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NYMAS 2005 Book Awards

- The Arthur Goodzeit Award: *Pyrrhic Victory: French Strategy and Operations in the Great War* by Robert A. Doughty (Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press, 2005).
- The Civil War Award: *While in the Hands of the Enemy: Military Prisons of the Civil War* by Charles W. Sanders, Jr. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 2005).

Reviews

Admiral Lord Howe: A Biography by David Syrett

Admiral Lord Howe: A Biography, by David Syrett. Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 2006. Pp. xvi, 176. Illus., maps, notes, biblio., index. \$29.95. ISBN: 1-59114-006-4.

Admiral Lord Howe is the final work of the late Prof. David Syrett, a highly-regarded naval historian, who was for many years President of NYMAS, and the *Doktorvater* to many NYMAS members. His interests ranged across all of modern military and naval history, but he was notably partial to the Royal Navy and the eighteenth century. Fittingly, in this work he returned to both, choosing a subject in particular need of attention, and one for which he was uniquely qualified.

Surprisingly, Lord Howe, despite his vital role in the Revolutionary War, had never been the subject of a proper biography. The admiral's penchant for destroying his papers, plus an impressively dense writing style, left little material for anyone interested in attempting to tell the story of his life. Nevertheless, in the course of many years working in eighteenth century British history, Prof. Syrett managed to identify a great many documents dealing with Howe's life and career, scattered in archives in Britain, of course, but also in the U.S. Using his extensive knowledge of life and service in the eighteenth century to supplement these resources, Syrett has produced what will certainly be the standard biography of the admiral for a long time to come.

Syrett wraps Howe's life story around that of the Royal Navy in his times. The book examines not only the many operations, in which Howe took part or which he commanded, but also considers the administrative mechanisms of the Royal Navy, the effects of corruption, family, "interest" in building an officer's career, policy and strategy, and more. A work

well worth reading for anyone interested in the period, the American Revolution, or the Royal Navy, and a fitting capstone to Prof. Syrett's body of work.

--A. A. Nofi, CAN

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Bob Rowen, Webmaster

Caesar: Life of a Colossus, by Adrian Goldsworthy. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2006. Pp. viii, 583. Illus., maps, chron., gloss., notes, biblio., index. \$35.00. ISBN: 0-300-12048-6.

A detailed, comprehensive biography of the most famous Roman of them all. Primarily an historian of the Roman military experience, the author touches upon all aspects of Caesar's life, not merely his military career. So we have Caesar as a politician, author, advocate, lover, logistician, jurist, soldier, propagandist, orator, manager, and much else beside, usually in great depth. The book also provides considerable detail on military, political, and social life in the late Republic.

The section on Caesar's early life is quite good, discussing his upbringing, based on fragmentary information and inference based on his background and class. There is much more on Caesar's early military experiences than is customary, in contrast to most works which create the impression he had hardly any service at all before heading off to conquer the Gauls.

Goldsworthy attempts to get inside Caesar's head, trying to discern what he was thinking at various times, based on hints in his writings and that of others, even concluding that he actually intended to conquer the Dacians, rather than the Gauls, but changed his goal based on the way events unfolded.

The book is, of course, populated by numerous interesting folks, Cicero, Pompey, Cleopatra, Mark Antony, Servilia, Brutus, Cato, and more, all of whom are provided short, but interesting and often insightful portraits.

Caesar has some excellent illustrations, that help supplement the discussion, and some very good maps. Worth reading for anyone with an interest in military history.

--A. A. Nofi, CNA

The Revolutionary War

The Road to Valley Forge: How Washington Built the Army that Won the Revolution, by John Buchanan. Hoboken, N.J.: John Wiley, 2005. Pp. 328. Illus., maps, notes, biblio., index. \$43.99. ISBN: 0-471-44156-2.

An account of the “education” of Washington and his army during the first three years of the American Revolution. *The Road to Valley Forge* briefly touches upon Washington’s early military experiences, during the Seven Years’ War, to demonstrate that his training as an officer was not particularly different from that of the British generals he would face during the Revolution. Then, in a lively, quite readable style, the book examines the problems of creating what those British commanders already had -- a professional army. It took time to build this army, so much of *The Road to Valley Forge* is about American reverses and failures, punctuated with occasion stellar moments, such as the Trenton Campaign. The book ends at the point where the new army is finally ready, emerging from Valley Forge in the Spring of 1778. A good read.

John Paul Jones: America’s First Sea Warrior, by Joseph Gallo. Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 2006. Pp. xxiii, 250. Illus., maps, chron., append., notes, biblio., index. \$29.95. ISBN: 1-59114-102-8.

A good addition to the large literature on the life and career of John Paul Jones. Gallo follows Samuel Eliot Morison in trying to rid Jones’ life of the myth accumulated by super-patriots and hagiographers during the nineteenth century. This is a comprehensive biography, including a good deal of detail on Jones’ service under Catherine the Great, during which he commanded some important fleet operations. Gallo also gives the reader a detailed account of the famous *Ranger-Serapis* fight, among the most celebrated in the Age of Sail, and provides some excellent insights into the development of the Continental Navy. The author occasionally indulges in the speculation of trying to get into Jones’ “head,” but this does not mar the overall value of the work.

Cradle of Violence: How Boston Waterfront Mobs Ignited the American Revolution, by Russell Bourne. Hoboken: John Wiley, 2006. Pp. xiii, 272. Illus., maps, biblio., index. \$24.95. ISBN: 0-471-67551-2.

Cradle of Violence attempts to recover a partially “lost” aspect of the origins of the Revolutionary War, the enormous resentment toward Britain on the part of Americans who followed the sea, particularly in Boston. This is an aspect of the struggle that often has been obscured by the image of the “Embattled Farmers,” and the ideal of the stout yeoman farmer of the early Republic. There’s an excellent cast of characters here – the Adams brothers, James Otis, the victims and perpetrators of the Boston Massacre, and

many more, set against some very stirring events. In short, it’s a valuable look at an obscure aspect of the nation’s history.

Realistic Visionary: A Portrait of George Washington, by Peter R. Henriques. Charlottesville, Va.: University of Virginia Press, 2006. Pp. xv, 256. Illus., notes, biblio., index. \$26.95. ISBN: 0-8139-2547-9.

