

# *The NYMAS Review of Military Literature.*

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**William H. Bartsch's**

***December 8, 1941: MacArthur's Pearl Harbor*  
Receives The NYMAS 2003 Arthur Goodzeit  
Book Award**

*December 8, 1941: MacArthur's Pearl Harbor* is a meticulously researched and superbly written book, that gives a moment-by-moment account of the events leading up to the grievous destruction wreaked on the USAAF's Far East Air Force several hours after the Pearl Harbor attack.

With the loss or destruction of most official records, Bartsch has relied heavily on the diaries, memories, and writings of those who were there. From the highest levels of ops and planning (Generals Arnold and Marshall, Admirals Onishi and Yamamoto), to the theatre-level commanders, and on most especially from a very wide range of the actual participants in the events – from the U.S. Army technicians manning the SCR-270B mobile radar unit at Iba Field to the crewmen of inbound Japanese aircraft, and everyone in between. Organized along a well-documented timeline, the story cuts back and forth from character to character and place to place, as the opening act of the war in the Far East theatre inches closer and closer. The author relies solely on primary sources, official documents, correspondence, and interviews.

The book is divided into four parts, arranged chronologically. Each part opens with a survey of what was going on the strategic level, and the high-level decision-making that shaped events and context for the airmen stationed on the far side of the world. With this established, the story then concentrates on actual participants.

The Far East Air Force (FEAF) faced insurmountable problems that were no surprise to Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, its new commander. In fact, as Bartsch so ably documents, Brereton outlined all of them before departing the United States to take up his new post. (The basic problem was that a Depression-stricken democracy will always be in a weaker position than a conquest-bent dictatorship, much as a mugger gets to choose the time, place, and setting for the encounter with the intended victim.) There just wasn't enough time to train the men, build the planes, etc., and everyone was just hoping that the attackers would hold off until late March. Every new B-17 was

earmarked for the Philippines . . . there just weren't enough built yet. The USAAF was in the process of transitioning to a modern pilot-training system involving Operational Training Units; prior to that pilots got their type-training in line units, as well as their gunnery training (which, due to a dire shortage of .50-caliber ammunition in FEAF, wasn't being done at all). Most of the newly-arrived fighter pilots in the 24<sup>th</sup> Pursuit Group arrived with shiny new wings and certification as competent AT-6, BT-9, BT-14, BC-1, PT-20, P-66 (in a few cases), P-36, etc. pilots, with little or no time in the P-40s that they were to fly operationally. Supply problems were endemic, and the infrastructure just wasn't there yet. Shortage of parking spaces for the heavy bombers then en route (the two 7<sup>th</sup> BG squadrons that arrived at Hickam Field during the Pearl Harbor attack among them) was a major concern. Aircraft at Clark Field were parked on grass, with mud underneath. This was a problem for B-10s, a major problem for B-18s, and a really bad problem for the much heavier B-17s. The reality was that the United States was about to be invited to a Come-As-You-Are party, and just wasn't ready.

Bartsch, of course, has his opinions on culpability and ultimate responsibility, which are well-reasoned and brilliant (I say this not only because he agrees with me!); he puts these in an Epilogue which, very ethically, keeps them out of the historical narratives.

FEAF CO Lewis Brereton's memoir, *The Brereton Diaries*, published in 1946, prompted Douglas MacArthur to reply with an eleven-point statement published in *The New York Times*. Bartsch here demolishes each "point" (some of which are outright lies), meticulously, authoritatively, and decisively. This is the work of a master historian and researcher (and law practitioner, should he choose to be one.). Bartsch is seeker of truth, and has a transparent agenda of documenting the events and people as they were and as they are. He has succeeded.

This is a world-class work of history. The "endnotes" section alone is worth reading, as it contains an unbelievable wealth of information.

The only works of near-comparable quality and value in this area are those by Craven & Cate, who wrote the official history, and Walter D. Edmonds, who wrote a "quasi"-official history,, and of course Bartsch's previous work, *Doomed at the Start*, his masterful history of the 24<sup>th</sup> Pursuit Group. Col. John

Whitman's *Bataan: Our Last Ditch*, also has much valuable material on the last days of FEAF. Of related interest are Donald Knox's works dealing with the combat and POW experiences of US and Filipino soldiers and airmen, excellent works that deal mainly with the post-capitulation period. Bartsch's two works must stand as the definitive history of the FEAF.

Bartsch's next book takes the history of the FEAF through the end of the disastrous ABDA operations in Java. I hope we don't have to wait as long as we did for this book. But, if we do, it will be worth the wait.

--Tom Wisker, *Weaponry*,  
WBAI Radio

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*December 8, 1941: MacArthur's Pearl Harbor*, by William H. Bartsch. College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 2003. Pp. viii, 557. Illus, notes, biblio., index. \$40.00. ISBN: 1-58544-246-1  
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Named in memory of the late Arthur Goodzeit, one of the founders members of NYMAS, the book award has been granted annually since 1991 to the work deemed by the members as the most outstanding contribution in military history for the year. A complete list of the Goodzeit Award books can be found on the NYMAS website.

### Feature Review

Adrienne Mayor's  
*Greek Fire, Poison Arrows, and Scorpion Bombs:*  
Biological and Chemical Warfare  
in the Ancient World

Folklorist Adrienne Mayor's *Greek Fire, Poison Arrows, and Scorpion Bombs* is an intriguing, though over-reaching look into the ancient antecedents of chemical and biological warfare. Wide-ranging and well-supported by history, literature and archaeology, it is an excellent reminder that certain seemingly recent ideas and practices are not as modern as they seem. The book is an engaging read for students of classical or military history. Despite this, the book lacks focus and suffers from the author's background as a "classical folklorist."

Mayor begins not with historical fact, but with mythology. The first chapter focuses on the poison arrows used by the Greek demigod Herakles. This chapter is certainly well-spent: ancient Greek myth is ancient Greek religion, and discussing the myths of Herakles and his arrows reveals a great deal of the moral attitude the Greeks had towards such weapons. It is, however, here that Mayor makes her first stumble by categorizing poison arrows as "biological," when strictly speaking the use of such toxins should be chemical warfare. Indeed, Mayor herself makes the same comparison later on in the book. This might

seem to be a minor issue, but such distinctions are important, and it also underlines Mayor's lack of familiarity with the terminology of modern security studies. Later in the book, when discussing ancient and modern moral attitudes towards biological warfare, she contrasts the ancient attitude that the defenders of a city under siege are permitted any action with modern treaties that

deal with chemical and biological warfare and their clauses permitting research for defensive purposes. Either she is overly vague in making the comparison, or she does not understand in the treaties in question these clauses do not allow signatories to legitimately use chemical weapons under any circumstances; they only allow defensive research, ostensibly to develop countermeasures against these forms of attack. Such clauses are much abused, but their moral and legal standing is still very different from Mayor's description of ancient attitudes on the matter of defensive weapons use. The comparison is like apples and oranges.

