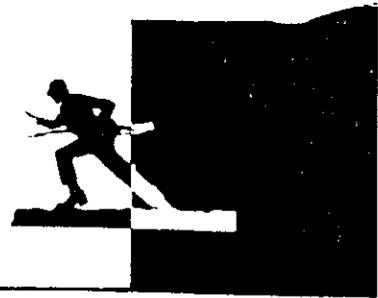


BOOK REVIEWS



The official U.S. Army history of the Vietnam War is now being published by the Army's Center of Military History. The series of some 20 books, to be published over a period of 10 years, will include the Army's involvement from its early advisory years to 1973, when the last U.S. combat troops left Vietnam.

Illustrations, maps, charts, and photographs will be featured throughout the series. Each volume will include a comprehensive index covering personal names, military titles, geographic locations, major Army functions, and commands down to division level. Special books will focus on the massive logistical support of the war, its pioneering technologies, Vietnamization, intelligence, and communications.

All of these books will be sold by the U.S. Government Printing Office. If you would like timely announcements of each volume's publication (as well as notices of new military history books from all of the armed services), send your name and address to the Superintendent of Documents, Mail Stop: MK, Washington, D.C. 20401, and ask to be put on Priority Announcement List N-534.

Recently, Jane's Publishing sent us three of its latest updated reference publications, each in a series recognized by most specialists as being the best of its kind. The three are:

• **JANE'S INFANTRY WEAPONS**, 1985-86. 11th Edition. Edited by Ian V. Hogg. 960 Pages. \$125.00. As usual, Ian Hogg's foreword is a pleasure to read, the glossary of terms is most useful, the addenda add much useful information, and the table titled "National Inventories" makes a nice ready reference for determining which country is using what equipment. The book has six major subdivisions: point target weapons (pistols and revolvers, submachineguns, rifles, shotguns, machineguns, cannon, ammunition); area weapons (grenades and grenade launchers, riot control muni-

tions, pyrotechnics, flamethrowers, mortars, mortar fire control, support rocket launchers); antiaircraft and antitank weapons; electronics and optics; training aids and simulators; and body armor. The alphabetical index is also most useful and helps guide a reader through the book's hundreds of fact-filled pages.

• **JANE'S MILITARY VEHICLES AND GROUND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT**, 1985. Sixth Edition. Edited by Christopher F. Foss and Terry J. Gander. 919 Pages. \$125.00. There are a number of notable differences between this and the previous edition of the same name: 140 new entries, more than 600 new illustrations, and 40 more pages. The editors attribute this to the fact that "over the last year, the overall market has been enlarged not by an increase in the number of new items of equipment but by the number of nations involved in the production and marketing of such equipment." Their foreword is directed to this point as they discuss what some of the more important nations are offering. The book, in addition to a glossary, an addenda, and an index, has ten major subdivisions: armored engineer vehicles, recovery vehicles and equipment, bridging systems, mine warfare equipment, transport equipment, construction equipment, demolition equipment, field fortification and related emplacement equipment, NBC equipment, and miscellaneous equipment (such as assault boats and raiding craft, barbed wire systems, and camouflage equipment and decoys).

• **JANE'S MILITARY COMMUNICATIONS**, 1985. Sixth Edition. Edited by R. J. Raggett. 914 Pages. \$125.00. With the increasing attention highly placed military leaders are paying to the means of command, control, communications, and intelligence in the NATO countries, this particular volume offers the professional infantryman much useful information on what has become a rather complicated and technical field

but one in which he must prepare himself if he is to succeed on a future battlefield. The editor points out that the time has come for both the military man and the industrialist to refrain from being "seduced by technology" and "to produce co-ordinated systems that will work effectively one with another, and, importantly, co-exist with the very considerable existing inventory." He feels that "there has been a lot of waste of financial and technical resources in pursuit of technological perfection" and that "in too many cases this has either resulted in equipment or systems being abandoned because they would be too costly, or in programmes suffering long and costly delays as the engineers fall at the hurdles in the journey from the development laboratory to the working product." To him, "the pursuit of technological perfection is like looking for the end of a rainbow — you never find it." This book, like the others, has an index and addenda, but it also has four appendixes. It has two major subdivisions: equipment (radio communications, line communications, and the like) and systems.