The past few decades have seen Washington’s reputation rescued from the mythic image created by his idolaters, to reveal, not without some acrimony, a truly remarkable man. *Realistic Visionary* continues this process, through ten essays that focus on particular aspects of Washington’s life and career, including such diverse topics as his service in the French and Indian War (which provided Washington with as much military experience as any of the British commanders he would later face), his possible romantic relationship with Sally Fairfax (probably less than meets the eye), his successful marriage partnership with Martha Custis, his personal relations with Jefferson and Hamilton, his evolving views on slavery, his unconventional spiritual beliefs, and his death. A thoughtful book about the *Pater patriae*.

The Forgotten Fifth: African Americans in the Age of Revolution, by Gary B. Nash. Cambridge, Ma.: Harvard University Press, 2006. Pp. ix, 235. Illus., notes, index. \$19.95. ISBN: 0-6-7402-193-2.

A series of three connected lectures on the state and role of African Americans during the era of the Revolution. The opening lecture, “The Black Americans’ Revolution,” discusses their role in the Revolutionary movement, faced with a conflict between their own lack of freedom and the desire of the larger white community for *their* freedom. The second lecture addresses the question, “Could Slavery Have Been Abolished?,” suggesting that while “No” was probably the answer, circumstances were actually rather favorable. The third, “Race and Citizenship in the Early Republic,” focuses on the development of the American caste system. The work generally has a radical interpretation, but is within the framework of the evidence, though the author misses the point about the “3/5ths Clause,” which was intended to curb slaveholder influence in Congress.

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## The Royal Navy

*Jane Austen and the Navy*, by Bryan Southam. London: National Maritime Museum/Drexel Hill, Pa.: Casemate, 2005. Pp. xv, 395. Illus., append., notes, biblio., index. \$23.95 paper. ISBN: 0-9-4806-565-6.

With two brothers who rose to admirals, the great novelist had strong ties to the Royal Navy, and she often included in her works references to the navy or thinly veiled versions of naval officers or incidents. But *Jane Austen and the Navy* is not a work of literary criticism but is actually very much about the navy, based on a small number of letters that have survived from the family's voluminous correspondence (c. 3000 missives in all). Like many of Austen's books, it is focused on social structure, in this case the complex interplay of family, political, and social ties that produced the "influence" that an officer needed to help his rise through the ranks. It also describes the beginnings of professional officer training during the late eighteenth century, with the introduction of a formal naval academy, which both of Austen's brothers attended, in contrast to the traditional route of seagoing services as a midshipman, and the role and regard of the Royal Navy in British society.

*British Admirals of the Napoleonic Wars: The Contemporaries of Nelson*, edited by Peter Le Fevre and Richard Harding. London: Chatham/ St. Paul: MBI Publishing, 2005. Pp. x, 406. Illus., table, notes, biblio., index. \$34.95. ISBN: 1-86176-206-2.

Among the many side effects of the Trafalgar bicentenary has been the increased attention being paid to the many fine British naval officers who have, in a sense, been eclipsed by Nelson's glory. So in recent years we've seen biographies of Nelson's friend Collingwood, First Sea Lord Barham, and others. This work gives us mini-biographies of fourteen of Nelson's contemporaries, among Britain's most capable sea dogs during the Napoleonic Era. Together with a lengthy introduction, which provides some comparisons among the careers of these officers and Nelson, the bios often provide insights into life, service, and war during the period. The essays, by fourteen scholars, some of whom are rather well known, and others relative newcomers, are well-written, carefully researched, and often quite interesting. A useful read for anyone interested in the Age of Sail.

*Steering to Glory: A Day in the Life of a Ship of the Line*, by Nicholas Blake. London: Chatham/ St. Paul: MBI Publishing, 2005. Pp. 288. Illus., diagr., tables, append., notes, biblio., index. \$39.95. ISBN: 1-86175-177-5.

By pulling together information culled from official documents, diaries, newspaper reports, handbooks, and other period literature, the author recreates a day in the life of a single fictional 74-gun British ship-of-the-line

at the height of the Napoleonic Wars. The book covers the ship's life from midnight to midnight, in all its complexity. This includes everything from the washing and holy-stoning of the decks, to laundry, setting and reefing sail, monitoring the water supply, drill, messing, managing stores, and much more, with a wealth of detailed special information packed into a series of appendices. In this way, the author gives the reader a deep view into what it took to run what were for centuries the largest machines ever constructed. *Steering to Glory* is an essential read for anyone interested in the Age of Sail.

*The Royal Navy, 1930-2000: Innovation and Defence*, edited by Richard Harding. London/ New York: Frank Cass, 2005. Pp. xvi, 299. Diagr., tables, notes, biblio., index. \$41.95 paper. ISBN: 0-7146-8581-X.

These essays look at the ways in which the "Senior Service" dealt with technological and doctrinal innovation, from the eve of World War II to the present. Noted naval historians such as Richard Harding, Norman Friedman, and Philip Pugh (who makes up for the rarity of his writings by their excellence), and Eric Grove, among others, deal with naval aviation, fleet air defense, amphibious warfare, ASW, and specialized technologies such as welding and electronics, and include some dead-ends, notably Britain's effort to maintain an attack carrier capability. A valuable work for anyone interested in the evolution of naval warfare as well as for the student of the Royal Navy.

*Who Was Who in Nelson's Navy: 200 Naval Heroes*, by Nicholas Tracy. London: Chatham/ St. Paul: MBI, 2006. Pp. 384. Illus., notes, biblio., index. \$49.95. ISBN: 1-86176-244-5.

A biographical guide to the some of the more notable figures officers of the Royal Navy in Nelson's day, mostly admirals and captains, but with the occasional lieutenant and even seaman thrown in. As a result, this work actually covers naval operations, customs, and events over more than a century, since some of Nelson's contemporaries had entered the service as early as 1730s, and others who had earned distinction as captains in his time, were still serving in the 1850s. For each officer there is a standard profile, with family background, service record, and miscellaneous information. There are numerous of familiar names here—Nelson, Collingwood, Barham, the Pellews, even Bligh of the *Bounty*—and some not so familiar, though perhaps meriting more note, if only because of fine service or unusual circumstance (e.g., Capt. Hugh Pigot of the *Hermione*, murdered in a mutiny, and Richard Parker, leader of the Nore mutiny). Treatments run from a quarter page to several pages. The author manages to jam quite a lot of information into these profiles, aided by the use of two columns of rather small type on oversize pages (6½" x 9½").