In what is supposed to be a book about historical fact, not mythological fiction, Mayor returns to the mythological roots of chemical and biological warfare much too often. The mythological references are interesting and have value in a moral context, but Mayor's folklorist background leads her to sprinkle her text with too much of this material.

Furthermore, the inclusion of unconventional animals into the study is questionable. The US military classifies trained animals as "biological weapons systems" – this is not biological warfare in the same sense that germ warfare would be. The sole instance that bears a distinct resemblance to modern techniques is the scorpion bomb – the very name conjures an image of a cluster bomb delivering stinging poisonous fragments onto the enemy.

These difficulties aside, there is value in gathering the many examples of ancient uses of poisons, germs, and incendiaries into a single study. *Greek Fire, Poison Arrows, and Scorpion Bombs* accomplishes that task very well. The incendiaries are the most obvious of the classical antecedents. The comparison between napalm and phosphorus with Greek fire, hot sand, and fire arrows is obvious.

The most fascinating (and perhaps most disturbing) part of the book, however, deals with the various poisons used for arrows, especially in the case of the Scythians. In many respects, a cloud of arrows that could produce horrible, lethal wounds would produce the same kind of terror in the enemy as a cloud of chemical nerve toxins would today. Mayor's detailed description of the ancient manufacture of these poisons is certainly horrific enough.

If there were such a thing as an amusing tale of poisons, then this book collects them by including the stories of the fabled "mad honey" that felled both

Xenophon's and Pompey's soldiers. Both encountered the naturally toxic honey native to the region of Pontus, the product of the concentrated toxins in the rhododendron plants of the region. While the idea of hallucinogenic honey sounds funny, even modest amounts of the honey could cause powerful hallucinations and painful death. Twice in ancient history, the local population remained silent about the deadly honeycombs, waiting for the hungry soldiers to forage to their own demise among the rhododendrons.

While the first recorded catapulting of plague victims' bodies into a besieged city is by the Mongols, Mayor reveals that the ancients also made use of primitive germ warfare. While unaware of the germ origins of disease, the ancients were naturally familiar with some methods by which diseases were transmitted and put these to use in early examples of biological warfare. For example, the ancients knew enough to put carcasses in wells and to try to maneuver enemies into unhealthy marshes and bogs, although once again Mayor over-reaches on the matter and tries to compare fighting on unfavorable ground with putting the enemy in a place where they are likely to be infected with disease. The former is sound, conventional operational practice; the latter is biological warfare.

Even worse, Mayor blunders historically and offers the possibility that certain temples kept infectious materials sealed away for use on invaders. The problem with her argument lies in its speculative nature. Thus, she brings into evidence the story of Roman soldiers releasing the plague of 165-80 AD by breaking into a temple of Apollo and releasing the contents of golden chest. Unfortunately, rather than standing as evidence in support of her idea that temples kept stores of infectious materials, the tale is an obvious fable, directing moral criticism and divine retribution upon the Romans for wrongfully sacking that city; "See what happens when you violate the temples of the gods!"

A folklorist would naturally be interested in such material. An historian, however, would distinguish such stories for what they are and not include them in a study on the historical antecedents of chemical and biological warfare. In the same fashion, a security studies specialist would not misunderstand modern treaties or make equivalent the maneuvering of an enemy to fight on bad terrain with forcing them to camp where they are certain to catch malaria. To argue thusly is to demonstrate one's own intellectual and historiographical sloppiness.

Mayor's book would have been excellent as a study of folklore on ancient biological and chemical warfare. As a serious history of the subject, however, it is badly muddled by blunders and material that should never have been included. The book nevertheless does have value as a collection of sources, and is certainly an

entertaining read much of the time, but fails as a meaningful history text on an interesting subject.

*Greek Fire, Poison Arrows, and Scorpion Bombs: Biological and Chemical Warfare, in the Ancient World*, by Adrienne Mayor. New York: Overlook Press, 2003. Pp. 352. Illus., notes, biblio., index. \$27.95. ISBN: 1-58567-348-X. -- Rich Thomas

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Bob Rowen, Webmaster

## Reviews

*Washington's Crossing*, by David Hackett Fischer. New York: Oxford University Press, 2004. Pp. x, 564. Illus., maps, append., notes, biblio., index. \$35.00. ISBN: 0-19-517034-2.

By beginning with a discussion of Emanuel Leutze's icon 1850 painting, "Washington Cross the Delaware," Prof. Fischer signals that this book is going to be a different look at that most monumental of moments in the American Revolution. And he does a masterful job of delivering on that signal.

Nearly half of *Washington's Crossing* is dedicated to the background of the actual nocturnal crossing of the Delaware that led to Washington's remarkable winter campaign of 1776-1777. He provides an excellent look at the composition and quality of the respective armies, including a somewhat revisionist treatment of the "Hessians," then gives us a detailed look at the disastrous New York campaign, Washington's long retreat to the relative safety of Pennsylvania, and the British occupation of New Jersey that occupied most of the late summer and autumn of 1776.

Fischer then begins to delve more deeply into events. He discusses what he calls "The Crisis," the few weeks in late autumn when it seemed likely that the Revolution would shortly collapse, but which ended in a revival of American spirits for which the crossing of the Delaware was not the cause, but a symptom, as was the spontaneous eruption of partisan warfare, that helped set the stage for it. The actual events of the operations around Trenton and Princeton are dealt with in considerable detail, an undertaking made the clearer for the author's thorough familiarity with the ground.

Fischer populates his work with the many wonderful characters, not just Washington, to whom he gives full credit, but also the Howe brothers, and people then relatively obscure who would later attain some measure of fame, such as James Monroe, Alexander Hamilton, and James Wilkinson, as well as many common soldiers and citizens, from whom he often excerpts letters or diary entries. Very well illustrated,

and well mapped, *Washington's Crossing* is a fine combination of the "new" military history with the more traditional "drum and bugle" variety, which makes for an unusually useful book.