All three of these books are outstanding reference works and should be in every library frequented by military personnel.

Many other excellent publications continue to come our way from many different publishing houses. Here are a number of the most recent ones we have received:

• **MONTGOMERY IN EUROPE**, 1943-1945. By Richard Lamb (Franklin Watts, 1984. 472 Pages. \$18.95). The author is a British journalist and broadcaster. He served in various staff positions with the British Eighth Army in Italy. Like most British writers who have tackled the Montgomery story, Lamb, too, defends his man against all comers and places him head and shoulders above everyone else who commanded at the highest echelons during the war. In rais-

ing Montgomery to such an exalted position, Lamb denigrates all other commanders, and this, unfortunately, destroys much of his and his book's credibility.

- **THE MIDDLE EAST MILITARY BALANCE**, 1984. Edited by Mark Heller, Dov Tamari, and Zeev Eytan (Westview Press, 1985. 316 Pages. \$35.00). This publication, produced by the Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies at Tel Aviv University, contains the findings and assessments of the Center's research staff. It is the second in a series, the first being a 1983 version. It has four parts: a review and assessment of the possible consequences of the major strategic developments in the area from the fall of 1982 to the spring of 1984; a data base of regional military forces as of July 1984; an analysis of the most important subregional balances; and an updated group of reference materials—summary tables, glossary of weapons, maps, and abbreviations. This is, overall, an excellent reference book.

- **OUTPOSTS OF THE WAR FOR EMPIRE**. By Charles Morse Stotz (University of Pittsburgh Press, 1985. 203 Pages. \$34.95). This is a big, beautiful, and authoritative volume, a project of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania. The author, a noted architectural historian, not only describes in considerable detail 24 forts built by the French, the English, and the colonists in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania between 1749 and 1764, but also tells of the events during those years that decided the ownership of the American continent. In his perspective drawings, Stotz allows a reader to see the most important forts as they were originally constructed, while in his narrative he tells how the soldiers who occupied those forts lived on the American frontier in the mid-18th century. This is an absolutely fascinating work, and the publisher must be congratulated for the book's layout and design.

- **ROOTS OF STRATEGY**. Edited by T. R. Phillips (Stackpole Books, 1985. 448 Pages. \$13.45, Softbound). This book is a reprint of an earlier work that was first printed in 1940. It is considered a *military classic*, but has not been available, except through used book

sources, for more than 20 years. This is the first time it has been reprinted in a softcover edition, and it contains, as did the original book, five of the most influential military writings of all times—by Sun Tzu, Vegetius, Maurice de Saxe, Frederick the Great, and Napoleon. It should be in every infantryman's personal library and should be read and studied before being placed on the shelf.

- **ON INFANTRY**. By John A. English (Praeger, 1984. 265 Pages). In 1981 the author, a serving Canadian infantry officer, published his well received book titled *A Perspective on Infantry*. This new book is a softbound version of the 1981 publication, with revisions seemingly restricted to updating the bibliography. This, too, is a book that professional infantrymen should own, read, and study if they do not already own a copy of the 1981 edition.

- **THE SECOND WORLD WAR: A PHOTOGRAPHIC HISTORY** (Larousse, 1985. 335 Pages. \$29.95). Every piece of graphic art in this book is in full color, which makes it an attractive and unique photographic history. And each piece of art is part of the book's main story because there is no narrative as such. The story of the war is told through the clear, concise captions. The main entries, after a series of beautifully done maps, are presented alphabetically and range from the Afrika Korps to Zhukov. First published in France in 1984, the book was translated into English by Angela M. Wootton and John Bailie.