*Armada 1588: The Spanish Assault on England*, by John Barratt. Barnesly, So. Yorks: Pen & Sword/Drexel Hill, Pa.: Casemate, 2005. Pp. ix, 182. Illus., maps, tables, append., biblio., index. \$34.99. ISBN: 1-84415-323-1.

A readable operational account of the “Spanish Armada” that is both even-handed and detailed. Using a number of useful techniques, including several appendices and a number of sidebars, the author not only provides a narrative account of naval operations in 1588, but examines the origins of the conflict, as well as the course and consequences of the campaign. He also provides a look at the naval policy and organization of both England and Spain, life at sea in the period, ship design and construction, and tactics. A number of clear maps provide details of the principle tactical actions of the campaign. A very useful book for anyone with an interest in naval warfare.

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The Great War

The Economics of World War I, edited by Stephen Broadberry and Mark Harrison. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2005. Pp. xvi, 345. Fig., notes, biblio., index. \$80.00. ISBN: 0-521-85212-9.

Ten essays, one providing an introductory overview and analysis, examine in depth the economics of the principal belligerents during the Great War, plus one neutral, the Netherlands. There are a number of surprises. Perhaps the most interesting is that separating the agricultural sector from the overall economy provides a more effective view of the ability of each of the powers to wage protracted war. For example, in contrast to Britain, agriculture accounted for a significant proportion of German economic output, a factor which German leadership failed to fully understand, leading to mismanagement of the war economy. An excellent work, *The Economics of World War I*, is likely to primarily be of interest to the specialist.

All the Kaiser’s Men: The Life and Death of the German Army on the Western Front, 1914-1918, by Ian Passingham. Thrupp, Stroud, Gloucester-shire: Sutton Publishing/St. Paul, MBI, 2003. Pp. xvi, 286. Illus., maps, diag., append., gloss., notes, biblio., index. \$22.95 paper. ISBN: 0-7509-4241-x.

This is not a profile of the German Army during World War I, but an account of it at war. The focus is on the experience of war, including that of the troops, rather than on the “normal” content of such works, uniforms, arms, equipment, and the like. The book carries the reader through all ranks, from commanders down to common soldiers, and it includes personal

accounts, letters, poetry, and more, as well as a wealth of illustrations, most not previously seen. A very valuable contribution to the literature on the German experience of the war in English.

The Battle of Heligoland Bight, by Eric W. Osborne. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2006. Pp. ix, 141. Maps, notes, biblio., index. \$27.95. ISBN: 0-253-34742-4.

Heligoland Bight is, the author observes, generally overlooked in accounts of the Great War at sea. Although a confused and relatively small cruiser-destroyer action, it was important as the first naval battle of war (August 28, 1914), and also the very first battle of the new German High Sea Fleet. That fleet performed superbly, but came off decidedly second best. The action was very well orchestrated by the Royal Navy, resulting in very high German losses. The author thoroughly discusses the backgrounds of the operation, the planning on both sides, the personalities of the principal commanders, the characteristics of the ships, and the details of the action. More than that, he discusses the impact of this modest action on German naval operations, which became quite cautious after this battle, which thus helped shape the character of the war at sea. A very useful book.

Absolute Destruction: Military Culture and The Practices of War in Imperial Germany, by Isabel V. Hull. Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press, 2005. Pp. xi, 384. Illus., maps, tables, notes, biblio., index. \$24.95 paper. ISBN: 0-8014-7293-8.

A thoughtful, scholarly treatment of the evolution of German military culture from 1870 through 1918, the era of the Franco-Prussian War, several colonial wars, and World War I, with a strong emphasis on attitudes toward civilians and irregulars. *Absolute Destruction* traces the evolution of a military culture in which the drive to victory began to overcome all scruples regarding the security and rights of “enemy” civilians and, ultimately, even causing the disastrous mismanagement of the German economy during the world war. Hull argues that the little-known German campaigns against the Herrero in South West Africa, the Maji Maji in Tanganyika, and the Boxers in China illustrate these deteriorating standards, though other European powers behaved no better toward the “wogs.” Useful for anyone interested in the German Armed Forces, the Law of War, and the Great War.

The Great War, by Paul von Hindenburg, edited by Charles Messenger. London: Greenhill/St. Paul: MBI, 2006. Pp. 236. Maps, index. \$34.95. ISBN: 1-85367-704-3.

A revised edition of the 1920 first – and only – English version of the field marshal’s memoirs, shortened by about a third through the excision of the frequent patriotic or political “rants” which Hindenburg

scattered through his account. Naturally, this is Hindenburg's version of events. In some ways, the best part is his account of his life and career prior to 1914, which takes about a quarter of the book. His account of the war is uncritical, with no suggestion of German responsibility for its outbreak, nor any hint of error or failure on his part or that of his right-hand man, Ludendorff, e.g., their gross mismanagement of the German economy. Nor does Hindenburg provide much analysis of military developments; for example, although referring to tanks times, he does not even suggest that they present some new and significant development. Still, an important read for anyone interested in the 1914-1918 war

German Disarmament after World War I: The Diplomacy of International Arms Inspection, 1920-1931, by Richard J. Shuster. London/New York: Routledge/Taylor & Francis, 2006. Pp., viii, 259. Notes., biblio., index. Price not given. ISBN: 0-415-35808-6.

This detailed account of the Allied effort to disarm Germany following World War I covers the evolution of Allied thought on the subject, negotiations between the Allies and Germany, the interrelationship of events with the development and implementation of the disarmament program, as well as German efforts to evade restrictions and Allied efforts to detect and deal with these evasions. Although this book deals with events long-past and today largely forgotten, it is surprisingly timely and valuable, given the efforts following the Gulf War of 1990-1991 to disarm Iraq and Iraqi evasions; indeed, at times whole paragraphs of *German Disarmament After World War I* could readily be applied to Iraq.

Modern Spain

The Collapse of the Spanish Republic, 1933-1936: Origins of the Civil War, by Stanley G. Payne. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2006. Pp. x, 420. Tables, notes, index. \$40.00. ISBN: 0-300-11065-0.