--A. A. Nofi, CNO SSG

*The Naval Battle of Guadalcanal: Night Action, 13 November, 1942*, by James W. Grace. Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 1999. Pp. 233, illus, notes, biblio., index. \$36.95 ISBN 1-55750-327-3

In the early morning hours of November 13, 1942, two naval forces fought one of the fiercest engagements of World War II. It was an epic battle pitting American cruisers against Japanese cruisers and battleships. For the Americans, five men – including the task force commander, Rear Admiral Dan Callaghan – were awarded the Medal of Honor (Callaghan and two others received it posthumously), and 50 more received the Navy Cross (26 of them posthumously).

For all the heroism of that battle, it took a retired schoolteacher to give it the treatment it warranted. James W. Grace started this project because "while cruisers were never intended to fight battleships, that had actually happened at Guadalcanal, and the U.S. cruisers had won. It is that which first attracted my attention. Too many of the efforts to describe the battle, particularly that of Richard Frank in his otherwise superb book on the Guadalcanal campaign, seemed to act as if Callaghan had lost the battle." [emphasis in the original]

The book goes to perhaps the best source to sort out the confusing twenty-eight minute melee – the men who fought on both sides of the battle that raged during the early morning hours of Friday, November 13, 1942. In this sense, Grace has created the naval historian's equivalent to *Black Hawk Down*. There is some discussion of Callaghan's actions, but without the harsh criticism that attaches to it in most accounts. Indeed, from the author's foreword, the essential fact of that action is revealed: Against incredible odds, Callaghan's force won the battle. If there is one criticism of Grace's book, it is that Grace does not go far enough in trying to dispel the negative image that Callaghan has received.

Overall, this book deserves a place on any bookshelf for students of the Pacific Theater of World War II, or for those who wish to look over the beginnings of today's joint warfare doctrine. It also is a start in properly assessing Callaghan's performance in one of the most confusing and controversial battles in the Pacific Theater.

--Harold C. Hutchison

*The Spanish Civil War, The Soviet Union, and Communism*, by Stanley G. Payne. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2004. Pp. xiv, 400. Tables, notes, biblio., index. \$35.00. ISBN: 0-300-10068-X.

Observing that "The myth of the Spanish Republic . . . has retained its power to enlist the sympathy of later generations," Prof. Payne, certainly the most distinguished student of the Spanish Republic and Civil War has produced a deeply probing look at the role the Soviet Union and Communism played in the life and, perhaps more importantly, in the death, of the Spanish Republic. By no means an apologist for the Republic, which considered to have had many undemocratic features, Payne nevertheless is hardly sympathetic to the Nationalists, thus providing a remarkably even-handed treatment.

Making extensive use of materials available only since the fall of the Soviet Union, Payne demonstrates decisively that Stalin saw support of the Republic during the Spanish Civil War purely in self-serving terms. So while the Spanish Nationalists were able to procure military goods from Germany and Italy on credit, and to run their war largely without interference, the Spanish Republicans were not only forced to pay cash – or rather gold – for goods supplied by the Soviet Union, but were also overcharged, and pressured into shaping their military and political policies to conform to the Stalinist line, as in the suppression, and at times oppression, of many staunchly Republican but anti-communist political leaders and movements, which had a very deleterious effect on the prosecution of the war.

This is a complex and rich work, and certainly the best that has yet been produced on the Spanish Civil War, despite its necessary focus on developments on the Republican side.

*Target America: Hitler's Plan to Attack the United States*, by James P. Duffy. Westport, Ct.: Praeger, 2004. Pp. xiv, 178. Illus., maps, diag., notes, biblio., index. \$39.95. ISBN: 0-275-96684-4

Written in response to claims by a leading right-wing politician that Nazi Germany never posed a threat to the U.S., *Target America* very assuredly demonstrates quite the contrary. Opening with a short review of German war plans against America prior to the rise of Hitler (even during the Weimer Republic!), the author provides a look at Hitler's views on the U.S. (one surprisingly similar to that of many Europeans unto the present). There follow a series of chapters dealing with the evolution of German plans to attack the United States, beginning long before the American entry into the war.

Individual chapters examine various aspects of German long range bomber and missile programs, target planning (then, as now, New York loomed large), and even plans to stir up trouble in Latin America. There is also an interesting chapter on Italian efforts to carry the war to the U.S., which seem more practical (by using "human torpedoes" carried by

submarine). Most valuable is Duffy's analysis of the alleged German long-range bomber flight to the coast of America "north of New York," for which he points out there is absolutely no evidence, despite frequent mention in secondary sources. A valuable book.

--A. A. Nofi, CNO SSG

*Kitchener's War: British Strategy from 1914 to 1916*, by George H. Cassar. Dulles, Va.: Brassey's, 2004. Pp. xviii, 362. Illus., maps, notes, biblio., index. \$35.00. ISBN: 1-574-8870-8

A major re-assessment of the role of Field Marshal Horatio Kitchener in shaping British strategy in World War I. While Kitchener is generally given credit for mobilizing the "New Armies", overall assessments of his influence on British strategy and policy during the first two years of the war have been negative. Claiming that this view is wrong, the author observes that the principal reason for it is to be found in the self-serving memoirs of various political and military leaders, including Asquith, Lloyd George, and Field Marshal Sir John French, who found it convenient to blame Kitchener for everything that went wrong during the war.

Cassar, who has written biographies of both Kitchener and Asquith, makes an excellent case in favor of Kitchener, noting that the man not only helped raise the New Armies, but was also instrumental in trying to increase munitions production and promote a "long war" strategy, both of which were greatly hampered by the prevailing view that the war could be won quickly.

A valuable contribution to the literature of the Great War.

### ~~~~~ **Ancient to Early Modern**

*Cavalry Operations in the Ancient Greek World*, by Robert E. Gaebel. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2002. Pp. xiv, 345. Illus., maps, diag., notes, biblio., index. \$19.94 paper. ISBN 0-8061-3444-5.

A survey history of the evolution of cavalry in the Greek and Hellenistic world, from c. 500 B.C. to c. 150. Gaebel covers the subject by examining particular battles and campaigns, which enables him to review the development of cavalry from little more than a battlefield auxiliary in the Hoplite Era to the hard-hitting mounted forces of Philip, Alexander, and the early Hellenistic period, to its decline during the later Hellenistic age, with some discussion of the influence of these trends on other cultures, including a good chapter on Hannibal.

*Swords Against the Senate: The Rise of the Roman Army and the Fall of the Republic*, by Erik Hildinger. Cambridge, Ma: DaCapo Press, 2003. Pp. xiii, 240.

Notes, biblio., index. \$18.95 paper. ISBN: 0-30681-279-7.

