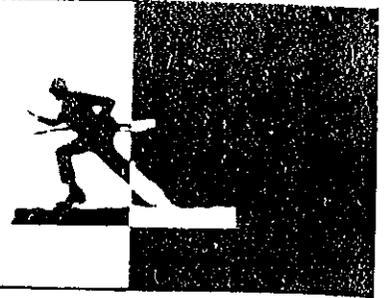


BOOK REVIEWS



In this issue we would like to call your attention to a number of excellent reference works that have recently come our way:

• **THE CHALLENGE OF COMMAND: READING FOR MILITARY EXCELLENCE**, by Roger H. Nye. Avery Publishing Group, 1986. 187 Pages. \$9.95, Softbound. After giving his thoughts in separate chapters on such subjects as the challenges of a commander, the commander as tactician, the commander as moral arbiter, and the commander as mentor, the author, a retired U.S. Army officer, lists at the end of each chapter books he considers pertinent to the subject under discussion. He includes works of fiction, the chief one being Anton Myrer's *Once An Eagle*. (The shortest list of all — 12 titles, of which 3 are fiction — follows Nye's chapter on the commander as moral arbiter.) He also includes a list of "first books for officers who are to become readers," a good bibliography, and an index. All Infantrymen should read this book.

• **U.S.-SOVIET MILITARY BALANCE, 1980-1985**, by John M. Collins. Pergamon-Brassey's, 1985. 360 Pages. \$50.00. This is not John Collins' first such effort; an earlier work dealt with the same subject, but for the 20-year period between 1960 and 1980. That study, as this one, was commissioned by members of the United States Congress, senators and representatives.

Collins, a retired U.S. Air Force officer who now serves as a senior specialist in national defense matters at the Library of Congress, has become an acknowledged expert in comparing U.S. and Soviet war-making abilities. This book, like his previous one, uses several hundred pages of tables, charts, graphics, and statistics to buttress Collins' main arguments. There is no publication in the unclassified realm that remotely compares with this one. He pulls no punches

and lets the chips fall where they may.

• **STRATEGIC DEFENSES**, by the Office of Technology Assessment. Princeton University Press, 1986. 475 Pages. \$12.50, Softbound. Here is another publication based on a U.S. Government study, this one also prepared for the U.S. Congress, as was John Collins' report. The original reports—there are two of them—were made public in September 1985 and printed separately by the Government Printing Office in a limited quantity. In this volume, the Princeton University Press has brought both reports under one cover and has made them widely available to the general public.

The reports were prepared by the Office of Technology Assessment, an office created in 1972 to serve as an analytical arm of Congress. As such, the office provides Congress with independent and timely information about the potential effects of technological applications. The two reports here gathered together are *Ballistic Missile Defense Technologies* and *Anti-Satellite Weapons, Countermeasures, and Arms Control*. In short, the reports outline the political, military, and technological controversies concerning the present highly publicized strategic defense initiative (SDI) and present an assessment of a wide range of strategic criteria. In reality, both reports provide more questions than answers, and while they are certainly not the easiest things to read, all Infantrymen should make the effort to read into the problem and to become more familiar with a program that may seriously affect their future military roles.

• **AMERICAN DEFENSE ANNUAL, 1985-1986**, edited by George E. Hudson and Joseph Kruzell. Mershon Center, The Ohio State University. Lexington Books, 1985. 277 Pages. \$23.00. This is the first of a planned annual series on U.S. defense matters, and all Infantrymen should become familiar with it, because there is no other publication that

devotes itself exclusively to U.S. security policies and problems. There are 11 separate essays in this book prepared by 17 different authors; the essays cover such diverse subjects as arms control, the defense budget, defense strategy, and low intensity warfare. The book also has a 1984 chronology, a 1984 defense bibliography, a list of U.S. security commitments in 1985, and an index.

• **MILITARY MOTORCYCLES**, by David Ansell. David and Charles, 1986. \$28.00. The author is a motorcycle enthusiast and historian in addition to being a freelance designer and artist. In this book, Ansell presents 102 motorcycle models from around the world that he feels best represent the development of the military motorcycle from 1904 to the present. Each model is accompanied by a detailed drawing done by the author, a concise history, and technical specifications. (Eight of the models are from the United States.) He also offers a table of specifications of more than 300 military motorcycles that date from 1904. Ansell says his study is not a definitive one, but there is little question it includes the principal models that have been adopted.