- **WAR IN PEACE: CONVENTIONAL AND GUERRILLA WARFARE SINCE 1945**. Updated Edition. Consulting Editor, Sir Robert Thompson (Harmony Books, 1985. 336 Pages \$25.00). This recently published version of the original 1981 publication contains three new chapters, an update of two others, and 24 more pages. Nine military historians join Sir Robert Thompson, a world authority on guerrilla warfare, in presenting accounts of 28 wars, revolutions, and acts of international terrorism that have occurred since the end of World War II. The accounts vary in length, depending on the activity under discussion, but each is supplemented with photographs, full-color maps, and charts. Infantrymen should find this a most in-

teresting and informative book.

- **INSIDE THE VICIOUS HEART: AMERICANS AND THE LIBERATION OF NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS**. By Robert H. Abzug (Oxford University Press, 1985. 171 Pages. \$16.95). Allied soldiers liberating Buchenwald, Dachau, Belsen, and other concentration camps in 1945 came face to face with the human ruins of the Nazi system of slave labor and genocide. This book captures the shock of that discovery by telling the story of the camp liberations as U.S. soldiers and other eyewitnesses actually experienced them.

- **HITLER'S ROCKET SITES**. By Philip Henshall (St. Martin's Press, 1985. 205 Pages. \$24.95). The author describes the development of the V1 and V2 rockets by the Germans and gives the results of his comprehensive investigation of the sites that were built to store, service, and launch the rockets. He finds strong evidence that the Germans intended to use nuclear or chemical warheads against Britain.

The Combat Studies Institute of the Army's Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth has also sent us a number of its recent publications, all of which we recommend strongly to our professional infantry readers:

- **CHEMICAL WARFARE IN WORLD WAR I: THE AMERICAN EXPERIENCE, 1917-1918**. By Major Charles E. Heller (Leavenworth Papers No. 10, September 1984. USGPO S/N 008-020-01014-6. 116 Pages, \$4.50, Softbound).

- **TOWARDS COMBINED ARMS WARFARE: A SURVEY OF TACTICS, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION IN THE 20th CENTURY**. By Captain Jonathan M. House (Research Survey No. 2, 1984. 231 Pages, Softbound).

- **RAPID DEPLOYMENT LOGISTICS: LEBANON, 1958**. By Lieutenant Colonel Gary H. Wade (Research Survey No. 3, 1984. 115 Pages, Softbound).

- **THE SOVIET AIRBORNE EXPERIENCE**. By Lieutenant Colonel David M. Glantz (Research Survey No. 4, 1984. 211 Pages, Softbound).

We would also call your attention to an excellent reference work that has been around for a few years, but is still one

of the best of its kind. It is:

• **UNITED STATES ARMY UNIT HISTORIES: A REFERENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY.** Compiled by James T. Controvich (MA/AH Publishing, 1983, 591 Pages, \$51.00). This work would never win any awards for layout and design, but it doesn't have to—it is far more important for what it is rather than for what it is not. For example, it is not just a bibliography of unit histories. It has separate chapters on unit lineages, campaign participation credits, organic units, orders of battle, and the names of the commanders of division and larger units constituted in the U.S. Army during the 20th century. It also contains information about the National Guard organization, the Women's Army Corps, and camps and forts. The index is most helpful.

Finally, the Government Printing Office has announced the reprinting of three of the volumes in the Army's official World War II series. They are:

• **THE ARDENNES: BATTLE OF THE BULGE.** By Hugh M. Cole (OCMH, 1965, Reprinted 1983, S/N 008-029-00069-5, 720 Pages, \$21.00).

• **GUADALCANAL: THE FIRST OFFENSIVE.** By John Miller, Jr. (OCMH, 1950, Reprinted 1984, S/N 008-029-00067-9, 414 Pages, \$20.00).

• **THE LAST OFFENSIVE.** By Charles B. MacDonald (OCMH, 1974, Reprinted 1984, S/N 008-029-00087-3, 552 Pages, \$25.50).