A useful contribution to the literature attempting to answer the question of why the Roman Republic collapsed, which focuses on three critical milestones, the death of the Gracchi, the Jugurthine War, and the careers of Marius and Sulla. The author ties these events together by noting the common threads, notably the reforms of the military establishment, the population problem, and the rise of autonomous military commanders.

*Nomadic Empires: From Mongolia to the Danube*, by Gerard Chaliand, translated from the French by A.M. Berrett. New Brunswick, N.J.: Transaction, 2004. Pp. 135. Appends, chron., notes, biblio., index. \$39.95. ISBN 0-0-7658-0204-X

An historical survey of the many peoples who dominated the Eurasian plain from the earliest times until only about three centuries ago. Observing that while these nations –the Scythians, the Huns, the Mongols, the Turanians, and others – may have lacked an ethnic identity, they nevertheless developed very similar cultures and military systems, which permitted them to dominate the agricultural societies that surrounded them – save in Western Europe – until, to use his elegant phrase, "the revenge of the sedentary peoples" that began in the sixteenth century, a thesis that is well supported by the appendices and the chronology.

*The Medieval Fortress: Castles, Forts, and Walled Cities of the Middle Ages*, by J. E. Kaufmann and H.W. Kaufmann, with illustrations by Robert M. Jurga. New York: DaCapo, 2004. Pp. 319. Illus., maps, diag., append., gloss., biblio., index. \$20.00 paper. ISBN: 0-306-81358-0.

A well-illustrated, readable, treatment of the elaborate technology and vocabulary of fortification engineering and siegecraft from the Later Roman Empire through the Renaissance. *The Medieval Fortress* reaches well-beyond the well-reported fortifications of western Europe, to bring in extensive discussion of areas as far afield as Russia, Poland, the Byzantine world, the Holy Land, the Mediterranean, and Northern Africa. In addition to the intricacies of building and taking fortifications, the authors provide useful looks at living conditions in fortresses, with details on sanitation arrangements, food storage, water supply, and more. A valuable book for anyone interested in the regions and periods covered.

*The Later Thirty Years' War: From the Battle of Wittstock to the Treaty of Westphalia*, by William P. Guthrie. Westport, Ct.: Greenwood Press, 2003. Pp. x, 307. Notes, biblio., index. \$69.95. ISBN: 0-313-32408-5.

Following up on the start made in the author's 2002 *Battles of the Thirty Year's War: From White Mountain to Nordlingen, 1618-1635*, from the same publisher (see Newsletter No. 23, Winter-Spring 2003), *The Later Thirty Years' War: From the Battle of Wittstock to the Treaty of Westphalia* carries the story of the war to its conclusion. As with the earlier work, although not a scholarly effort, the book is an immensely handy reference to military operations during final years of the long war. The work tends to focus on actual engagements, rather than on campaigns and grand strategy. There are numerous tables discussing things such as the apportionment of personnel among the arms and characteristics of weapons, plus mini-biographies of commanders notable and not so notable, and much more. Well worth reading – and having – for anyone with a serious interest in the conduct of war during the early seventeenth century.

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## World War II

*Spies for Nimitz: Joint Military Intelligence in the Pacific War*, by Jeffrey M. Moore. Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 2004. Pp. xxv, 300. Illus., maps, diagr., tables, notes, biblio., index. \$.29.95. ISBN: 1-53114-488-4.

An analytical account of the organization and operations of the JICPOA – Joint Intelligence Center Pacific Ocean Areas – from its establishment in mid-1943 through to the end of the war. The work opens with some background on the craft of intelligence, including the importance of skill, luck, knowledge, and personalities on the production of actionable intelligence. There is also an overview of intelligence operations in the Pacific prior to the establishment of JICPOA, including Pearl Harbor, Midway, and Guadalcanal. The author then proceeds to look at how intelligence influenced Nimitz' campaigns from the Marshall Islands to the end of the war, including a chapter on intelligence operations in support of planning for the prospective invasion of Japan. The chapters are analytic and critical, evaluating the value of the intelligence supplied and effectiveness with which it was used. An important book for students of the Pacific War, intelligence, and jointness.

*Allied Fighter Aces: The Air Combat Tactics and Techniques of World War II*, by Mike Spick. London: Greenhill/Mechanicsburg, Pa.: Stackpole, 1997. Pp. 239. Illus, diagr., tables, append., biblio., index. \$19.95 paper. ISBN: 1-85367-587-3.

Focused primarily on the war against Germany, *Allied Fighter Aces* is virtually a "handbook" on fighter tactics during World War II. Dozens of clear diagrams illustrate the evolution of fighter formations and

combat techniques from the outbreak of the war to its end, including patrol and bomber escort tactics. The author approaches the subject through mini-portraits of some dozens of Commonwealth (including American and Allied volunteers) and American fighter aces within the context of particular periods and campaigns in the war. A valuable book for anyone with an interest in military aviation.

*The Bombing of Auschwitz: Should the Allies Have Attempted It?*, edited by Michael J. Neufeld and Michael Berenbaum. Lawrence, Ks.: University Press of Kansas, 2003. Pp. xviii, 350. Illus., diagr., documents, notes, biblio., index. \$17.95 paper. ISBN: 0-7006-1280-7.

The second, somewhat revised edition of a work originally published in 2000, based on a symposium on the question held in 1993, *The Bombing of Auschwitz* is essentially a debate that takes the form of a series of 15 essays discussing various aspects of the controversy. The essays -- by noted scholars not only in Holocaust studies but also military and diplomatic historians -- are grouped into three broad categories, "Allied Knowledge and Capabilities," "Bombing Auschwitz: For and Against," and "New Perspectives on the Controversy." Although individual essays vary in their answer to the question "Should the Allies have attempted it?", they very much leave the central issue unresolved. Despite this, *The Bombing of Auschwitz* is an essential work not only for students of the Holocaust, but also for anyone interested in the war in Europe.

*Germany's War and the Holocaust: Disputed Histories*, by Omer Bartov. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2003. Pp. xxi, 248. Index. \$45.00. ISBN 0-8014-3824-1.

The author of *Hitler's Army and The Eastern Front 1941-45*, in this new work Bartov chooses to focus on what he suggests are three critical questions about Nazi Germany; the Holocaust, the relationship between Nazi regime and the German armed forces, and the long-term impact of the war and the Holocaust on the postwar world. This is an ambitious notion, and he does rise to the challenge. Much of what is covered is well trod ground. Although not of much value to the seasoned student of the war and the Holocaust, *Germany's War and the Holocaust* may be of some use to the novice.