• **ATLAS OF GLOBAL STRATEGY: WAR AND PEACE IN THE NUCLEAR AGE**, by Lawrence Freedman. Facts on File, 1985. 192 Pages. \$22.95. The author is a professor of war studies at King's College London. This is his fourth published book and in it he tackles such subjects as the changing international order, warfare since 1945, the nuclear arms race, and conventional war. He writes easily but authoritatively, and each of his major subdivisions is profusely illustrated with splendid maps, black-and-white and full-color photographs, and numerous other graphic features. He feels that after all is said "it is prudent statesmanship upon which we must rely if the most awesome of the many engines of war that we have described are not to be set in motion."

• **AIR DEFENSE ARTILLERY**, compiled by Janice E. McKenney. Army Lineage Series. Center of Military History, United States Army, 1985. 429 Pages. GPO S/N 008-029-00130-6. \$27.00. This, the latest volume in the Army Lineage Series, contains the lineages and honors of the 24 Regular Army and 5 Army National Guard air defense artillery regiments in the force structure at the end of 1982. Each entry also has a colored illustration of the regimental coat of arms and distinctive insignia, a description of the heraldic items, and a regimental bibliography. Janice McKenney is the supervisory historian in CMH's Historical Services Division.

• **POCKET GUIDE TO THE WORLD**, by Bernard Stonehouse. Facts on File, 1985. 512 Pages. \$18.95. It was the author's intention to design a pocket size book that "would serve other armchair geographers, provide a quick reference book for businessmen and travelers, and perhaps serve as a sourcebook for students, teachers, journalists, TV presenters, and others with similar needs." His book does those things, and perhaps more. Certainly it can be a welcome addition to any personal library.

• **ABOVE AND BEYOND: A HISTORY OF THE MEDAL OF HONOR FROM THE CIVIL WAR TO VIETNAM**, by the Editors of Boston Publishing Company in cooperation with The Congressional Medal of Honor Society. Boston Publishing Company, 1985. 346 Pages. \$39.95. This lavishly illustrated book combines pure history and pages of statistics with essays and high personal accounts to present a comprehensive story of the Medal of Honor, America's highest award for military valor, of which 3,412 have been awarded to 3,394 recipients since it was instituted in 1861. (The difference is accounted for by the fact that there have been a number of double awards.) It is interesting to note that beginning with World War I most of the awards have been made posthumously. The book also has a complete register of the recipients, a most useful bibliography, and a general index.

• **THE SPRINGFIELD 1903 RIFLES**, by William S. Brophy. Stackpole Books, 1985. 616 Pages. \$49.95. This book, a collector's dream, is said to be "the illus-

trated, documented story of the design, development, and production of all the models, appendages, and accessories" of the Springfield 1903 rifle. It is certainly that, and is one of the outstanding reference books of 1985. The author is a retired U.S. Army Reserve officer who has four other published books — three on small arms — to his credit. He has used and collected Model 1903 rifles for many years and points out that the rifle is now "a desirable military collector's arm the world over." The book also contains numerous photographs (one of the author with an '03 rifle taken in 1934), drawings, and tables. There is also a useful bibliography and an index.

• **THE NCO GUIDE** (Second Edition), by Dan Cragg. Stackpole Books, 1986. 310 Pages. \$14.95, Softbound. This guide was preceded by *The Noncom's Guide*, which was published in 21 editions and written by Charles O. Kates. Now, Dan Cragg, a retired U.S. Army Sergeant Major, has collected up-to-date information from many military sources to provide today's noncommissioned officer with guidelines for every official and social situation. Numerous photographs, line drawings, and charts are included, and new illustrations detail the latest uniform changes. This is an excellent source of information for the Infantry NCO.

Here are a number of other books we think you should know about:

• **SOVIET ARMED FORCES REVIEW ANNUAL, VOLUME 9, 1984-1985**. Edited by David R. Jones (Academic International Press, 1986, 313 Pages). Reviewed by Major Don Rightmyer, United States Air Force.

This is an outstanding annual series in that it provides an authoritative analysis of the Soviet military establishment.

The editor of this ninth volume in the series, David Jones, sets the stage for the book with a 35-page introduction that provides a broad overview of the significant events in the USSR's military development during 1984-1985. He discusses the early effects of Mikhail Gorbachev's assumption of power as well as the numerous changes within the Soviet military leadership ranks during the period under review. This introduction is complemented by an in-depth statistical

analysis that documents up-to-date data on such subjects as weapon system levels, unit strengths, and listings of senior Soviet military leaders.

