

REVIEWS



The Avery Publishing Group (Wayne, New Jersey) has sent us the first two books in its new *West Point Military History Series*:

• **DEFINITIONS AND DOCTRINE OF THE MILITARY ART, PAST AND PRESENT**, by Lieutenant Colonel John I. Alger (1985. 234 Pages. \$18.00, Softbound). The ten chapters of this volume contain definitions or discussions of over 2,500 terms and concepts that are a part of the military vocabulary. Some of the terms can be found in current military doctrine, but some cannot. The author, a former instructor at West Point who is now stationed in the Washington, D.C., area, feels that all of them are important "to the understanding of the military past and present." The first two chapters examine the fundamental principles that underlie the military art. The next seven survey the major periods of military history. The final chapter reviews some of the fundamental concepts and offers a few considerations on future warfare. The publisher claims that this book "is an essential guide for anyone seriously interested in the study of military history." We agree.

• **THE WARS OF NAPOLEON**, by Colonel (Retired) Albert S. Britt III (1985. 204 Pages. \$18.00, Softbound). This is a fine study of Napoleon Bonaparte's attempt to unite all of Europe under his rule. It is, in short, a study of the rise and fall of his "empire," and of the costs to all sides—nearly one million men died in less than 25 years—of his drive for power. The author is also a former instructor at the Military Academy, and in this book discusses not only the battles and campaigns but also Napoleon's generalship and his strategy, and points out that, indeed, the great military leader did have warts.

Both of these books were produced under the general editorship of Colonel (Retired) Thomas E. Griess, who served as head of West Point's history depart-

ment for 14 years.

We have also received a large number of interesting and informative reference books. Here are some of the ones we think all infantrymen should be aware of:

• **WORLD WAR II, THE EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN THEATERS: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY**, by Myron J. Smith, Jr. (Garland Publishing Company, 1984. 450 Pages. \$49.00). This is the second in the publisher's series titled *Wars of the United States*. It contains some 3,000 annotated entries that cite English-language books, monographs, articles, official documents, papers, dissertations, theses, and 16mm documentary films. The book is organized in six broad subject areas and then subdivided by subject. It also has author and subject indexes.

• **CAVALRY REGIMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY**, by James A. Sawicki (Wyvern Publications, 1985. 415 Pages. \$25.00). This is the author's fourth entry into the lineage field. His previous work traced the lineages and honors of our infantry regiments, field artillery battalions (in two volumes), and tank battalions. This one matches his previous attempts on all counts — it is authoritative, complete, factual, and comprehensive, probably the most comprehensive publication of its kind ever to appear in print. The first 149 pages give a historical account of the cavalry from its beginning to the present time. Most of the remainder of the volume documents the history, heraldry, and honors of the 133 regiments of horse, mechanized, air, airmobile, and armored cavalry that have been a part of the United States Army. The book ends with three appendixes, a select bibliography, and an index.

• **RED ARMY ORDER OF BATTLE IN THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR, INCLUDING DATA FROM 1919 TO THE PRESENT**, by Albert Z. Conner and Robert G. Poirier (Presidio Press,

1985. 408 Pages. \$22.50). The authors have consulted many primary and secondary sources to detail the combat histories of the fully mobilized Soviet Army. The order of battle itself is arranged in army, corps, and division sections. Each part introduces the type of information and then lists the records of specific units in numerical order. All honors, honorifics, and awards are also shown.

• **HITLER'S LEGIONS: THE GERMAN ORDER OF BATTLE, WORLD WAR II**, by Samuel W. Mitcham, Jr. (Stein and Day, 1985. 540 Pages. \$20.00). The author has written three books on German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel. In this book he gives the organizational and technical aspects of infantry, panzer, panzergrenadier, mountain, airborne, jaeger, and light divisions, as well as security, Luftwaffe field, and Waffen-SS units, and a number of miscellaneous units in the service of Nazi Germany. The book also contains summaries of the important activities of each of the German corps, armies, and army groups.