*The German Army at D-Day: Fighting the Invasion*, edited by David C. Isby. London: Greenhill/Mechanicsburg, Pa.: Stackpole, 2004. Pp. 256. Illus., maps, glossary, contrib., index. \$17.95 paper. ISBN: 1-85367-605-5.

More than two score original documents by senior German officers, dealing with their preparations for D-Day and their operations on the actual day itself, drawn

from the extensive mass of reports written by the principal surviving Wehrmacht officers while prisoners-of-war. More than half the documents are devoted to German strategy and preparations for meeting the invasion, while the balance are essentially after-action reports and critiques of the actual operations during D-Day. The editor's introduction provides background on the provenance of the documents, as well as the quality and value of the individual contributions. A useful work for anyone interested in D-Day or the German Army during World War II.

*Fighting the Breakout: The German Army in Normandy from 'Cobra' to the Falaise Gap*, by Freiherr von Gerdorf, Generaloberst Paul Hausser, et al., edited by David C. Isby. London: Greenhill/Mechanicsburg, Pa.: Stackpole, 2004. Pp. 255. Illus., maps, glossary, append., sources. \$34.95. ISBN: 1-85367-9.

Strictly speaking this is *not* a reprint. The essays that comprise *Fighting the Breakout* cover the period from roughly mid-July of 1944 through late August, during which the Anglo-American forces broke out of the Normandy beachhead and very nearly annihilated German Army Group B in the Falaise Pocket. Done by former senior officers of the German *Seventh Army* while prisoners-of-war of the Allies, and put together with a useful introduction and ancillary material by David Isby, the essays remain immensely valuable references to what the senior German commanders were thinking during this critical operation.

*Crossing the Line: A Bluejacket's World War II Odyssey*, by Alvin Kernan. Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 1997. Pp. xvi, 173. Illus., index. \$29.95 – paper. ISBN: 1-55750-461-X.

Kernan began World War II as a sailor aboard *Enterprise*, took part in the Battle of Midway, transferred to *Hornet* in time to be aboard when she was sunk at Santa Cruz, served as an Avenger tail gunner on one of the very first night flying missions, and ended the war ashore in Japan. Later going on to a distinguished career as a professor at Yale and Princeton, Kernan's memoir is lean, highly personal, and full of the little things both afloat and ashore that made up the life of a sailor in the Pacific Fleet.

*No Small Achievement: Special Operations Executive and the Danish Resistance, 1940-1945*, by Knud J.V. Jespersen. Odense: University Press of Southern Denmark/Portland, Or.: International Specialized Book Services, 2002. Pp. 591. Illus., map, chron., notes, biblio., index. \$29.90. ISBN: 87-7838-691-8,

A comprehensive account of the Danish resistance, from the German invasion in the Spring of 1940 to the liberation, largely by resistance forces, in the closing days of World War II. Given the small size of the

country and its virtually disarmed condition, coupled with its proximity to Germany and the large occupation force, as well as a relatively enlightened occupation policy, the accomplishments of the Danish Resistance were indeed, *No Small Achievement*. While the rescue of virtually all of the country's Jews from German clutches is their most well-known achievement, this book provides an in-depth look at many, many other successful operations. A valuable contribution to the literature on the Resistance.

### Reminder

Annual dues – \$35.00 – are due in September

### Notable Reprints

*The Evolution of War: A Study of its Role in Early Societies*, by Maurice R. Davie. Mineola: Dover, 2003/New Haven: Yale University Press, 1929. Pp. viii, 391. Append., notes, biblio., index. \$ 19.95 paper. ISBN: 0-486-43084-7.

Although dated, *The Evolution of War* retains considerable value, as it reviews the conduct of war among a very broad spectrum of pre-literate cultures. The approach is thematic – with chapters titled “War for Land and Booty,” “The Mitigation of War,” “War and Women”, “War for Glory,” and so forth. – rather than on a culture-by-culture basis, enabling the author to make some critical comparisons and evaluations. Although some of the evidence and conclusions are certainly out-of-date, this still remains a useful work.

*A History of Firearms from the Earliest Times to 1914*, by W.Y. Carman. Mineola: Dover, 2004/London, Routledge & Keegan Paul, 1955. Pp. xv, 207. \$ 9.95 paper. ISBN: 0-486-43090-0.

A thorough examination of the history of firearms, which the author interprets in the broadest sense, that is, to include such things as Greek Fire, grenades, and rockets. The treatment is sometimes rather technical, and the author does not hesitate to wander into some long-forgotten byways, such as multi-barreled pistols, combination weapons, and the like

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### Membership News

It is with great regret and sadness that we must report the passing of two long term friends of NYMAS in academia.

Dr. Russell F. Weigley died on Wednesday, March 3, 2004, at 73. Prof Weigley was Distinguished University Professor of History (Emeritus) at Temple University, and co-founder of the Center for the Study of Force and Diplomacy. He was an outstanding

historian, specializing in American military history, but by no means a stranger to other fields..

Prof. *Gunther Rothenberg* died on Monday, April 26, 2004, at the age of 81. A noted military historian with particular interests in the Napoleonic Wars and central and eastern Europe, Gunther enjoyed a long academic career at Purdue and then migrated to Australia with his wife, Dr Eleanor Hancock. In Australia he continued to teach and for many more years. Gunther's funeral services were conducted in the Jewish tradition at Canberra on April 29<sup>th</sup>.

Executive Director *Prof. Kathleen Broome Williams* has recently returned from the commemoration of the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the liberation of Saipan, in which she participated along with many veterans.

Member *Prof. Ted Cook* took part as a guest of the Japanese Association for Military History [Gunjishi Gakkai] in a series of centennial conferences on the Russo-Japanese War held in Japan and Israel. His paper "Long Shadows: The Russo-Japanese War and Japan's Second World War," was previewed at the Gunjishi Gakkai Annual Meeting in Tokyo on May 29, 2004, to be published in 2005 in the Association's two planned volume look at the war and its role in shaping the modern history of Japan. Ted is also editing for publication a paper by Japan Defense Academy Professor Tobe Ryoichi on Japanese military operations in Central China from 1937-1938 from the International Conference on the Military History of the China-Japan War of 1937-1945, held in Maui, Hawaii, in January.

Director *Prof. Richard L. Di Nardo*, is completing a sabbatical from the Marine Corps Command and Staff College. Rich was recently appointed a member of the prize committee of the Society for Military History.

The Tuttle-Mori Agency, of Tokyo, has just issued a Japanese edition of Member *Albert A. Nofi's* 1999 book *The Waterloo Campaign*.