The most distinguished American student of modern Spain, here provides the most analytic and comprehensive look at the formation, life, and final disaster of the Second Republic. Payne not only assigns blame where it is due, rather generously at times, particularly to proponents of a radical regime who saw no place for traditional Spain in the republic, but also explores some of the honest mistakes made by leaders all across the political spectrum that fueled the growing crisis. At times he interjects analysis of how alternative actions at certain critical junctures might have helped avoid the ultimate collapse. The story becomes more detailed as it approaches the events of mid-July 1936 that precipitated the civil war. *The*

Collapse of the Spanish Republic is certainly the most important recent work on the Second Republic.

Spain during World War II, by Wayne H. Bowen. Columbia, Mo.: University of Missouri Press, 2006. Pp. x, 279. Notes, biblio., index. \$39.95. ISBN: 978-0-8262-1658-8.

A political, social, cultural, and economic look at Spain during the war within the framework of the country's foreign relations and its diplomatic and military actions. Though hardly friendly to the Franco dictatorship, the book provides an even-handed look at the country and the regime, often with interesting insights, not to mention an occasional bit of surprising information, such as an apparently sincere offer to help fight Japan. Unlike some authors—right as well as left—who view Franco as some sort of grand tactician in total control of events, the author portrays him as more of an opportunist, unwilling to take many risks.

World War II: Germany

June 1941: Hitler and Stalin, by John Lukacs. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2006. Pp. x, 169. Notes, append., biblio., index. \$25.00. ISBN: 0-300-11437-0.

This short but important work deals with the complexities of relationship between Hitler and Stalin in the weeks before Germany attacked Russia. As in his *Five Days in London*, Lukacs draws upon extensive documentary research and his long experience as a student of the world wars to focus on a critical moment in *June 1941*. The well told tale illuminates the fascinating interplay between the personalities of the two dictators, but naturally tends to focus more on Stalin, trying to winkle out the causes of his lack of action in the face of increasing evidence of a German invasion. Lukacs rebuts some of the myths that have accumulated, among them his supposed failure of will during the first weeks of the war.

The Young Hitler I Knew, by August Kubizek, with an introduction by Ian Kershaw. London: Greenhill/St. Paul: MBI, 2006. Pp. 264. Illus., index. \$29.95. ISBN: 1-85367-642-2.

Kubizek was a close acquaintance of the young Adolph Hitler from 1904, when they were both teenagers in Linz, until 1908, when they were roommates for a time in Vienna. His memoir of Hitler was largely written from memory after World War II, published in German in 1953, and was shortly followed by an abridged English edition. This is the first full translation. Kubizek's book has to be used with some care. Certainly his memory could hardly have allowed him to recount incidents or repeat verbatim talks with Hitler that had occurred forty years earlier. But, as Kershaw points out in his thoughtful introduction, Kubizek almost certainly got the broad outline right.

Kershaw notes that when it is possible to find corroboration for events mentioned in the book or Hitler's opinions at the time, Kubizek is fairly reliable. Although there are no startling revelations here, it does provide an interesting look at Hitler's early years

The Devil's Disciples: Hitler's Inner Circle, by Anthony Read. New York: W.W. Norton, 2003. Pp. viii, 984. Illus., notes, biblio., index. \$34.95. ISBN: 0-393-04800-4

One would think that there would be little left to tell about the careers and inter-relationships among Hitler and his henchmen, but *The Devil's Disciples* manages to break some new ground and explore many obscure corners. While the basic story remains very much unchanged, the nuances become clearer. There is a good deal here about the early careers of the *Fuhrer's* main boys, particularly their experiences during the Great War and the chaotic conditions that followed. In addition, the book delves into the complex and never-ending plotting and politicking for access to greater power and influence among them that continued, quite literally, right up to the moment that Hitler put a bullet in his brain. Any student of the inner life of the Hitler gang will find new and interesting material here.

The Cult of Art in Nazi Germany, by Eric Michaud, translated by Janet Lloyd. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2004. Pp. xv, 271. Illus, gloss., notes, biblio., index. \$25.95. ISBN: 0-8047-4327-4.

An investigation of the Nazi world view as a form of political aesthetic with theological over-tones. This may seem a curious interpretation of one of the most brutal and irrational political movements in history, yet the author makes a very good supporting argument. For example, he notes that all of the principal Nazi leaders viewed themselves as artists, failed artists for the most part, but artists nonetheless. The Nazi leadership certainly viewed politics as a form of high art—think of the Nuremberg rallies as performance art—and idolization of Hitler and party ritual were virtually religious in their nature. By exploring these themes, the author demonstrates how they contributed strongly to the unfolding of the horrors of the Nazi regime. A good book for anyone interested in getting into the “why” of the Nazi movement.

The Wehrmacht: History, Myth, Reality, by Wolfram Wette, translated by Deborah Lucas Schneider. Cambridge, Ma.: Harvard University Press, 2006. Pp. xix, 372. Notes, index. \$29.95. ISBN: 0-674-02213-0.

This inquiry into the involvement of Germany's armed force in the crimes of the Nazi regime by a respected German military historian directly addresses what the author terms ‘the myth of a “clean” Wehrmacht.’ It begins long before the rise of Hitler, with two chapters on the attitudes of the German

officer corps toward Slavs and Jews, demonstrating how similar these were to later Nazi ideology. Two more chapters discuss the role of the armed forces, particularly the army, in the atrocities in the East. A fourth chapter deals with the post-war effort to construct a picture of a “clean” Wehrmacht, a notably powerful presentation that examines how very senior German officers, such as Manstein, avoided responsibility for their war-time actions, through perjury at war crimes trials and fabrications in their memoirs, a process abetted by the increasing disinclination of the Western allies to prosecute Germans with the onset of the Cold War. The final chapters are devoted to the crumbling of the myth, primarily through the efforts of historians, many of them German. A very valuable work for anyone interested in World War II, the Holocaust, and military institutions.

World War II: Naval Operations

Battle Line: The United States Navy, 1919-1939, by Thomas C. Hone and Trent Hone. Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 2006. Pp. xvi, 244. Illus., diagr., tables, append., notes, biblio., index. \$34.95. ISBN: 1-59114-378-0.