Here are reviews of a number of other books we thought you might find interesting:

PLATOON LEADER. by James R. McDonough (Presidio Press, 1985, 212 Pages, \$15.95). Reviewed by John Lucas, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Jim McDonough has written a superb book about leadership in combat. Although he disclaims any purpose other than to tell the story of a U.S. Army platoon leader in combat, his book is more than just a war story. It is a book about the U.S. soldier, about the difficulties and frustrations he often faced in Vietnam, particularly when fighting in populated areas. It is about small unit tactics; it is about an infantry leader's efforts to conquer his own fears and to control the fears

of his men; it is about an officer's need to balance somewhat contradictory goals—the welfare of his men and the accomplishment of his tactical mission.

Lieutenant McDonough went to war about as well prepared as anyone could be. His four years at West Point had been followed in quick succession by airborne, Ranger, and jungle warfare schools, and then by six months with the 82d Airborne Division. Even so, as he would quickly come to learn, he was not yet "socialized to the ways of war." That would come only with experience.

He joined the 173d Airborne Brigade in 1970 when that unit had a "pacification" mission—the name was deceptively unwarlike. His understrength platoon was assigned the mission of protecting a "strategic hamlet," Troung Lam in Binh Dinh province. He had hardly assumed command when he was faced with a variety of challenges and choices that would have tested the mettle of even an experienced combat leader. But they made clear to him what most experienced infantry leaders know—that the most difficult task a combat leader has is not coordinating firepower or maneuvering a unit under fire, it is gaining the respect and confidence of his men and establishing a discipline and spirit that will lead to combat effectiveness. Some of McDonough's solutions were "by the book," but others, it is fair to say, will never be officially condoned by the Infantry School.

As McDonough makes clear, combat is filled with contradictions, and combat in Vietnam had more than its fair share. Life and death dilemmas were part of the everyday fare. Although the correct answers may come easily to the academicians and editorialists, they come with agonizing difficulty to a 24-year old platoon leader who may have to carry the bloodied and shattered remains of his decisions to a medical evacuation helicopter.

To McDonough, the combat leader's most difficult task may be that of retaining his and his men's humanity without compromising the success of their military mission. Their mission, of course, was to kill the enemy. Killing the enemy, in fact, was not just their mission—it was central to their existence.

But as others have learned, it is all too easy to come to enjoy it.

This book is the only one yet published by a professional officer about his experiences in Vietnam at the small unit level.

It therefore presents a much more balanced picture of the average American soldier than previous books whose authors appeared to be more interested in shocking, dramatizing, or fabricating to suit their own purposes. It is a book that every combat arms leader should read.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN LEADERSHIP. Edited by William E. Rosenbach and Robert L. Taylor (Westview Press, 1984, \$35.00). Reviewed by Colonel George G. Eddy, United States Army Retired.

In this book, the editors, both assigned to the Air Force Academy at one time, have collected 28 leadership articles and arranged them under five headings. Eleven of these articles, or 39 percent of this book, were reprinted previously in their other 1984 book, *Military Leadership: In Pursuit of Excellence*. The authors lost the race in that pursuit, and they have lost further ground here.

A reader gets off to a bad start immediately with the book's Foreword, in which David Campbell of the Center of Creative Leadership first declares that leadership cannot be defined adequately and subsequently offers this definition: "Any action that focuses resources toward a beneficial end." This is certainly not reassuring, when it is buttressed by the fact that some of the book's authors "even argue that leadership is irrelevant."

Although this book claims to be "a comprehensive review of the phenomenon of leadership," it is much less than that. In fact, it is one of those collections of articles that seem so much in vogue today, collections that add up to little and should be avoided.

IMAGE AND REALITY: THE MAKING OF THE GERMAN OFFICER, 1921-1933. By David N. Spires (Greenwood Press, 1984, 260 Pages, \$29.95).

Reviewed by Daniel J. Hughes, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

In this important new study, David Spires examines the efforts of the *Reichswehr* to create and maintain an effective officer corps within the restrictions imposed by the Versailles Treaty. Although the *Reichswehr* never resolved the conflict inherent in its dual tasks of preparing for immediate national defense and of establishing an expandable cadre army, it did produce an efficient and highly professional officer corps.