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### **Biographies & Memoirs**

*The Memoirs of Admiral H. Kent Hewitt*, edited by Evelyn M. Cherpak. Newport: Naval War College Press, 2004. Pp. xiv, 290. Illus., notes, index. \$19.95. ISBN: 1-884733-20-4.

H. Kent Hewitt (1877-1972) had a long and varied career, culminating in command of U.S. Naval forces in the Mediterranean, from Operation Torch to the end of the Second World War. For the most part Hewitt avoids detailed treatments of major military operations, and provides us with a sailor's eye view of life in the Navy, in peace and war. It includes a great many interesting tales of leadership, personality sketches, and the details of life in the Navy, whether on duty or not, in the first half of the twentieth century, well supplemented by the editor's explanatory notes.

*Marlborough's Shadow: The Life of the First Earl Cadogan*, by J.N.P. Watson. Barnsley, So. Yorks: Pen & Sword/Havertown, Pa.: Casemate, 2003. Pp. xx, 248. Illus., maps, diagr., tables, notes, biblio., index. \$36.95. ISBN: 1-844-15008-9.

A look at the life and career of Cadogan, who was both a fine field commander and a great logistician, but, as the title implies, has largely been overshadowed by his great superior. The book is of value not only for Cadogan's life, but also for its look at warfare in the Age of Louis XIV, including the numerous ways – legal and otherwise – in which as senior officer could enrich himself, and the complex military politics of Restoration and late Stuart England.

*Churchill: Visionary, Statesman, Historian*, by John Lukacs. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2002. Pp. xv, 202. Notes. \$15 paper. ISBN: 0-300-10302-6.

Less a biography than a "critique," in *Churchill*, Lukacs looks at Sir Winston's life and works in a series of short chapters such as "Churchill and Roosevelt," "Churchill, Europe, and Appeasement," "His Failures. His Critics," and more, including a critical look at two recent biographies. *Churchill* is a valuable guide to thinking about Sir Winston, his impact on his times, and his stature in history.

*Charlemagne*, by Matthias Becher, translated by David S. Bachrach. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2003. Pp. iv, 170. Illus, maps, tables, chron, biblio., index. \$23.00 ISBN: 0-300-09796-4.

An unusual kind of biography, which addresses its subject less in chronological terms and more in thematic ones. Thus, while several chapters set the stage by providing background on the rise of the Frankish Kingdom and on Charlemagne's early life, others deal with his campaigns in the east, his relations with the Papacy and Byzantium, the structure of his government, and his family and arrangements for the succession. There is also a chapter on Charlemagne/s place in history, and its ups and downs at the hands of historians and politicians over the ages. A good read.

*The Duke of Alba*, by Henry Kamen. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2004. Pp. x, 204. Illus., maps, stemma, append., notes, biblio., index. \$30.00. ISBN: 0-300-10283-6.

The first new biography on Alba in decades, Kamen's work provides a much more even-handed treatment of the Duke than has hitherto been the case in the English-speaking world. Without letting Alba off the hook for his often brutal efforts to suppress the Dutch Rebellion, Kamen points out that ferocious atrocities were not unknown in the era, nor unique to the Spanish alone. He also shows the Duke to be a capable commander, again within the parameters of the times, faced with often complex and conflicting demands on his attention, resources, and time. A good

deal of attention is paid to Alba's family connections, and important aspect of life in the period that is sometimes overlooked in military works. .

### ~~~~~ **The Age of Nelson**

With the Nelson Bicentennial having only another year to go, the volume of new and reprinted works on the Great Admiral and the Age of Fighting Sail is reaching flood proportions, as can be seen by the works considered here.

*Trafalgar and the Spanish Navy: The Spanish Experience of Sea Power*, by John D. Habron. Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 2004. Pp. xiv, 178. Illus., maps, diagr., tables, append., notes, biblio., index. \$38.95. ISBN: 0-87021-695-3.

Originally published by Conway Maritime Press in 1988, *Trafalgar and the Spanish Navy* is an excellent, but very neglect work that attempts to address the poor image that the Spanish fleet has in Anglo-Saxon historiography. As the author points out, during the eighteenth century the Spanish fleet was a large, modern, potent force, commanded by highly capable seamen which had on more than one occasion given as well as it took in exchanges with the Royal Navy. Going into the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars, its principal flaws were beyond the control of the fleet itself, a lack of firm national leadership and a poor national maritime policy when it came to organizing and training personnel, and the need to protect a far-flung empire and the contingent merchant convoys that sustained it. This was exacerbated by the French alliance, which invariably placed far more capable Spanish officers under poorer French ones; more than one Spanish officer at Trafalgar could sense the looming disaster, one even saying "This Frenchman will kill us all!"

*Trafalgar and the Spanish Navy* provides an often detailed discussion of the revival of the Spanish Navy under King Carlos III, the development of Spanish ship design, the recruiting and training of personnel, and the Spanish role in the Trafalgar Campaign, including considerable attention to the "next day's" battle, often neglected in British accounts. The book is well-illustrated, with many color plates and has numerous mini-portraits of many notable officers who performed feats of arms or exploration that equaled those of their British and French counterparts. An very important work for anyone interested in the Age of Sail.

*Nelson's Fleet at Trafalgar*, by Brian Lavery. Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 2004. Pp. 208. Illus., maps, diagr., notes, index. \$29.95 paper. ISBN: 1-59114-610-0.

While focused on Nelson and the fleet that fought and won the Battle of Trafalgar, this work is actually about the Royal Navy as it was around 1805. Well-

illustrated, with many color plates, the book has chapters that discuss the strategic situation, individual ships of various types, the crews and officers, the organization and administration of the Royal Navy, and, naturally, operations preceding, during, and following the momentous battle. A useful hand-book on the Royal Navy at the apogee of its greatness in the age of sail.

*Nelson: Love and Fame*, by Edgar Vincent. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2003. Pp. xii, 640. Illus., maps, diagr., notes, index. \$35.00. ISBN: 0-300-09797-2.

A thoughtful, comprehensive life of Nelson that is in some ways more probing than most. While not neglecting the great admiral's military exploits or his much-retold affair with Lady Hamilton, Nelson devotes more attention to the details of his "ordinary" than is usual. Despite greatly admiring Nelson's career and character, the author delves more deeply into his personality and motivations, finding them not always as "pure" as has been customarily reported. Nevertheless, the work does put a particularly favorable "spin" on the most questionable aspects of Nelson's life, his role in the suppression of the Neapolitan republicans in 1799, even going so far as to denigrate the professionalism and courage of Francesco Caracciolo. Well illustrated, primarily with color portraits, this is a very useful addition to the literature on Nelson.