A look at the *Battle Line* not only covers the routine of U.S. Navy life and operations between the world wars, but also looks at the evolution of fleet doctrine, tactics, and technology, political, policy, administrative, and organizational developments, and much more. By far the most comprehensive treatment of the service during this seemingly quiet period, *Battle Line* is an important read for anyone interested in the history of the Navy and of naval operations, particularly during the war in the Pacific.

The Battle for Leyte, 1944: Allied and Japanese Plans, Preparations, and Execution, by Milan Vego. Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 2006. Pp. xxiii, 479. Illus., maps, diagr., tables, append., notes, biblio., index. \$55.00. ISBN: 1-55760-885-2.

The Battle for Leyte is the most compressive and most rigorous treatment to date of the opening campaign for the liberation of the Philippines in the fall of 1944. Naval War College professor Vego provides a concise look at the strategic situation as seen by both sides, analyzes the basic issues that underlay their respective plans, reviews their resources capabilities, and then plunges into a detailed, yet clear account of the actual course of operations, often on an hour-by-hour basis, so that it is possible to compare the responses of each side toward the other's moves. A thoroughly professional effort, *The Battle for Leyte* is essential reading for anyone seriously interested in the course of the U.S. war with Japan.

Gators of Neptune: Naval Amphibious Planning for the Normandy Invasion, by Christopher D. Yung. Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 2006. Pp. xx, 292. Illus., maps, Tables, gloss., notes, biblio., index. \$34.95. ISBN: 1-59114-997-5.

This work treats the background, conception, planning, organization, and execution of the D-Day landings on several levels. There is a comprehensive examination of the technical and logistical aspects of the operation, which remains the most complex landing ever undertaken. The reader learns a great deal about the supply of landing craft, arrangements for naval escorts and gunfire support, the intricate planning necessary to mesh operations by naval, air, and ground forces, and more, including lots of training (with a good concise discussion of Slapton Sands). But Yung, a seasoned naval analyst, also frames the tale by examining the evolution of both British and American amphibious doctrine, which differed in important ways, requiring complex negotiation among the commanders and their staffs to hammer out a common doctrine. In dealing with this aspect of the planning, we are treated to some critical portraits of many of the leading figures on both sides, which in many ways is the most valuable part of the book. By looking at the planning for D-Day through the experiences, personalities, ambitions, and inter-relationships of the principal commanders – Bertram Ramsay, Andrew Cunningham, Harold Stark, Philip Vian, Alan Kirk, and others – Yung turns what could easily have been a very dry, even boring technical account of operational planning and logistical management into a very readable work. *Gators of Neptune* is likely to be of particular interest to students of World War II in Europe, amphibious operations, and naval history in general.

Erich Raeder: Admiral of the Third Reich, by Keith Bird. Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 2006. Pp. xxiv, 282. Illus., notes, biblio., index. \$34.95. ISBN: 1-55750-047-9.

Surprisingly, this work is the first actual biography of the most important German naval officer of World War II, and an excellent piece of work it is. Using extensive archival materials, the author provides a comprehensive view of Raeder's life and works, in the process refuting many of the self-serving assertions and omissions the admiral made in his autobiography (such as his fabrications about trying to help Jews). Bird pays careful attention to inter-service politics, pre-war planning, Raeder's relations with Hitler (which were by no means as stressful as the admiral would have us believe), as well as operations. Perhaps the only serious flaw in the book is that one of its most important insights, the development during the Second Reich of a uniquely German naval "ideology" that shaped Raeder's vision and the growth of the *Kriegsmarine*, is to be found in the Introduction, where

it is likely to be overlooked by many readers. Nevertheless, a valuable addition to the literature of World War II at sea.

Reminder

Annual dues are \$35.00,
payable in September, and are now overdue!
NYMAS needs your support!

Other

Spying for Empire: The Great Game in Central and South Asia, 1757-1947, by Robert Johnson. London: Greenhill/St. Paul: MBI, 2006. Pp. 320. Illus., maps, append., notes, biblio., index. \$34.95. ISBN: 1-85367-670-5.

Spying for Empire deals with the evolution and operations of British intelligence in India, with a particular focus on Central Asia, Persia, and the Caucasus, through which any potential threat from Russia had to come. This well written, carefully researched work follows agents on often extraordinary adventures, much like those young Kim in Kipling's novel of that name. Johnson observes that Kipling seems to have gotten a lot right, most notably the important and extensive use of local people as agents, a factor often overlooked in accounts of "The Great Game." The work follows these operations through British attempts to influence events in Central Asia during the Soviet regime and on to the end of the Raj. Worthwhile reading for anyone interested in intelligence and covert operations, the British Empire, or India.

Brown Water Warfare: The U.S. Navy in Riverine Warfare and the Emergence of a Tactical Doctrine, 1775-1970, by R. Blake Dunnivant. Gainesville, Fla.: University Press of Florida, 2003. Pp. xviii+185. Illus., maps, gloss., append., notes, biblio., index. \$55.00. ISBN: 0-8130-2614-8.

This survey history examines American riverine and lacustrine operations in the context of the times so that the reader understands not only the operations but the need for and the development of a brown water fleet during the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Second Seminole War, the Civil War, the Rio Grande during the 1870s, the Asiatic Station, and Vietnam War. The book does not, however, deal well with the Navy's consistent habit of abandoning riverine capabilities as soon as the immediate need is past, requiring often painful re-learning the next time brown water capability is needed, as we have learned yet again in Iraq. A useful, but limited work.

The Road to Freedom: A History of the Ho Chi Minh Trail, by Virginia Morris with Clive Hills. Bangkok: Orchid Press, 2006. Pp. xix, 180. Illus., maps, table,

append., notes, biblio., index. \$29.95. ISBN: 974-524-076-1.

The Road to Freedom is actually several books in one. It provides an interesting history of the origins, development, and operation of the famed Ho Chi Minh Trail, which sustained the flow of supplies to North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces in South Vietnam. The author conducted numerous interviews with veterans of the war, from citizens and private soldiers to General Vo Nguyen Giap. In addition to the historical treatment of the trail, the author looks at the impact of the war on the people who worked or lived along it and she provides an excellent travelogue of the trail, with numerous illustrations, many in color. The author manages to braid these three somewhat disparate threads together rather nicely, making for a readable, interesting work. *The Road to Freedom* will be useful to anyone interested in the Vietnam War.