Historians and others will find a wealth of basic information on officer selection, training, and promotion. As Spires concludes, the effectiveness of the system, which was a combination of the Army's imperial heritage and the lessons of World War I, is beyond dispute at the tactical and operational levels.

Several broad trends emerge clearly. The *Reichswehr* never sacrificed quality for quantity. It maintained the traditional Prussian/German maxim that having no officers was preferable to filling slots with poor ones. Officer training emphasized flexibility, personal development, and tactical knowledge. Candidates for schools had to take rigorous examinations, because piles of efficiency reports were insufficient evidence of knowledge and potential for higher command and staff positions. Combat readiness and considerations of the threat, rather than bureaucratic guidelines, dominated both training and personnel programs.

A few words of caution are in order. The limited size of the samples deprives the author's statistical information of credibility. Spires, however, recognizes this and uses the data cautiously.

A second problem is the dominance of the experiences of a few Bavarian officers. The author relies on them because their records survive in some volume. Fortunately, Spires exercises good judgment and places these experiences in a broader framework where possible. As a result, the notes and lists of sources are good bibliographic guides to the available literature.

Leaders responsible for officer selection, training, and promotion in our own Army ought to have a look at this book. It takes a rightful place alongside the more pointed works of Trevor

Dupuy and Martin van Creveld in suggesting areas where military history might be considered in the formulation of policy. Many junior officers as well would profit by reading this short book, which has only 130 pages of text. It partially answers many questions currently being raised by students in the infantry officers advanced course at Fort Benning.

THE GRENADA PAPERS. Edited by Paul Seabury and Walter A. McDougall (Institute for Contemporary Studies, 1984. 346 Pages. \$8.59, Softbound). Reviewed by Colonel James B. Motley, United States Army Retired.

Here is a collection of documents, released through the U.S. Information Agency, that dramatically chronicle the internal affairs of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada (PRG) from its creation in 1979 to its termination in 1983. The collection provides detailed insights into the inmost character of the Marxist-Leninist communist system.

Prior to the U.S. military operations in Grenada, few Americans were aware of the intricate web of Soviet-bloc treaties and agreements in which the PRG had become entwined, or of the long-term strategies of the New Jewel Regime (NJR). As these documents show, by the time of the U.S. rescue mission the NJR had entered into agreements with the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Czechoslovakia, North Korea, Cuba, and East Germany for sophisticated military equipment and technical logistical assistance. Although many of the supplies had been delivered, many more were to come.

Moreover, the NJR had developed, based on Soviet aid, an ambitious program for its army that would have placed 15 to 25 percent of the entire Grenadian population under arms, thereby giving Grenada the largest army in proportion to population in the world.

The documents are organized in sections under eight headings. Each section includes a brief introductory survey and, with the exception of two sections, each individual document is accompanied by prefatory comments. A number of pho-

tographs are included in the section that discusses Soviet and Soviet-bloc activities.

These documents should dispel any lingering doubts or illusions about the extent to which the Soviet Union and its proxies were attempting to establish a strategic outpost in Grenada. They also serve as a useful reminder of the Soviet Union's expansionist aims and demonstrate vividly that even a tiny island like Grenada, given its geographical position, can constitute a threat to the security of the United States.

WAR IN SPACE. By James Canan (Harper and Row, 1982. 186 Pages. \$13.95). Reviewed by Lieutenant Roy F. Houchin, United States Air Force.

James Canan is a Pentagon correspondent for *Business Week* magazine and uses his unique position to construct a narrative about this country's growth and development of high technology defense hardware for use in space. Canan details the purpose, function, and cost of U.S. defense technology—and the subsequent Soviet actions and reactions—from the Eisenhower administration through the first years of the Reagan administration. His unpretentious but dramatic prose defines the many differences in ideology, politics, and budget matters these administrations, Congress, the Pentagon, and NASA have ushered into existence.