### ~~~~~ **Black American Troops in World War I**

By odd coincidence two very good books have recently appeared that deal with the African-American military experience during World War I. While there is necessarily some overlap between them, for the most part the two works are complementary rather than redundant.

- *The American Foreign Legion: Black Soldiers of the 93<sup>rd</sup> in World War I*, by Frank E. Roberts. Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 2004. Pp. x, 259. Illus., maps, append., notes, biblio., index. \$29.95. ISBN: 1-59114-734-4.
- *Harlem's Hell Fighters: The African-American 369<sup>th</sup> Infantry in World War I*, by Stephen L. Harris. Dulles: Brassey's, 2003. Pp. xviii, 301. Illus., maps, notes, biblio., index. \$29.95. ISBN: 1-57488-386-0.

Both works book cover not only the organization and service of the regiments involved – those of the 93<sup>rd</sup> Division, which served primarily with the French Army – but they also deal with the many notable characters – both black and white – who served in

them. Such men as Jim Europe, jazz master and combat soldier, Henry Johnson, whom Teddy Roosevelt called "one of the five bravest American soldiers of the war," and Hamilton Fish, the upper crust white New York politician who proved an adept company commander.

Both works recount the many racial insults the regiment received, on both sides of the Atlantic, from both Americans and French. While *The American Foreign Legion* is more scholarly, and provides a more operation treatment of the division and its men, *Harlem's Hell Fighters* tends to focus on the "culture" of the 369<sup>th</sup> Infantry (the 15<sup>th</sup> New York), which was an important force in the dissemination of jazz to Europe, through the its magnificent band, led by Jim Europe and financed by some of America's richest figures.

There are some odd omissions. For example, both books provide vivid accounts of the heroism of Henry Johnson, who, though badly wounded, almost single-handedly beat of a German raid. But neither devotes any attention to the long-standing effort to secure the Medal of Honor for Johnson, a struggle that has gone on now for nearly 90 years. Nevertheless, two excellent accounts of the black military experience in World War I, useful not only to students of African-American history, but also to the general student of the American role in the Great War.

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### Short Rounds

*Gunpowder: Alchemy, Bombards, & Pyrotechnics; The History of the Explosive that Changed the World*, by Jack Kelly. New York: Basic Books, 2004. Pp. x, 260. Illus., sources, index. \$25.00. ISBN: 0-465-03718-6

Taking up the story before there ever was an artificial explosive, and carrying it through to the dawn of the atomic age, Jack Kelly has provided a very readable, lively comprehensive survey of the subject of particular value to the non-specialist. He touches not only upon the technical and military aspects of the subject to discusses the ways in which gunpowder influenced society at large, from city planning to social attitudes.

*Arguing about War*, by Michael Walzer. New Haven: Yale University Press, 004. Pp. xv, 208. Notes, index. \$25.00. ISBN: 0-300-10365-4.

In *Arguing About War*, Walzer, the author of *Just and Unjust Wars*, collects some sixteen of his essays dealing with ethical questions arising out recent diplomatic and military developments. Bearing titles such as "Terrorism: A Critique of Excuses," "Justice and Injustice in the Gulf War," and "The Intifada and the Green Line." Walzer's essays on the complex ethics of the 2003 Iraq War -- which he believes was

justified, though the "rush" to war was not -- are particularly interesting, as he draws the line between "just war" and "just in war". Worth reading.

*Leaders and Their Followers in a Dangerous World: The Psychology of Political Behavior*, by Jerrold M. Post. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2004. Pp. xvii, 302. Diagr., append., notes, biblio., index. \$29.95. ISBN: 0-8014-4169-2.

A study of the effects of the ways in which social background, childhood trauma, illness, cultural conditioning, and more influence the behavior of leaders. The author draws upon a broad variety of largely modern examples. This, in discussing the differing ways that impending death can affect a leader's behavior, he observes that in Attaturk's case it was denial, in Botha, stubbornness, and in Begin's strength, to mention but several instances. Other chapters discuss the effects of illness -- and medication -- upon leadership, the mental processes that foster terrorism, how stress can effect decision-making, and more. The book ends with three excellent case studies, of Castro, Saddam Hussein, and Kim Jong-Il.

*Iron Admirals: Naval Leadership in the Twentieth Century*, by Ronald Andidora. Westport, Ct.: Greenwood, 2000. Pp. xiii, 181. Illus., maps, notes, biblio., index. \$99.95. ISBN: 0-313-31266-4.

Although *Iron Admirals* has some useful analysis of the evolution of naval warfare from the late-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries, it is a sadly limited work. Focused on the lives and wars of Togo, Jellicoe, Halsey, and Spruance, the book overlooks a host of other naval commanders, who, while perhaps not war winners, were certainly vital to the development of war at sea in the period, such as Fisher, Doenitz, Yamamoto, Cunningham, and so forth.

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### American Military History

*Conquering the American Wilderness: The Triumph of European Warfare in the Colonial Northeast* by Guy Chet. Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 2003. Pp. xiii, 207. Maps, notes, biblio., index. \$18.95 -- paper. ISBN 1-55849-382-4.

*Conquering the American Wilderness* makes a good, but not compelling case that victory in the North American colonial wars of the eighteenth century resulted primarily from the application of European methods, and that, thus, there was no unique "American way of war." While legitimately addressing the over-inflated notion that European armies were wholly inept against the Indian nations in the wilds of America, the work does not delve deeply into the ways in which the most successful European and American commanders adapted "Old World"

tactics, techniques, and procedures to some of the unique characteristics of the New.

*Medicine and the American Revolution*, by Oscar Reiss. Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland, 1998. Pp. vii, 278. Append., notes, biblio., index. \$49.95. ISBN: 0-7864-0338-1

The author, who is himself a physician, and has a wry sense of humor, has produced a survey of the state of medicine in the mid- and late-eighteenth century, with considerable background on the history of various diseases and the evolution of medical care. There is a particular focus on military medicine, set against the background of the American Revolution. He deals with the medical arrangements of the several armies (the American, British, and Hessian most notably, but also the French), public health problems, the military consequences of various diseases, notably smallpox, malaria, and dysentery, and more. The appendices provide interesting medical profiles of George Washington and King George III.

*Bayonets in the Wilderness: Anthony Wayne's Legion in the Old Northwest*, by Alan D. Gaff. Norman, Ok.: University of Oklahoma Press, 2004. Pp. xix, 419. Illus., maps, notes, biblio., index. \$39.95. ISBN: 0-8061-3585-9.