Mud: A Military History, by C. E. Wood. Washington: Potomac Books, 2006. Pp. xvi, 190. Illus., append., notes, biblio., index. \$23.95. ISBN: 1-57488-984-2.

One of the most ancient influences on the conduct of operations, the role of “General Mud” has not previously received comprehensive treatment in the literature, usually being relegated to a few lines or a paragraph or two in accounts of various campaigns.

Mud: A Military History is a comprehensive treatment, and in a creative way. Rather than a chronological survey of campaigns influenced by the presence—or absence—of mud, the author approaches the subject thematically. The titles of some of the chapters illustrate this: “Permanent Mud,” “Seasonal Mud,” “Random Mud,” “Mud and Morale,” “Mud and Health.” In each case, he explains the effects of mud on operations or troops. The discussion includes ways in which military organizations and the troops attempted to adapt to the effects of mud, and even how they took advantage of it. Though the historical examples are largely drawn from modern Western experiences, this is a good book for anyone interested in military operations.

Buying Military Transformation: Technological Innovation and the Defense Industry, by Peter Dombrowski and Eugene Gholz. New York: Columbia University, 2006. Pp. xvi, 189. Notes, index. \$45.00. ISBN: 0-231-13570-X.

An analysis of the role of the defense industry in the “implementation of America’s ongoing revolution in military affairs (RMA).” It opens with chapters devoted to the idea of an RMA, i.e., a radical, technologically-induced change is occurring in the conduct of war, and how this is being implemented, through a military-industrial coalition. Three chapters are devoted to case studies in “Small Ship,” “Unmanned Aerial Vehicles,” and “Communications.”

The book closes with a chapter on the problem of “systems-integration” (i.e., getting all these new ideas to work together effectively) and the process of military innovation. Although at times insightful, *Buying Military Transformation* sees innovation primarily in technological terms, touching only lightly on the organizational and doctrinal implications of new technologies, and on their validation in the field.

AK-47: The Weapon that Changed the Face of War, by Larry Kahaner. Hoboken, N.J.: John Wiley, 2007. Pp. xi, 258. Illus., notes, index. \$24.95. ISBN: 0-471-72641-9.

This is a life and times of what some have termed the world’s real “weapon of mass destruction,” one that is probably responsible for more deaths than any other weapon in history barring the Roman sword, which reigned for several centuries. In *AK-47* journalist Larry Kahaner gives the reader several stories, beginning with a biography of inventor Mikhail Kalashnikov, the World War II Red Army man. But the book is also a biography of this quite impressive weapon, delving into its technological, tactical, and political origins. It also examines how and why the AK and its derivatives came to be the weapon of choice for insurrectionists, revolutionaries, and trouble makers of all sorts, all over the world, due to its simplicity and durability, making it an amazingly “soldier proof” weapon. Kahaner doesn’t stop there, however, discussing the military, political, social, and cultural impact of the AK-47, which has quite literally changed the world. These threads are braided into a highly readable and thought-provoking work, though one likely to irk the gun huggers as much as it will the gun haters. An important read for anyone interested in the current state of the world.

**Lewis Finkelstein
1942-2006**

In late August longtime NYMAS member Lewis Finkelstein, died at his home in Jamaica, N.Y. A veteran of service the US Navy, 1963-1967, and a system analyst who worked in Manhattan, Lew was a NYMAS Board member and Secretary. A lover of books, Lew was also the coordinator of the NYMAS book awards program.

Lew is survived by his two younger brothers, David and Mark, who live in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania respectively.

A memorial service for Lew was held on Sunday, November 19th, in Forest Hills, attended by his family and many of his friends, among them several fellow-NYMAS members.

Lew’s contribution to NYMAS were long and lasting, and he will be missed.

Biographies

Warriors: Portraits from the Battlefield, by Max Hastings. New York: Knopf, 2005. Pp. xxiii, 354. Illus., maps, biblio., index. \$27.50. ISBN: 1-4000-4441-3.

Unlike similar works, these fifteen profiles of some notable warriors focuses on “ordinary” warriors, that is on distinguished soldiers (there’s only one airman, one sailor, and one special agent in the lot) who earned their reputation at the front, rather than in command. The subjects chosen (including two women, one of whom shares a chapter with her husband), are all worthy of the honor, including Baron Marbot, Audie Murphy, and the multi-talented John Masters. But Hastings might have done well to have spread the honors beyond English-speakers; there’s only one Frenchman, one German, and an Israeli in here. Still, it’s a very good book, delving deeply into the personalities of some notable warriors.

The Czar’s General: The Memoirs of a Russian General in the Napoleonic Wars, by Alexey Yermolov, translated and edited by Alexander Mikaberidze. Welwyn Garden City, Herts, UK: Ravenhall Books/Oakville, Ct.: 2005. Pp. 252. Illus., maps, append. \$34.95. ISBN: 1-90543-05-8.

Alexey Yeremolov (1774-1861) saw a lot of war, and put it in his diary and other documents, on which the editor based this memoir. Yeremolov served mostly against France, whether Revolutionary or Imperial, but also against Persia and the Ottoman Empire, and was for a number of years the governor of Russia’s Caucasian region, bringing to heel several areas recently in the news, such as Georgia, Abkhazia, and Chechnya. The book is full of soldiers’ tales, details about military life, often excellent descriptions of otherwise obscure battles or campaigns, and numerous interesting characters, who are given short biographies in the appendix. *The Czar’s General* is of great value for those interested in the Revolutionary and Napoleonic eras, Russian history, and the Caucasus.

One Soldier’s Story: A Memoir, by Bob Dole. New York: HarperCollins, 2006. Pp. xix, 287. Illus., map. \$14.95 paper. ISBN: 0-06-076942-6.

Bob Dole, former Republican senator from Kansas and 1996 presidential candidate, was one of many Americans who, as young men, had their lives interrupted by World War II. Originally published in 2005, the book is a well written and well organized account of his war experiences. The opening chapter recounts a trip by the Senator and his wife to a military hospital to visit with men who had been wounded in Afghanistan and Iraq. This leads to a compelling account of the culminating moments of Dole’s wartime career, when he was seriously wounded while leading

men of the 10th Mountain Div. in the final weeks of the war in northern Italy, a wound which would disable his right arm for the rest of his life. Then it returns to the story of his early life as a boy in a small prairie town, through the hardships of the Great Depression and the “Dust Bowl” and the coming of war, his induction into the army, learning to soldier, and his experiences in the field. Reprising briefly the events that led to his disability, Dole carries the story through his long years of recovery and physical therapy, which never seems to have broken his spirit. An excellent look at a soldier’s story.