For the reader interested in tomorrow's "high ground" of battle, Canan's book can give some valuable insights into the problems and costs. While much of tomorrow's weaponry and tactics are classified, Canan does present several interesting and fascinating avenues U.S. technology might take to meet the continuing Soviet threat. His book is well worth reading as we enter a new era of space exploration.

A BATTLEFIELD ATLAS OF THE CIVIL WAR. By Craig L. Symonds. Cartography by William J. Clipson. Second Edition, 1st Printing (Nautical and Aviation Publishing Company, 1985. 128 Pages. \$15.95). Reviewed by

Captain Michael A. Phipps, United States Army.

The first edition of this book appeared in 1983. This second edition is quite similar, although its graphics are slightly different—and better—and the paper-stock is not the same. There are also a few more maps in it.

A truly detailed battlefield atlas of the Civil War is too much to hope for, unfortunately. With the possible exception of the *West Point Atlas of the Civil War*, there has never been a definitive cartographical study of the war.

Symonds' book contains very general battle and campaign maps, although they are quite clear and professionally done. An instructor at the U.S. Naval Academy, Symonds says that the book "originated with my students. Frustrated in their efforts to follow my chalkboard maneuvers in the classroom, they asked if I could pass out sketches of the campaigns. This volume is the result."

For what Symonds intended, the result indeed is a competent overview of the Civil War. Certainly no new ground is broken. In all, 43 battles and campaigns are examined, with each action usually containing one map and one page of text. Few of the maps show units below the corps level.

The volume's strength lies in the fact that Symonds eloquently sums up the movements of the armies in a relatively

few words, something that other authors have not been able to do. However, there are a number of inaccuracies in the text, particularly when Symonds writes about the battle of Gettysburg. He perpetuates the myths of "the search for shoes" and "Longstreet's slowness"; the charge of the 1st Minnesota is out of sequence; the arrival time and placement of Sedgwick's corps is confused; and 8,000 casualties are added to the true Confederate figure.

Readers who want to own a brief, concise atlas and history of the Civil War may find Symonds' book an economical alternative to others. Those who seek a definitive work should realize that this book is not it.

SAC: A PRIMER OF MODERN STRATEGIC AIRPOWER. By Bill Yenne (Presidio Press, 1985. 138 Pages. \$10.95). Reviewed by Lieutenant Colonel Jack Mudie, United States Air Force Retired.