• **A GUIDE TO THE REGIMENTS AND CORPS OF THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT**, by J. M. Brereton (Merrimack, 1985. 272 Pages. \$16.95). This book presents a complete order of battle of all of the components of today's British Army and traces the parentage of the regiments and corps to their original ancestors. Where applicable, each entry includes the date of raising, successive titles, battle honors, motto, uniform details, regimental marches, regimental journal, regimental headquarters, regimental museum, and nicknames.

• **A DICTIONARY OF EUROPEAN LAND BATTLES FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO 1945**, by John Sweetman (Macmillan, 1985. 309 Pages. \$19.95). This is a handy and most useful guide to who fought, won, and lost, and how it all happened in more than 2,400

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battles from Marathon in 470 B.C. to Berlin in 1945. The book also includes an index of the battles arranged by the wars in which they occurred, and another index that contains the names of the hundreds of key figures mentioned in the book.

• **GREAT BATTLEFIELDS OF THE WORLD**, by John Macdonald (Macmillan, 1985. 200 Pages. \$35.00). This is a unique and beautiful book in which the publisher uses computer graphics to create two-dimensional maps and three-dimensional graphic models of battlefields on which expert illustrators have overlaid all the details of battle information. These nicely complement the author's narrative, which is highly readable and informative. Thirty battlefields are depicted and the battles on them explained. The book also has biographies of the principal commanders, location maps for each battlefield, and information on how to visit the most accessible sites.

• **THE OXFORD BOOK OF MILITARY ANECDOTES**, edited by Max Hastings (Oxford University Press, 1985. 514 Pages. \$17.95). Here is a collection of vivid accounts of war and warfare culled from a wide variety of sources by a noted war correspondent and military historian. The collection is concerned primarily with British and U.S. conflicts, although other military forces are represented. Max Hastings has tried to emphasize the human experience, and he has succeeded.

• **THE WORLD FACTBOOK 1985** (U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1985. S/N 041-015-00159-1. 274 Pages. 13 Maps. \$14.00, Softbound). Produced annually by the Directorate of Intelligence, Central Intelligence Agency, this factbook includes data on all of the countries of the world. Some of the countries and governments that are included are not fully independent, and others are not officially recognized by the U.S. Government. The individual entries range from "Abu Dhabi" to "West Bank" and "Gaza Strip." Five appendixes and thirteen maps add to the publication's reference value.

• **THE SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE: A BRIEF HISTORY, 1947-1985**, by Roger R. Trask (U.S. Govern-

ment Printing Office, 1985. 75 Pages. S/N 008-001-00147-9. \$3.00, Softbound). The author describes the evolution of the office of U.S. Secretary of Defense and its major activities, policies, and programs through the careers of the 15 men who have served as secretary since 1947. Six appendixes add much other useful material, including a number of organizational charts and a description of the department's seal.

• **MILITARY INTELLIGENCE, THE FIRST HUNDRED YEARS**, by John Patrick Finnegan (U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985. 187 Pages. S/N 008-020-01010-3. \$7.00, Softbound). Last year marked the 100th anniversary of the establishment of military intelligence in the United States Army. This book consists of hundreds of selected photographs to show each of the major intelligence and security disciplines and, at the same time, the continuity of intelligence functions during those years. The selection includes photographs of military and related civilian intelligence operations, POW interrogations during wartime, and cryptographic devices. The text traces the development of military intelligence and its transformation into a recognized professional discipline within the Army. This is an ideal introduction to military intelligence as it was and as it is.

• **ARMY TRIVIA**, by Colonel Edward J. Burke (Quinlan Press, 1985. 182 Pages. \$7.95, Softbound). The author is a serving Army officer and in this book offers a reader several hundred questions dealing with wars, personalities, army lore, photographs, and army history, and several hundred more of a general nature. For example, "What was Operation Bluehearts?" "What was a T-5?" "Name the only two World War II unnumbered divisions." Don't worry, the answers to all of the questions are at the back of the book.