Crazy Horse: A Lakota Life, by Kingsley M. Bray. Norman, Ok.: University of Oklahoma Press, 2006. Pp. xviii, 520. Illus., maps, notes, biblio., index. \$34.95. ISBN: 0-8061-3785-1.

This is a comprehensive look at the life and campaigns of the famed Oglala Sioux warrior, undoubtedly the most successful Native American commander of the Plains wars. Meticulously documented, the book carefully explains the cultural and political environment within which Crazy Horse lived and died and provides a wealth of unusual information, some of it derived from family lore (e.g., “Crazy Horse” was his a family name, his “given” name was “Curly Hair”). This is more than just an indispensable read for anyone interested in the Plains Indian Wars, but also an excellent guide to Native American life and culture..

Membership News

On September 15-17, Board member *Al Nofi* took part in the “Desperate Days Symposium” at the National Museum of the Pacific War (Nimitz Museum), in Fredericksburg, Texas, with a paper on “Surprise Attacks in the Naval Exercises, 1923-1940.”

Ancient through Early Modern

Xenophon’s Cyrus the Great: The Arts of Leadership and War, edited by Larry Hedrick. New York: St. Martin’s, 2006. Pp. xx, 295. \$24.95. ISBN: 0-312-35531-9

A revised edition of Xenophon’s *Cyropaedia*, sometimes known as *The Life of Cyrus*. Superficially a biography of the founder of the Persian Empire, the work actually embodies Xenophon’s views on leadership. As the editor points out, in a useful introduction, this work is at least as valuable as Sun-tsu’s more or less contemporary *Art of War*, since it not only provides lessons on the principles of command, but illustrates them in action through the deeds of Cyrus. This edition is based in an old translation (1906) revised to make it more accessible for today’s readers, who may not be familiar with more traditional

renderings, and is intended to be a good introduction to ancient history for the otherwise uninitiated.

Historical Miscellany, by Aelian, edited and translated by N. G. Wilson. Cambridge, Ma.: Harvard University Press, 1997. Pp. vi, 514. Notes, index. \$21.50z. ISBN: 0-674-99535-X.

As befits the “commonplace book” of an upper class Roman citizen from Praeneste, written around the onset of the Third Century, Aelian’s *Historical Miscellany*, is a somewhat inchoate collection of facts, observations, and literary citations. Although the primary purpose of this compilation was personal amusement, it also provides a great deal of historical evidence not found elsewhere, including a good deal about ancient military commanders, battles, and the conduct of war, making this new edition a useful read for anyone interested in warfare in Greco-Roman times.

Intelligence Activities in Ancient Rome: Trust in the Gods, but Verify, by Rose Mary Sheldon. New York/London: Frank Cass, 2005. Pp. xxvii, 317. Illus., maps, chron., notes, biblio., index. \$120.00. ISBN: 0-7146-5480-9

This comprehensive survey of intelligence operations during the Republic and early Empire begins with a look at what moderns might call “superstition.” The well-known Roman penchant for seeking omens, consulting sheep’s livers, and so forth, which Sheldon observes was by no means as irrational as we might think, could prove useful (*e.g.*, rotten livers could indicate bad water). She then addresses the full range of the more “conventional” types of intelligence activities, looking at the reconnaissance assets available to the legions, as well the employment of agents to gather military and political information, and what would today be termed domestic spying. The work is especially good at looking at how actual events—Caesar’s invasion of Britain, Crassus’ Parthian disaster, Varus’ German disaster—demonstrated the uses and abuses of intelligence by the commanders involved. A very good work.

Greek and Roman Warfare: Battles, Tactics, and Trickery, by John Drogo Montagu. London: Greenhill Books/St. Paul: MBI Publishing, 2006. Pp. 256. Plans, gloss., notes, biblio., index. \$34.95. ISBN: 1-85367-685-3.

A handbook of the conduct of war in Greco-Roman times, from roughly the mid-fifth to the mid-first centuries B.C. Divided into two parts, “Human and Tactical Elements” and “Tactics in Battle,” the work is focused not on weapons and equipment, but on what the author describes as planning, surprise, secrecy, deception, chance, and more, with a stress on the human elements, leadership, ingenuity, morale, and more. In the first part, he dissects the elements, using a large number of well-selected vignettes in a way

similar to that of ancient writers such as Frontinus or Aeneas Tacticus in their military handbooks. In the second half he uses a score of battles, including a couple of naval actions, to illustrate how the great captains of the day put it all together. The result is a book that will be of value to anyone interested in warfare in Classical Antiquity.

Genoa and the Sea: Policy and Power in an Early Modern Maritime Republic, 1559-1684, by Thomas Allison Kirk. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University, 2005. Pp. xv, 276. Illus., maps, tables, append., notes, biblio., index. \$49.95. ISBN: 0-8018-8083-1.

A look at naval policy during the last great period of the Genovese Republic before it gradually declined into a satellite of the superpowers of the age, France and Spain. The book is particularly valuable on the costs of sea power in an era of radical change, from the galley fleets that had dominated Mediterranean naval affairs for millennia to the ocean-going warship that characterized the great fleets of the age of sail.

The Art of Renaissance Warfare: From the Fall of Constantinople to the Thirty Years’ War, by Stephen Turnbull. London: Greenhill/St. Paul: MBI Publishing, 2006. Pp. 272. Illus., maps, notes, biblio., index. \$34.95. ISBN: 978-1-85367-676-5.

This review of the changes in warfare that occurred from the fifteenth century through the first half of the seventeenth is a very good introduction to the period of the so-called “military revolution”. Unlike many works on the period, it is not confined to the European core (*i.e.*, England, France, Germany), but gives substantial attention to the Balkans, Russia, the Ottoman Empire, Spain, and Italy. Much space is devoted to fortification and siegecraft, which is reasonable given the period, but surprisingly little attention is paid to maritime matters.