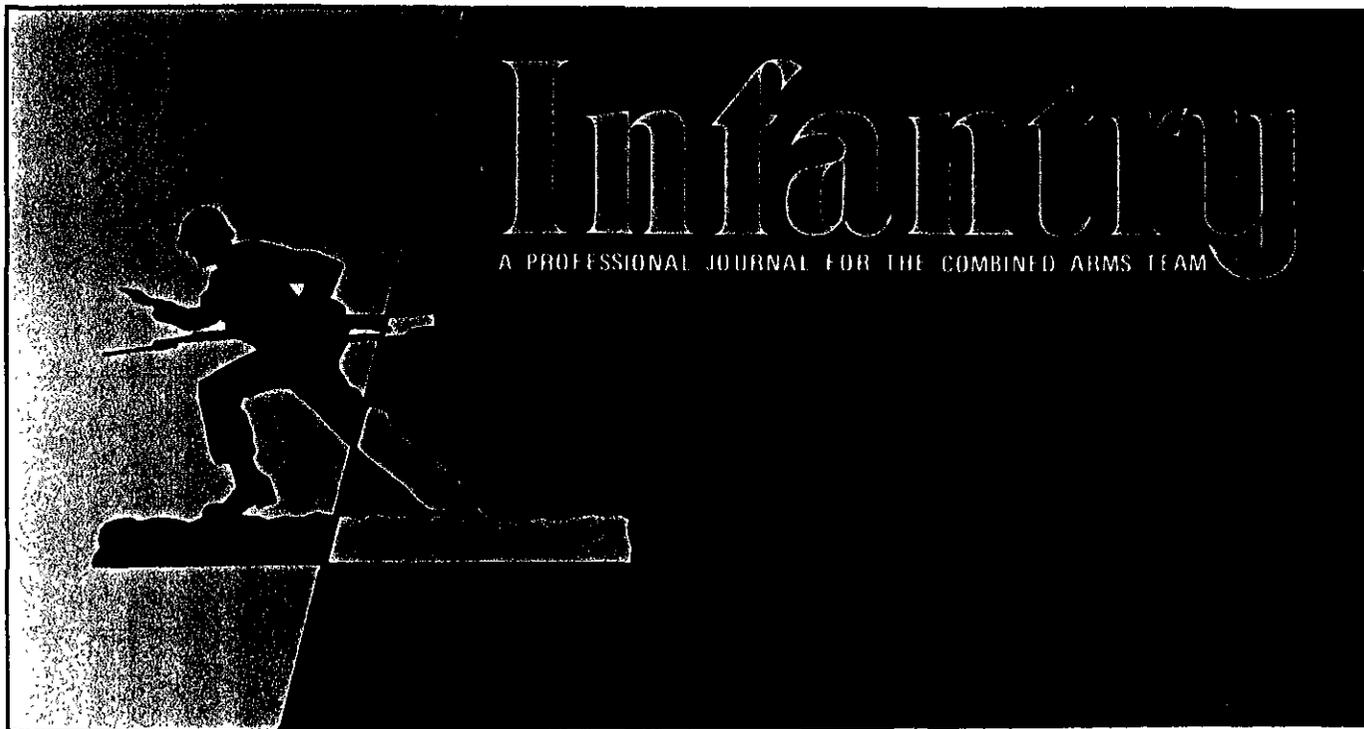
Webster's dictionary defines "primer" as an elementary textbook, and author Yenne's subtitle for this compact, well written, well illustrated book is right on the mark. This short but comprehensive history of the Strategic Air Command (SAC) covers its mission, leaders, weapons, and personnel from its establishment in 1946 to its present-day operation of two-thirds of our strategic Triad—

bombers, and ground-and sea-launched intercontinental missiles.

SAC's mission always has been to be prepared to conduct long-range offensive and reconnaissance operations in any part of the world. Initially, it was the only military force in the world with nuclear weapons. The deterrence of war—both nuclear and conventional—was the name of the game and SAC's motto, "Peace Is Our Profession," was and remains an anomaly to those military men with the "it ain't much of a war but it's the only one we've got" mentality.

Deterrence—at least the conventional kind—failed in Korea and Vietnam, and SAC found itself attacking tactical targets with iron bombs while tactical aircraft pecked away at the strategic ones, particularly during the war in Southeast Asia. The B-52 Arc Light strikes against the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong in South Vietnam, although an aberration that probably had airpower pioneers gnashing their teeth, were eagerly and gratefully welcomed by U.S. infantrymen, especially during the siege of the Khe Sanh.

When SAC was finally used properly in conjunction with supporting TAC and carrier aircraft against strategic targets in the Hanoi-Haiphong area during Linebacker II in late 1972—the so-called "Christmas Bombing Campaign" 18-29 December—the long deadlock at the



Paris peace talks abruptly ended and the North Vietnamese finally came to terms. (Tragically, they subsequently violated these terms with impunity.) While no claim is made that the proper use of SAC could have successfully terminated the Vietnam War many years sooner, "these facts," as Henry Kissinger is quoted as saying, "have to be analyzed by each person for himself."

The section on Linebacker II should be of the most interest to readers. The clear charts of the B-52 attack routes to the Hanoi target area are exceptionally well done, and the lengthy quotations from participating planners, commanders, and crew members paint a vivid picture of those historic missions, which cost 15 B-52s and 11 other aircraft. (For a more detailed account of the "Christmas Bombing Campaign," *Linebacker II: A View from the Rock* is highly recommended. It is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office.)