• **FORMATION BADGES OF WORLD WAR II: BRITAIN, COMMONWEALTH, AND EMPIRE**, by Lieutenant Colonel Howard N. Cole (Sterling, 1985. 192 Pages. \$14.95). This book has been recognized as the standard reference on the subject. It first appeared under a different title in 1946, but has been out of print for more than ten years.

It was never published in the United States. The author, for many years the president of the British Military Heraldry Society, describes and illustrates every formation badge and sign involved in World War II — more than 500 all told — and gives the reasons for each design and its adoption. He also lists the details of the different campaigns, theaters of operation, and garrisons in which the formations served. He includes descriptions of a few formation badges from U.S. units and from other Allied forces, a descriptive index of the badges, and an index of formations.

• **U.S. SMALL ARMS OF WORLD WAR II: A GUIDE FOR THE COLLECTOR, SHOOTER, AND HISTORIAN**, by Howard R. Crouch (SCS Publications, 1984. 225 Pages. \$19.50, Softbound). This very useful reference book is divided into three major parts, the first and major one of which is titled "design, battle performance, and collector's data." The second part is aimed at the collector only, while the third part contains some useful reference data and a bibliography. The author has included a discussion of submachine guns, but not of machineguns; he feels collectors should steer clear of them unless they have an important reason for doing otherwise. The book does contain numerous photographs, most of them of great historical interest, and four personal accounts from individuals who were involved either in developing our small arms or in using them in active combat during the war.

Here are a number of our longer reviews:

GENTLE KNIGHT: THE LIFE AND TIMES OF MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN FORREST HARDING. By Leslie Anders (The Kent State University Press, 1985. 384 Pages. \$27.50). Reviewed by Colonel Rolfe L. Hillman, Jr., United States Army, Retired.

Here is the career of a capable, ambitious, front-running professional infantryman, a career that spanned his active duty from West Point graduation in 1909 until retirement as a major general in 1946 and on through the gentility of hometown honors and adulation. The shattering World War II climax of Harding's career has been told many times

before; this is the scholarly and engrossing full biography that provides the perspective.

What does the professional infantryman want to make of his years? He learns early that to stay the course he must acquire a proper set of qualifications and experiences. He wants to hit the lists for successive levels of service schooling, and may want to instruct at those same schools. He outdoes himself to give his best for respected seniors, for he wants his capabilities to be recognized and remembered, and that is entirely as it should be. As he rises in rank, he makes every effort to bring near him those junior officers and enlisted soldiers who strike him as "comers." He may also see the professional rewards of writing for publication.

But at the heart of this matter of managing one's own career to the extent possible (and if that's "ticket-punching," so be it), he knows that all is likely to go for naught if he has not checked off command of troops at each level. If he can reach the semi-summit of commanding a combat division, and if he can do it well, he has opened all doors.

Forrest Harding in his early career did all these things, and he did them with a rare depth of intellect and a full-speed personal flair, activating people and events. He held battalion command and related duties in the fabled 15th "Can Do" Infantry Regiment in Tientsin for nearly four years, beginning in November 1923. For more than two of those years he was under the eye of Lieutenant Colonel George C. Marshall, the acting regimental commander.

Harding came back to Benning's advanced course in the summer of 1927 to find the same George Marshall arriving

Assistant Commandant two months later. For about five of the next six years Harding was under the Marshall wing, without doubt having his name added to Marshall's well-known little black book of talented juniors.

He edited the forerunner of INFANTRY magazine under the title *The Infantry School News*, put the associated *Infantry School Mailing List* on the professional map, and after graduating from the Army War College in 1934 went on to high acclaim by gaining professional

respect and international note for the *Infantry Journal*, a forerunner of the current *Army* magazine.

The year 1938 found promotions loosening up, and Harding acquired his eagles after 29 years of service. He also received a choice assignment — command of the 27th Infantry Regiment in Hawaii.

Next, the fine hand of George Marshall, who had become Chief of Staff in September 1939, is apparent in Harding's promotion to brigadier general in October 1940. Harding spent an intense year of pre-war training and maneuvers as assistant division commander of the 9th Infantry Division at Fort Bragg and then assumed command of the 32d Infantry Division. His two stars were in place in February 1942, and by mid-May the 32d had closed in Australia. Forrest Harding had arrived at his semi-summit of division command in wartime. (Charles Dickens said it just right: "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times.")