More than half of the book consists of reviews of significant trends and changes in the five arms of the Soviet armed forces (strategic rocket forces, ground forces, air defense, air forces, and navy) as well as the Soviet economy, the Far East, and the Soviet space program. The book's strength as a reference source is reflected by some 85 maps and numerous tables and charts that help clarify the written narratives.

The book concludes with three chapters on special topics and a comprehensive bibliography. It is one of the best reference handbooks available on the Soviet armed forces.

DEAR AMERICA: LETTERS HOME FROM VIETNAM. Edited by Bernard Edelman (Norton, 1985. 316 Pages. \$13.95). Reviewed by Doctor Joe P. Dunn, Converse College.

No one knows how many pieces of personal correspondence flowed in and out of Vietnam during the long years of the war, but one thing is certain — mail was the most important element in each serviceman's life. And the letters collected here, examples of the vast correspondence, probably capture better than any other source the thoughts, fears, and hopes of the ordinary soldier.

In response to a public appeal by the New York Vietnam Memorial Commission for materials from veterans, over 600 individuals submitted Vietnam correspondence — a total of some 300 pieces. For this volume, 208 pieces written by 125 different people were chosen. Admittedly the letters were edited to eliminate repetitions, private, and tangential information, to correct and regularize spelling, and to indent paragraphs. But the authenticity and power remain.

The letters capture many of the myriad aspects of the Vietnam experience at the different times, places, and conditions of the war. And they reflect the lives, experiences, and concerns of ordinary soldiers whether in the field or in the rear areas. The common thread is that all these young men and women, far from

home, were striving to convey some sense of their reality as they saw it.

The letters are grouped by subject, and after each piece the editor lists the writer, his unit, dates of tour, and his present position today. Many of the letters are particularly poignant because the author did not return alive.

This may not be the most profound book in print on Vietnam, but it is one of the more real and captivating.

MILITARY DOCTRINE AND THE AMERICAN CHARACTER: REFLECTIONS ON THE AIRLAND BATTLE. By Herbert I. London (National Strategy Information Center, 1984. 67 Pages. \$4.50.) Reviewed by Colonel James B. Motley, United States Army Retired.

In this succinct study the author writes that "victory on the battlefield is partly a function of how we [U.S.] prepare to fight. This highly abstract process . . . must be made concrete through a discussion of strategic, operational, and tactical issues. That cannot be done through quantitative analysis alone . . . It requires observation, evaluation, and recommendations."

With these comments serving as a basis for his study, Herbert London — Dean of the Gallatin Division, New York University, and Senior Fellow at the Hudson Institute — examines the modifications in training and doctrine that have been introduced by the U.S. Army for contemporary combat conditions. His analysis, as the title of the study implies, focuses on the maneuver warfare ideas in the current AirLand Battle doctrine and evaluates the computerized training procedures that have been designed to implement that doctrine. He also considers the broader relationship between national interests and military strategy.

Perhaps the strength of this book is in the author's ten recommendations, which are based "on the belief that the text of Field Manual 100-5, in its latest iteration, is the most desirable direction for the U.S. Army to take for its doctrinal guidelines and training procedures." But he warns, "There is no set of principles fully applicable across the entire spectrum of conflict. None can assure victory in battle." As Clausewitz noted, "As soon

as preparations for a war begin, the world of reality takes over from the world of abstract thought."

This informative, well-written book will appeal to the serious student of national security.

GOING TO WAR WITH JAPAN, 1937-1941. By Jonathan G. Utley (University of Tennessee Press, 1985. \$19.95). Reviewed by Captain Randy Jay Kolton, United States Army.

Since that fateful day in December 1941 when Japan bombed the U.S. fleet at Pearl Harbor, historians have attempted to unravel the military, political, and diplomatic considerations that induced Japan's leaders to support the attack and to explain why U.S. political and military leaders were so unprepared for it.

Claims of conspiracy in the U.S. leadership ranks abound, with the advocates of those claims seemingly unwilling to accept the explanation that those leaders blundered badly while trying to do their jobs to the best of their abilities. If one discards the conspiracy theories and accepts the premise that the U.S. military and political officials in 1941 were among the brightest and most talented of their age, then other considerations must be examined. Jonathan Utley does just this in his meticulous examination of Secretary of State Cordell Hull's handling of U.S. policy toward the Far East and of the activities of the various executive agencies in the U.S. Government to show why and how U.S. and Japanese relations deteriorated and why Japan's leaders eventually felt compelled to attack the United States.

