the intelligence profession. This one by Cord Meyer may be the most interesting account. Meyer served in several high positions from 1951 until he retired in 1977 and is the Agency's only three time winner of its highest award, the Distinguished Intelligence Medal.

Meyer traces his life from his World War II days through postwar

leadership in the United States Federalist movement and the American Veterans Committee and on through his CIA career. Among his revelations are the story of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, his battle against false "disloyalty" charges during the McCarthy era, the CIA's perspective on the Chile and Angola affairs, the Watergate morass that nearly engulfed the Agency, the Congressional investigations of the mid-1970s, and an introduction to KGB activities in the United States. Throughout, Meyer offers frank commentary about individuals and activities.

This is one of the more captivating books I have read lately, and I highly recommend it for both intelligence buffs and laymen.

THE GREAT WAR, by Correlli Barnett (Putnam's, 1980. 192 Pages. \$19.95).

In 1964, Correlli Barnett, a British military historian, acted as a consultant to and co-author of a British television series called "The Great War." This book, with its fast-moving narrative and hundreds of illustrations, is undoubtedly a by-product of that series.

Barnett devotes most of his narrative to the British and German armies on the Western Front. The United States Army's efforts are barely mentioned, and then only disparagingly. The French Army is featured in one short chapter — the battle at Verdun.

Barnett does provide a good overview of the war, its principal leaders, and its major events. More important, perhaps, are the illustrations, which are truly outstanding. Alone, they are worth the price of the book.

AN INFANTRYMAN'S JOURNAL, 1942-1966, by John F. Hummer (Ranger Associates, 1981. 185 Pages. \$12.95). Reviewed by Captain Harold E. Raugh, Jr., Fort Benning, Georgia.

This is the candid, personal nar-



rative of John F. Hummer and of his service in the United States Army from World War II through Vietnam.

He served with the Rangers during World War II and was discharged from the Army when the war ended. Disenchanted with civilian life, he re-enlisted in 1946 and was sent to Korea in 1949. He was transferred to Tokyo in that same year. After war broke out in 1950, he trained troops on Okinawa before returning to Korea and to combat, where he earned a battlefield commission and served as a platoon leader. He was temporarily retired for disability reasons in 1960 but was recalled to active duty in 1963. He was in Vietnam in 1965 and 1966 as commander of a military history detachment. He retired in 1966.

Hummer kept a meticulous journal

throughout his military career, and he does a superb job of describing the sights and experiences of combat and world travel, as well as the evolution of the Army from the sands of North Africa to the jungles of Vietnam. His down-to-earth narrative, supplemented by some excellent photographs, is recommended to infantrymen everywhere.

MAN O' WAR: THE FIGHTING SHIP IN HISTORY, by Richard Hough (Scribner's, 1979. 239 Pages. \$14.95). Reviewed by Rear Admiral George L. Phillips, United States Navy, Retired.

The distinguished British naval historian, Richard Hough, here con-

memorates fifteen of the world's most noteworthy fighting ships that in their time gloriously fulfilled their missions and left their mark on naval tradition.

This illustrious roster, from Britain's ARK ROYAL of 1587 to the USS NEW JERSEY of the present age, brings to life the feel of battle and the smell of gunpowder in a way that is typical of Hough's style and talent.

We follow Howard and Drake as they harry the mighty Spanish Armada up the Channel, Jones in the rotten hulk BONNE HOMME RICHARD, Nelson in the VICTORY, Porter in the ESSEX, Worden in the MONITOR, Togo at Tsushima, Beatty and Forbes at Jutland, Mountbatten in the KELLY, as well as the JAVA, the SARATOGA, the BISMARCK, and the NEW JERSEY of living memory.

This is a splendid roundup of those gallant men-of-war that made the first team in the game, who fully deserve their honored places in naval history. May their glory never fade. And while we miss Farragut at Mobile Bay, Dewey at Manila, Schley and Sampson at Santiago, and Harwood versus the GRAF SPEE at Montevideo, we can be confident that they would have approved this worthy book.

THE ENTIRE PEOPLE'S WAR FOR THE HOMELAND'S DEFENSE WITH THE ROMANIANS, by Major General Doctor Ilie Ceausescu (Bucharest: Military Publishing House, 1980. 375 Pages). Reviewed by Alexander S. Birkos, Mount Shasta, California.