In August 1942, eight months after Pearl Harbor, Marine Corps units began landing on Guadalcanal. The first of the offensives in the south Pacific opened with the September advance of Douglas MacArthur's U.S. Army-Australian Army on Buna, New Guinea — the Papuan campaign. In this arena, in late November and while pushing two of his regiments through a jungle nightmare of ground operations, Harding became the exact focus of MacArthur's displeasure.

It is the central, pulverizing fact of this career and this biography that Harding was forthwith relieved of his hard-won command. In a survey of similar incidents (see *Army*, 1971), historian Martin Blumenson rates the event as "one of the most curious and celebrated incidents, illustrating how the chain of command was bypassed."

Somehow, Anders has avoided what must have been a great urge to make this biography a polemic of defense instead of the full account of a long and useful life. Others have been more blunt and vehement, even if at less length. Anders is objective to the point that a reader can infer some of Harding's vulnerabilities, especially in the retrospective views of some of Harding's peers that he may have lacked a ruthlessness seen as a re-

quirement for combat command, that he may have been too tolerant of poor performance.

Anders concludes, however, that "faced with making his juniors scapegoats or becoming a scapegoat himself, Harding chose the latter and stepped resolutely into the twilight." He believes that any student of the affair "comes away oppressed with the tragic injustices done Forrest Harding and his Red Arrowmen."

The author is a professor of history at Central Missouri State University. He served in a World War II infantry division and has been a historian in the office of the Chief of Engineers. We must be grateful that he has developed Harding's career in such understanding detail. Unfortunately, a reader will find some difficulty in a style that makes it hard to fix a date readily and in a system of footnoting that is downright irritating when he needs to know for sure who said or wrote what. (Another tragic injustice is that the publisher has found it necessary to hang a price of \$27.50 on the book.)

It seems safe to say, though, that a reader will take from this book the impressions that best fit his personal experience and his view of the history of, as Anders puts it, "that 'Old Army' which vanished forever in the thunderous years of World War II."

MANEUVER WARFARE HANDBOOK. By William S. Lind (Westview, 1985. 133 Pages). Reviewed by Captain Thomas M. Jordan, United States Army.

Although written primarily for Marines, this book can also greatly expand a junior Army officer's understanding of the essence of maneuver warfare.

Essentially, William Lind provides valuable insight into the development of maneuver warfare theory. He contrasts maneuver warfare and attrition tactics and further discusses the characteristics of a maneuver-oriented organization. He does this in a crisp, concise style. Much to his credit, he provides historical examples that do much to improve a reader's understanding of what he is trying to say.

Of particular interest to the infantryman is Lind's discussion of the con-

cept of the commander's intent. He correctly views this concept as being the commander's long-term vision of what he wants to have happen to the enemy, or the final result he wants. Lind's discussion of mission orders along with examples not only clarifies the concept but also demonstrates how orders should be communicated.

Lind recognizes the need to train junior leaders in a manner that will enable a unit to conduct maneuver warfare. His suggestions for doing so are valid and unquestionably necessary if we expect to fight according to our AirLand Battle doctrine.

This book is intended to provide a basic understanding of maneuver warfare theory and certain fundamental tactical principles. It certainly accomplishes that purpose. Despite its Marine orientation, Lind's book is recommended to all company and field grade Infantry officers.

THE GREAT RIFLE CONTROVERSY: A SEARCH FOR THE ULTIMATE INFANTRY WEAPON FROM WORLD WAR II THROUGH VIETNAM AND BEYOND. By Edward C. Ezell (Stackpole Books, 1984. 368 Pages. \$29.95). Reviewed by Major C. O. Shanahan, Jr., United States Army, Retired.