Central to Utley's discussion is Hull, the aging Tennessean devoted to Wilsonian ideals and to free trade. Throughout the 1930s, President Franklin D. Roosevelt permitted Hull a free hand in overseeing U.S. foreign policy in Asia. With his associates in the State Department, Hull hammered out policies that were designed to protect the open door in China, preserve U.S. commercial interests in the region, and project a U.S. presence in the Far East.

Still, State Department officials disagreed on how to respond to Japanese aggression and on how to use U.S. mili-

tary forces and economic sanctions to compel Japan to accept U.S. demands for equality of economic and political opportunity in Asia.

By concentrating on Hull and the State Department, Utley incorrectly relegates Roosevelt to the role of a mere observer of developing U.S. foreign policy in the Far East. Although the President was certainly ambivalent regarding this country's policy toward Japan throughout this period and was sensitive to swings in public opinion, he still made the critical decisions that influenced the direction and outcome of U.S. Far East policy. Utley also minimizes the contributions of presidential advisors such as Henry Morgenthau and Harold Ickes. In addition, he inadequately conveys the fact that faulty assumptions contributed to grave errors in judgment on the part of administration officials and influenced Japanese leaders to undertake the risky assault at Pearl Harbor.

Despite these shortcomings, Utley makes a valuable contribution to the historiography on the causes of the war between Japan and the United States, and he vividly describes the complexities of U.S. foreign policy during the late pre-war period. Military history buffs, historians, and students of World War II should find this book enormously useful.

GERMAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE, 1939-1945, by the Military Intelligence Division, U.S. War Department (University Publications of America, 1984. 321 Pages. \$29.50). Reviewed by John Carroll, Silver Spring, Maryland.

Now at last, some 40 years after the end of World War II, there appears an authoritative and informative study on German World War II military intelligence. Actually, shortly after the end of hostilities, Allied and U.S. intelligence officers had prepared two classified reports on the German intelligence efforts, and it is those studies that form the core of this volume. The Defense Department eventually declassified this material and the publisher has brought it out as a volume in its Foreign Intelligence Book Series under the editorship of Thomas Troy, the Author of *Donovan and the CIA*.

The work covers the organization and operations during World War II of I-C, German Military Intelligence, the equivalent of G-2 in the U.S. military establishment. It was part of the *Oberkommando des Heeres* (Army High Command), and its two main components were *Fremde Heere Ost* (Foreign Armies East) and *Fremde Heere West* (Foreign Armies West). There are enlightening insights into I-C's relationship with other components of the Nazi German intelligence and security community, especially the *Abwehr* (the military secret service) and the *Sicherheitsdienst* (SS), the main political information group in the Third Reich.

Even today these studies have a certain relevance to current world problems, in addition to being of considerable historical interest. It is apparent from reading between the lines that German General Reinhard Gehlen and his men of *Fremde Heere Ost* willingly presented to the victors much of the intelligence in these studies. In effect, Gehlen and his men were working their way over to the West by revealing their information on the Soviets.

This book also contains some good organizational charts, flow charts, and maps, as well as some poorly reproduced ones. The conclusions drawn from these by the Allied intelligence people indicated that the Germans had good organization,

numerous qualified personnel, and practical operations. On the other hand, there was a lack of central control and evaluation, little direction, a haphazard appreciation of reports, and a considerable amount of internecine fighting at the top in the Fuehrer's headquarters.

THE ROOT, by Eric Hammel (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1985. 426 Pages). Reviewed by Doctor Mike Fisher, University of Kansas.

Eric Hammel's recent historical narrative records in detail the U.S. Marine deployment at Beirut International Airport from August 1982 to February 1984. The book, whose title comes from the Marine name for Beirut, focuses on the impressions of the Marine participants. Hammel does introduce other factors in the complex, multidimensional situation, but only as they impinge on the beleaguered Marines, and then only from their viewpoint.

Hammel interviewed more than 200 Marines concerning their experiences in Lebanon. He received the full cooperation of the Marine Corps, and although he deals sympathetically with the Corps, he sharply criticizes the U.S. State Department, the U.S. Defense Department, and the press corps for their actions in Beirut.