Yenne includes information on the "other SACs"—Britain's RAF Bomber Command (now defunct), France's *Armee de l'air Commandement des Forces Aeriennes Strategique* (Strategic Air Command), and the Soviet Union's *Dal'naya Aviatsiya* (Long-Range Aviation). He concludes with a recapitulation of arms control efforts from the early 19th century to the current START effort.

There are a few errors in this book that could and should have been corrected before publication. But it is still a good reference for the infantrymen seeking basic information about a unique military organization that is less well-known and publicized today than in its celebrated days of the 1950s and 1960s.

RECENT AND RECOMMENDED

THE ARMY GETS AN AIR FORCE. By Frederic A. Bergerson. Johns Hopkins, 1980. 216 Pages.

A FEW GREAT CAPTAINS. By DeWitt S. Copp. Doubleday, 1980. 531 Pages. \$17.50.

REPORT OF THE CHEMICAL WARFARE REVIEW COMMISSION. Government Printing Office, 1985. S/N 008-000-00430-7. 124 Pages. \$2.75, Softbound.

WEBSTER'S AMERICAN MILITARY BIOGRAPHIES. Edited by Robert McHenry. A Reprint. Dover Publications, 1985. 548 Pages. \$11.95, Softbound.

THE WAR MANAGERS. By Douglas Kinnard. A Reprint. Avery Publishing Group, 1985. 226 Pages. \$9.95, Softbound.

THE LAW ENFORCEMENT HANDBOOK. By Desmond Rowland and James Bailey. Facts on File, 1985. 304 Pages. \$12.95, Softbound.

THE MESSIAH AND THE MANDARINS: MAO TSE-TUNG AND THE IRONIES OF POWER. By Dennis Bloodworth. Atheneum, 1982. 331 Pages. \$15.95.

PATTON: THE MAN BEHIND THE LEGEND, 1885-1945. By Martin Blumenson. William Morrow and Company, 1985. 171 Pages. \$17.95.

HANDBUCH FOR SOLDATEN IM DIENST DER VEREINTEN NATIONEN. Truppen-dienst-Taschenbuch, Band 29. Vienna: Verlag Carl Ueberreuter, 1985. 191 Pages. oS 80, Softbound.

PILLBOXES: A STUDY OF U.K. DEFENSES, 1940. By Henry Wills. David and Charles, 1985. 98 Pages. \$25.00.

REQUIEM FOR BATTLESHIP YAMATO. By Yoshida Mitsuru. Translation and Introduction by Richard H. Minear. University of Washington Press, 1985. 203 Pages. \$16.95.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SOVIET INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY SERVICES. By Raymond G. Rocca and John J. Dziak. Westview Press, 1985. 203 Pages. Softbound.

PREVENTING NUCLEAR WAR: A REALISTIC APPROACH. By Barry M. Blechman. Indiana University Press, 1985. 197 Pages. \$17.50, Softbound.

U.S. ARMY SPECIAL FORCES, 1952-1984. By Gordon Rottman. Illustrated by Ron Volstad. Elite Series No. 4. Osprey, 1985. 64 Pages. \$9.95.

VIKINGS. By Ian Heath. Illustrated by Angus McBride. Elite Series No. 3. Osprey, 1985. 64 Pages. \$9.95.

FLAK JACKETS: 20th CENTURY MILITARY BODY ARMOR. By Simon Dunstan. Illustrated by Ron Volstad. Men-at-Arms Series No. 157. Osprey, 1985. 40 Pages. \$7.95.

IWO JIMA: LEGACY OF VALOR. By Bill D. Ross. The Vanguard Press, 1985. 376 Pages.

MODERN WARFARE. By the Marshall Cavendish Editorial Board. ARCO, 1985. 249 Pages. \$19.95

FIGHTING KNIVES: AN ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO FIGHTING KNIVES AND MILITARY SURVIVAL WEAPONS OF THE WORLD. By Frederick J. Stephens. ARCO, 1985. 127 Pages. \$11.95, Softbound.

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