The development, adoption, and large-scale fielding of the M1 rifle took almost 17 years, that of the M14 rifle about 16 years, and that of the M16A1 rifle approximately 10 years (although three or four of those years were ones in which the AR15/M16 rifle was in limbo as far as the Army was concerned). If a person wonders why it took so long to develop and field these rifles, Edward Ezell's book will provide most of the answers.

The title of the book could well have been *The Great Rifle Controversies*, because most of the rifles adopted by our Army since World War I have been surrounded by varying degrees of controversy. (The recently developed M16A2 rifle, however, has been relatively free of controversy to this point.)

This book is very informative, well written, and extensively documented. The author is well known in small arms weapons circles as a writer and a

historian. He is eminently qualified to write about military rifles. Ezell details the controversies, failures, frustrations, problems, and successes in the development, management and mismanagement, testing, adoption, and fielding of U.S. military rifles and related items since 1945. For example, the book covers the recent adoption of the 5.56mm squad light machinegun, which is called the SAW (for squad automatic weapon). "SAW" is a euphemism used in an attempt to disguise the fact that the weapon is a belt-fed machinegun and not a magazine-fed automatic rifle.

Of considerable interest, too, is Ezell's account of the 1978-1979 NATO small arms systems trials, which were unique in their scope and conduct in that they consisted of both technical and field testing of a variety of small arms systems. And the results of the ammunition trials had a significant effect on the characteristics of both the M16A2 and the SAW in this country.

In his foreword, Eugene (Gene) Stoner, the designer of the AR15/M16 rifle series, writes that "this book should be required reading for those who make decisions about small caliber weapons development." He points out that the institutional problems that have plagued the development of the M14 and M16 rifles have not been entirely eliminated. This is an understatement.

Stoner goes on to say that "by studying this history we might just be able to keep from making some of the same mistakes over again in the future." The history of small arms development in this country and its current status does not lead one to be overly optimistic about this advice.

This is the best single-volume history of the development of military rifles in this country this reviewer has read. All military and civilian personnel who have responsibility for the development and direction of military small arms projects can profit from studying it. It should also prove of keen interest to the non-professional who is interested in military small arms.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The reviewer was a small arms test officer on the Infantry Board from 1957 to 1961, and a small arms test equipment specialist with the

Board from 1965 to 1983. He knew and was associated with many of the personalities and events of the period covered by this book.)

SURRENDER AND SURVIVAL: THE EXPERIENCE OF AMERICAN POWS IN THE PACIFIC, 1941-1945. By E. Bartlett Kerr (William Morrow, 1985. 356 Pages. \$18.95). Reviewed by Edward J. Drea, U.S. Army Military History Institute.

Few soldiers dwell on the prospect of spending months or years as a prisoner of war. Nevertheless, it is worthwhile for them to have an awareness of how men act and react in extreme circumstances. This book offers such an insight to the conditions of captivity through a general survey of the diverse experiences of U.S. military and civilian personnel who were held as prisoners of war by the Imperial Japanese forces.

The genuine relief that usually accompanies the return of former captives to their homes and families often sweeps aside the harshness of the POW experience. It is sobering, then, to recall the fact that more than 40 percent of all U.S. prisoners of war of the Japanese — 10,650 — never came home.

Although his father died in the Philippines during Japanese captivity, Kerr maintains his impartiality and objectivity when describing the POW experiences. At heart he believes that traditional Japanese frugality and strict adherence to orders were the chief reasons for the squalid prison camp conditions that brought suffering and death to so many Americans. His underlying theme, however, is the inconsistent manner in which the Japanese treated their POWs. One wonders whether this inconsistency resulted from a cultural gulf, an individual aberration, or an expression of the contradictions of Japanese interacting with non-Japanese.

Kerr's survey tells the reader what happened, but not why it happened. Why, for instance, did one Japanese officer behead American prisoners while another, for a more serious offense, simply reduced their rations?

This book provides a place to begin to

answer such questions. Surely this generally well-written overview is a testament to the incredible resilience of the human spirit to endure and survive the worst indignities that other men can inflict. On the darker side, it is still worth asking today why those other men were capable of committing those atrocities.