An account of the great war for the Old Northwest, from the initial Indian victories in the early 1790s – when virtually the entire deployable military force of the United States was wiped out by Little Turtle's coalition – through Anthony Wayne's victory at Fallen Timbers over four years later. Observing that reliable source material on the Indians is sparse, the author nevertheless attempts to cover both sides in some detail, and is rather even-handed throughout. The great strength of the book is its focus on Wayne's surprisingly good military "education" and career, the raising, organization, and training of the "Legion of the United States", which arguably included the first use of "Red Teaming" by any army, and the mini-biographies of many of the participants, on both sides. Despite recent attempts to deny that there is a distinct "American Way of War," Gaff, who has written extensively on the Civil War, suggests that there very certainly were differences in the way Americans and Europeans made war.

*Spain and the Independence of the United States: An Intrinsic Gift*, by Thomas E. Chavez. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2002. Pp. xii, 286. Illus., maps, append., notes, biblio., index. \$21.95 paper. ISBN: 0-8263-2794-X.

Although the role of France in securing American independence is well known, the equally important contributions by Spain have been seriously neglected. Thus, *Spain and the Independence of the United States*,

based on extensive archival research on three continents, is the first comprehensive account of Spain's role in the Revolutionary War. The work weaves political, diplomatic, dynastic, economic, and military developments into a seamless account that offers many new insights into the events of the period. Profusely illustrated and populated with a surprising number of interesting characters, this is a valuable book for anyone interested in the American Revolution, Latin America, and the eighteenth century.

*Wingless Eagle: U.S. Army Aviation through World War I*, by Herbert A. Johnson. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2001. Pp. xvi, 297 pp. Maps, tables, notes, biblio., index. \$34.95. ISBN 0-8078-2627-8.

A refreshing look at a neglected period in the history of American air power, *Wingless Eagles* suggests that there was less muddle, prejudice, and institutional inertia during the years through the end of World War I than Air Power advocates have been wont to claim. Worth reading for anyone interested in air power or America in World War I.

*New York's Fighting Sixty-Ninth*, by John Mahon. Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland & Co., 2004. Pp. 268. Illus., maps, tables, notes, biblio., index. \$45.00. ISBN: 0-7864-1630-0.

A comprehensive history of the New York's historic Irish 69<sup>th</sup> Infantry (redesignated the 165<sup>th</sup> Infantry for the world wars and now the U.S. 69<sup>th</sup> Infantry), from its founding in the early 1850s through the Civil War and on to the end of World War I, to which the best part of the work is devoted. Although the work only lightly touches upon the regiment's links to the Fenian movement and gives its role in the Civil War less extensive coverage than might be expected, this is a valuable treatment, and the author provides some excellent portraits of the regiment's many notable characters, from Thomas Meagher through William Donovan, not to mention Chaplains Colby and Duffy, and an occasional poet such as Joyce Kilmer.

*Morning Star Dawn: The Powder River Expedition and the Northern Cheyennes, 1876*, by Jerome A. Greene. Norman, Ok.: University of Oklahoma Press, 2003. Pp. xvi, 288. Illus., maps, notes, biblio., index. \$34.95. ISBN: 0-8061-3548-4

By focusing on the Powder River Expedition of 1876 as a *campaign* within a protracted war, rather than a series of events spread over a few months, the author, who has written extensively in the history of the Indian wars, provides a far more comprehensive treatment of the subject than is usually the case, including not only the individuals and events, but also such often overlooked matters as the concentration of the forces, U.S. logistical preparations, which were

truly impressive. A very good, even-handed look at war on the frontier.

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### **NYMAS Fall-Winter 2004**

*As of press time, the Fall-Winter schedule is still tentative. Please check the NYMAS website for the final version.*

- Sept. 10 – “The Dutch Military Campaign to Recapture New York from the British, 1673-1674,” Thomas Wismuller, Author
- Sept. 17 – “The Man in the Red Shirt: The Life of General A.P. Hill,” Patrick Falsi, Civil War Roundtable, Actor / Historian
- Sept. 24 – “The Nazi Camp and Ghetto System,” Geoffrey Megargee, US Holocaust Museum
- Oct. 1 – “The Union War against Confederate Guerrillas,” Capt. Clay Mountcastle, USMA
- Oct. 8 – “Thunder Run: Armor Raid into Baghdad,” Richard Zucchini, *Philadelphia Inquirer*
- Oct. 15 – “Lt. Col. John Eager Howard and the Maryland Line,” Christopher T. George, War of 1812 Consortium
- Oct. 22 – “The 1938 Oster Conspiracy against Hitler,” Terry Parssinen, University of Tampa
- Oct. 29 – “Lessons of the Afghan War,” Stephen Biddle, Army War College
- Nov. 5 – “Redefining the Battle for New York in the American Revolution,” Barnet Schecter, Author, historian
- Nov. 12 – “Canadian Military Forces Today,” Col. Michael Hanrahan, Military Adviser, Permanent Mission of Canada to the UN

- Nov. 13 *Saturday*-- All-Day Conference, “Peace-keeping: Military Operations Other than War,” program to be announced
- Nov. 19 – “1916, The Year Germany Was Defeated,” Chuck Steele, USMA
- Dec. 3 – “The State of Today's Army & Air National Guard,” Maj. Gen. Martha Rainville, Adjutant General of Vermont
- Dec. 10 – “The Redlegs from Brooklyn: The 14th Regiment in the Civil War,” Thomas Sarro, Reenactor
- Dec. 17 – “Operation Shô: The Japanese 'Defense' of Leyte from Sixty Years On,” Theodore F. Cook, William Paterson University

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NYMAS talks are free and open to the public. Talks are normally held on Friday evenings at the City University of New York Graduate Center, at 365 Fifth Avenue between 34th and 35th Streets from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. Friday lectures are usually held on the 6th floor in Room 6-495, but confirmation of the room number should be obtained from the security guard at the street-level entrance.

These talks are sponsored by the New York Military Affairs Symposium in conjunction with CUNY's Conference on History and Politics, Dr. George D. Schwab, Director. NYMAS is associated with the Society for Military History, Region 2.

Speakers and subjects may be subject to change without notice. A current schedule is available at the NYMAS website at <http://nymas.org>.

**The New York Military Affairs Symposium**  
**c/o Prof. K. B. Williams**  
**20 Alden Pl.**  
**Bronxville, N.Y., 10708**

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