The author's purpose is to provide English readers with a general survey of the growth and development of the concept of a nation at arms through two millenia of Romanian history. About half of the book deals with contemporary Romanian military affairs and its link with Communist Party policies, and with the development of the theory of "the entire people's war" (nation at arms) as an

organic element of Romanian military doctrine.

General Ceausescu stresses the importance and relevance of this doctrine for the strategic defense of Romania. Although readers may be frustrated by the poor English syntax, the book does offer a good starting point for anyone who wishes to pursue a detailed study of Romanian military affairs. Not surprising is the almost total absence of references to the Soviet Army.

Currently, the Romanians appear to be placing some emphasis on civil defense organizations, paramilitary training for youth, and the formation of so-called "patriotic guards" to support the defense missions of the Army.

While intended only as a general survey to promote discussion and further research, this book is a useful addition to the literature on East European military history.

RECENT AND RECOMMENDED

SOUTH PACIFIC HANDBOOK. By David Stanley. Edited by Bill Dalton. Tuttle, 1982. 544 Pages. \$11.95.

FEDERAL RECORDS OF WORLD WAR II. Two Volumes. Compiled and originally published by the United States National Archives, 1950. Republished by Gale Research Company, 1982. \$75.00 for the set.

THE MILITARY BALANCE, 1981-1982. 22d Edition. By the International Institute for Strategic Studies. Facts on File, 1982. 133 Pages. \$17.95.

DEFENSE MANPOWER PLANNING: ISSUES FOR THE 1980s. Edited by W.J. Taylor, Jr., E.T. Olson, and R.A. Schrader. Pergamon Press, 1982. 278 Pages. \$10.95. Softbound.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE 7th MARINES. By James S. Santelli. History and Museum Division, USMC, 1980. 83 Pages.

PRE-INVASION BOMBING STRATEGY: GENERAL EISENHOWER'S DECISION OF 25 MARCH 1944. By W.W. Rostow. University of Texas Press, 1981. 166 Pages.

WITH THE OLD BREED AT PELELIU AND OKINAWA. By E.B. Sledge. Presidio Press, 1981. 326 Pages. \$15.95.

STRATEGIC MINERALS: A RESOURCE GUIDE. Published by the Council on Economics and National Security. A project of the National Strategy Information Center, 1981. 105 Pages. \$5.95. Softbound.

HANDBOOK OF THE NATIONS. 2d Edition. Originally compiled and published by the United States Central Intelligence Agency as The World Factbook — 1981. Republished by Gale Research Company, 1981. 225 Pages. \$32.00.

MILITARY AIRCRAFT OF THE WORLD, 1981 EDITION. By Gordon Swanborough, Scribner's, 1982. 224 Pages. \$16.95.

RIOT CONTROL: MATERIEL AND TECHNIQUES. 2d Edition. By Rex Applegate. Paladin Press, 1981. 332 Pages.

WORLD WAR II PHOTO INTELLIGENCE. By Roy M. Stanley II. Scribner's, 1981. 374 Pages. \$39.50.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER: SOLDIER AND STATESMAN. By B. Alton Lee. Nelson-Hall, 1982. 379 Pages. \$21.95.

WATERLOO: THE HUNDRED DAYS. By David Chandler. Macmillan, 1980. 224 Pages. \$18.95.

SUEZ: THE DOUBLE WAR. By Geoffrey Powell and Roy Fullick. Hamish Hamilton, 1979. 227 Pages. \$22.50.

WITH THE GERMAN GUNS: FOUR YEARS ON THE WESTERN FRONT, 1914-1918. By Herbert Sulzbach. The Shoe String Press, 1981. 256 Pages. \$19.50.

ARMIES IN THE SAND: THE STRUGGLE FOR MECCA AND MEDINA. By John Sabini. Thames and Hudson, 1981. 223 Pages. \$16.95.

B-26 MARAUDER AT WAR. By Roger A. Freeman. Scribner's, 1979. 192 Pages. \$14.95.

AVENGER AT WAR. By Barrett Tillman. Scribner's, 1980. 192 Pages. \$17.50.