MOUNTAIN WARFARE IN EUROPE. By Gerhard Schepe (National Security Series No. 2/83. Center for International Relations, Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, 1983. 101 Pages). Reviewed by Major Scott R. McMichael, Combat Studies Institute, USACGSC.

The author of this study, Major Gerhard Schepe, has served eleven years with the 1st German Mountain Division. He wrote this study while assigned from 1982-1983 as a Visiting Defense Fellow at the Center for International Relations at Canada's Queen's University. Thus, he has been able to couple personal experience with scholarly research into mountain warfare.

Schepe observes early in his study that mountain warfare is of relatively recent vintage, and that except for Hannibal's crossing of the Alps in 218 B.C., no significant military operation in mountains occurred in Europe until the 18th century. The Soviet invasion of

Afghanistan has served to renew interest in this field of operation.

The author describes the basic influences of terrain, climate, and weather on mountain warfare, dwelling on Clausewitz's determination that a strategic defense based in the mountains is likely to suffer defeat because of the lack of defensive mobility. Schepe notes, though, that the modern helicopter has altered the picture substantially, perhaps nullifying Clausewitz's objection. In fact, Schepe devotes an entire chapter to the use of helicopters in mountain warfare.

In his conclusions, Schepe makes several important points. He feels that in NATO's overall theater strategy, mountain operations as such occupy a relatively minor role. Nevertheless, he is concerned about the lack of a common European theory of mountain warfare. To Schepe, the helicopter increases the pace, scope, depth, and defensive value of mountain operations, from which he determines that airmobile forces are best used in mountains.

As in any short work, there are a number of gaps. For example, there is no mention of the use of pack trains or of the important issue of mountain logistics. Still, given its modest length and limited scope, it can serve as a fine primer on the subject and is an excellent place to begin a further investigation into mountain warfare.

U.S. Army personnel who might find themselves committed to mountain operations would do well to devote the time needed to digest this excellent study.

CASSINO, THE HOLLOW VICTORY. By John Ellis (McGraw-Hill, 1984. 478 Pages. \$19.95).

MONTE CASSINO. By David Hapgood and David Richardson (Congdon and Weed, 1984. 244 Pages. \$17.95).

Both books reviewed by Captain Anthony R. Garrett, United States Army.

As the Italian campaign of World War II receives increased attention, it is only natural that the struggle for Monte Cassino should come to epitomize the entire campaign.

In his book, John Ellis effectively analyzes the major battles of the campaign that culminated in the capture of Rome by the U.S. Fifth Army. He develops the personalities of the main Allied commanders — Clark, Alexander, Juin, and Freyberg — and points out that the Allied peculiarities and indecisions resulted in a considerable amount of frustration for the subordinate commanders and soldiers.

Ellis, a British author, narrates each separate battle and uses interviews and personal diaries to illustrate the futility and the errors that plagued the campaign. He also addresses in detail the



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geographical obstacles that proved to be more formidable than the German defenders, and how the Allied commanders at all levels often failed to consider the terrain when they planned their operations.

The book by David Hapgood and David Richardson is far different in approach. Their main story revolves around the events that led to the Allied decision to bomb the Benedictine Abbey of Monte Cassino. While not addressing the tactical situation in detail, the authors do raise certain questions about the need for bombing the Abbey.

The authors tell their story effectively and with enough suspense to hold the reader's interest. Unfortunately for U.S. and British readers, the most sympathetic characters in the book are the Germans whose initiative saved many priceless artistic treasures from the bombing.

RECENT AND RECOMMENDED

BRENNAN'S WAR: VIETNAM, 1965-69. By Matthew Brennan. Presidio Press, 1985. 275 Pages. \$17.95.

INDIA: LABYRINTHS IN THE LOTUS LAND. By Sasthi Brata. Morrow, 1985. 336 Pages. \$19.95.

FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION PARATROOPS. By Martin Windrow and Wayne Braby. Illustrated by Kevin Lyles. Elite Series 6. Osprey, 1985. 64 Pages. \$9.95, Softbound.