Veteran Infantry commanders will

relate to the difficulties the Marines experienced with tactical restraints and rules of engagement. Junior leaders can profit from the descriptions of small unit leadership in an environment characterized by imprecise definitions of objectives and long periods of inertia ruptured by frenetic activity. Many will be surprised by the intensity of combat with the Moslem militia that the Marines experienced during their deployment.

The reader turns from this work with the hope that the quality of our nation's strategic planning matches the characteristic excellence of courage and resolve demonstrated by the officers and men who serve on the cutting edge of foreign policy.

TEN DAYS TO DESTINY, By G.C. Kiriakopoulos (Franklin Watts, 1985. 408 Pages. \$18.95). Reviewed by Major John C. Edgecomb, United States Army.

As a result of his extensive travels, research, and personal interviews, the author produces what could be one of the finest documented accounts of any World War II battle. He presents a vivid portrayal of the actual fighting and battles on Crete in 1941 and adds the concerns, considerations, and decisions of the higher commands on both sides. It is, in short, a meticulous accounting of the battle for Crete.



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The author's in-depth and detailed accounting of the battle thoroughly examines and addresses the German, British, Greek, and Cretan civilian involvement in the campaign. His is a well written and extensively documented book that develops quickly and holds a reader's interest throughout. It is worthy of the Infantryman's time and attention.

NOT OVER BY CHRISTMAS: NATO'S CENTRAL FRONT IN WORLD WAR III, by E. Dinter and P. Griffith (Hippocrene Books, 1983. 178 Pages. \$17.95). Reviewed by Major General Albert H. Smith, Jr., United States Army Retired.

Elmer Dinter, a colonel in the West German Army, and Paddy Griffith, a lecturer in military history at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, are convinced that any future war in central Europe can be "finished quickly and by conventional means." Then, they continue, the "boys could be home by Christmas." But they also feel that a long war is in many ways the most likely of all possible scenarios, given the present state of preparations on both sides.

The authors minimize the probability of nuclear and chemical war, and, as a result, propose certain doctrinal and organizational changes they feel would improve NATO's conventional battle

posture. To them, NATO "must arm herself with enough conventional forces to remove the fear of defeat on the ground" and must create "a true operational reserve that would be capable of launching a counter-offensive of sufficient strength to regain freedom of action. That reserve is lacking at the present.

A large number of maps, charts, and diagrams do much to improve the book's value to those individuals involved in the development of war plans and operational concepts. It should also appeal to history buffs and to military analysts.

GUERRILLA: COLONEL VON LETTOW-VORBECK AND GERMANY'S EAST AFRICAN EMPIRE, by Edwin P. Hoyt (Macmillan, 1980. 246 Pages). Reviewed by Captain Harold E. Raugh, Jr., United States Army.

At the end of World War I, only one German force remained undefeated — that of Major General Paul von Lettow-Vorbeck in German East Africa. In this fast-paced book, Edwin Hoyt tells the enthralling story of how the Germans conducted the first successful guerilla campaign in history.

With no more than 3,000 German and 11,000 native soldiers, von Lettow-Vorbeck successfully diverted more than

300,000 much-needed British and Imperial troops, plus 130 generals, from the Western Front. His campaign also drained the British treasury of billions of pounds sterling, at no cost to the Kaiser's government.

How von Lettow-Vorbeck kept his force together in the jungle with no monetary or logistical support from Germany is a story of charismatic leadership, self-discipline, and an unparalleled devotion to duty. His actions provide a superb example of altruistic leadership that all Infantry leaders would do well to emulate.

Unfortunately there are no photographs, illustrations, or maps in the book, any of which would have improved its quality. An annotated bibliography does provide additional reference for the reader.

RECENT AND RECOMMENDED

THE UNKNOWN SERVICEMAN OF THE VIETNAM ERA, by The Center for Military History. USGPO, 1985. 38 Pages. S/N 008-029-00138-1. \$2.50.

DICTIONARY OF BASIC MILITARY TERMS — A SOVIET VIEW. Published under the auspices of the U.S. Air Force. Reprint of the 1982 Edition. USGPO, 1985. 200 Pages. S/N 008-070-00360-1. \$6.50, Softbound.

BOLDNESS BE MY FRIEND. By Richard Pape. St. Martin's Press, 1985. 422 Pages. \$11.95.

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