SOVIET BLOC ELITE FORCES. By Steven J. Zaloga. Illustrated by Ron Volstad. Elite Series

5. Osprey, 1985. 64 Pages. \$9.95, Softbound.
AFRIKA KORPS. By George Balin. Tanks Illustrated 17. Sterling, 1985. 64 Pages. \$5.95, Softbound.

OPERATION BARBAROSSA. By Steven J. Zaloga and James Grandsen. Sterling, 1985. Tanks Illustrated 16. 64 Pages. \$5.95, Softbound.
SOVIET ARMY UNIFORMS IN WORLD WAR II. By Steven J. Zaloga. Uniforms Illustrated 9. Sterling, 1985. 64 Pages. \$5.95, Softbound.

ARMIES IN LEBANON, 1982-84. By Samuel M. Katz and Lee E. Russell. Color Plates by Ron Volstad. Men-at-Arms Series 165. Osprey, 1985. 48 Pages. \$7.95, Softbound.

THE AMERICANS PLAINS INDIANS. By Jason Hook. Color Plates by Richard Hook. Men-at-Arms Series 163. Osprey, 1985. 48 Pages. \$7.95, Softbound.

PRUSSIAN CAVALRY OF THE NAPOLEONIC WARS (I): 1792-1807. By Peter Hofschroer. Color Plates by Bryan Fosten. Men-at-Arms Series 162. Osprey, 1985. 48 Pages. \$7.95, Softbound.

THE CANADIAN ARMY AT WAR. Text and color plates by Mike Chappell. Men-at-Arms Series 164. Osprey, 1985. 48 Pages. \$7.95, Softbound.

UNIFORMS OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR. By Philip Haythornthwaite. Illustrated by Michael Chappell. Blandford Color Series. Sterling, 1985. 192 Pages. \$6.95, Softbound.

UNIFORMS OF THE NAPOLEONIC WARS, 1796-1814. By Philip J. Haythornthwaite. Illustrated by Jack Cassin-Scott. Blandford Color Series. Sterling, 1985. 195 Pages. \$12.95.

UNIFORMS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. By John Mollo. Illustrated by Malcolm

McGregor. Blandford Color Series. Sterling, 1985. 228 Pages. \$6.95, Softbound.

UNIFORMS OF THE SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE. By Leroy Thompson. Illustrated by Ken MacSwan. Blandford Color Series. Sterling, 1985. 159 Pages. \$12.95.

THE SOVIET UNION: WHAT LIES AHEAD? MILITARY-POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN THE 1980s. Edited by Major Kenneth M. Currie and Major Gregory Varhall. Published under the auspices of the United States Air Force. Government Printing Office, 1985. S/N 008-070-00559-0. 800 Pages. \$18.00, Softbound.

THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, 1961-1973: AN ILLUSTRATED ACCOUNT. Edited by Carl Berger. Government Printing Office, 1984. S/N 008-070-00516-6. 408 Pages. \$14.00.

MILITARY. A magazine published monthly by the MHR Publishing Corporation, 2122 28th Street, Sacramento, CA 95818. \$10.00 for one year.

1985-86 CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY. Government Printing Office, 1985. S/N 052-070-05994-0. \$13.00, Softbound.

THE EFFECTS OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS. Edited by Samuel Glasstone and Philip J. Dolan. 1984 Reprint of 1977 Edition. Government Printing Office, 1984. S/N 008-046-00093-0. 668 Pages. \$17.00

TREATIES IN FORCE. U.S. Department of State. Government Printing Office, 1985. S/N 004-000-02048-3. 352 Pages. \$9.00, Softbound.

CRUSADE IN NUREMBERG: MILITARY OCCUPATION, 1945-1949. By Boyd L. Dastrup. Contributions in Military History 47. Greenwood Press, 1985. 159 Pages. \$27.50.

POLAND IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR. By Jozef Garlinski. Hippocrene Books, 1985. 387 Pages. \$25.00.

THE HORSEMEN OF THE STEPPES. By Albert Seaton. Hippocrene Books, 1985. 251 Pages. \$22.50.

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