Mexico and the Spanish Conquest, by Ross Hassig. Norman, Ok.: University of Oklahoma Press, 2006. Pp. xvii, 261. Maps, append., notes, biblio., index. \$14.95 paper. ISBN: 0-8061-3793-2.

Observing, in his introduction, that the trail of evidence on the conquest of Mexico is “heavily trodden,” the author promptly proceeds to show how the well plowed documentary trail can provide new and valuable evidence to explain the Spanish triumph over the Aztecs. One of his primary points is that it was not the Spanish who defeated the Aztecs, but rather the coalition of Mesoamerican nations that Hernan Cortes cobbled together. In short, the collapse of Aztec power was a consequence of regional politics, and that without his Indian alliances Cortes would never have been able to overcome the Aztecs, despite armor, gunpowder, horses, or even the devastating effects of smallpox. In the process, Hassig, who has written extensively on war and society in Mesoamerica, gives the reader valuable insights into the political,

diplomatic, and military history of the region, which were every bit as convoluted as those of Europe. A refreshing look at an apparently tired topic.



Texts & References

Introduction to Global Military History, 1775-To the Present Day, by Jeremy Black. London/New York: Routledge, 2005. Pp. xix, 294. Illus., maps, biblio., index. \$27.95 paper. ISBN: 0-415-35395-5.

Essentially a text book survey of military history from the American Revolution to the present. Necessarily an overview, the author often presupposes that the reader is familiar with military usages, policy, organization, strategy, tactics, muskets, rifles, and the “how” of warfare are very neglected. He makes a fair effort to deal with developments outside the “First World,” but treatment is sometimes very superficial (e.g., we are told that the rise of the Zulu set off decades of disastrous turmoil in southern Africa, but not the reasons for that rise). In addition, there are frequent errors; the Gatling Gun is described as a “repeating rifle” and the hoary tale of Italy being “saved” after Caporetto by the arrival of British and French troops is repeated. *Introduction to Global Military History* might serve as a text for a bonehead course in the subject, but would have to be used with care and heavily supplemented.

A Handbook of American Military History, from the Revolutionary War to the Present, edited by Jerry K. Sweeney. Lincoln, Neb.: University of Nebraska Press, 2006. Pp. xi, 383. Chron, gloss., biblio., index. \$19.95 paper. ISBN: 0-8032-9337-2.

A reference guide to the major trends, events, and personalities in American military history since 1776. Each of the seven chapters covers several decades (e.g., “The Building Period: 1775-1815,” “The Global Period, 1942-1963,” etc.). The chapters follow a standard format, with a brief introduction, a fairly detailed chronology, brief discussions of the principal operations, a series of short biographies, and recommended readings. The work has a number of flaws. Starting the story in 1775 overlooks more than 150 years in the evolution of American ideas about defense and military institutions, not to mention some very important campaigns. In addition, the format provides no analysis of critical issues. Originally published in 1996, this edition has a new chapter covering what is termed “The Asymmetric Period.”



NYMAS Winter-Spring 2006-2007 Schedule

- Jan. 5 “Viking Armageddon in Ireland? The Battle of Clontarf, 1014, in History and Legend,” Paul Walsh, Delaware County Community College
- Jan. 12 “Not Quite As Dismal As Commonly Believed: The P-43 and P-66 in Combat, China 1942-1943, Tom Wisker, NYMAS/WBAI
- Jan. 19 “New York City and the Civil War,” Bud Livingston, Civil War Roundtable of New York
- Jan 26 “War Made New,” Max Boot, Council on Foreign Relations
- Feb. 2 “The Sea is Ours, Islam in the Mediterranean, 642 – 850,” Neil Graham, NYMAS
- Feb. 9 “French Athletics and the Cold War,” Lindsay Krasnoff, CUNY Graduate Center
- Feb. 16 “Much Like Us: The American Military’s Perception of the Argentine Armed Forces, 1910,” Major Evan Wollen, USMA
- Feb. 23 “The Battle of Adwa, Ethiopia 1896: Changing Italian Colonial Narratives (1896-1936),” David Aliano, CUNY Graduate Center
- Mar. 2 “Targeted Killing: Battlefield Excess or A New Paradigm?,” Gary Solis, Georgetown University
- Mar. 9 “The Reader of Gentlemen’s Mail: Herbert O. Yardley and the Birth of American Intelligence,” David Kahn, Author
- Mar. 16 “Naval Experimentation the Old Fashioned Way: The US Navy Fleet Problems, 1923-1940,” Albert A. Nofi, Author/NYMAS
- Mar. 23, “Double Dealing with Europe: Churchill, Détente, and the European Defense Community,” Major Mark Vertuli, USMA
- Mar. 30, “Revolving Door War: The Impact of the Twelve-month Tour on the Tactical Performance of Companies in Vietnam,” Major Brad Helton, USMA
- Apr. 6 No meeting - Easter/Passover
- Apr. 13-14 Spring Conference: To be announced
- Apr. 20 “The Role of Cavalry in Medieval Warfare,” Cliff Rogers, USMA

- Apr. 27, “Triumph and Tragedy: Royal Marines in Russia, 1919,” Major Mark Bentinck, Royal Marines Historian, UK Naval Historical Branch
- May 4 “China at War,” Ted Cook, NYMAS
- May 11 “Irregular Warfare on the Revolutionary Frontier,” Glenn F. Williams, U.S. Army Center of Military History
- May 18 “The Death of a City: The Athenian Destruction of Melos in 416 B.C.,” Francis Phillip Varney, Cornell University
- May 25 “American ‘Indian Wars’ and their Relevance to the 21st Century, Donald F. Bittner, US Marine Corps Command & Staff College
- June 1, “The Greatest Generation Comes Home: The Veteran in American Society,” Michael D. Gambone, Kutztown University
- June 8 “The *Mary Carver* Affair: United States’ Foreign Policy and the Africa Squadron, 1841 – 1845,” Amy Van Natter, CUNY Graduate Center
- June 15 “*Viva Villa!*: The Politics and History of the Punitive Expedition into Mexico, 1916,” Jim Dingeman, NYMAS/INN
- June 22 “Thwarting a Confederate Coup D’etat, Washington, D. C., April 1861,” C. Kay Larson, NYMAS

NYMAS talks are free to the public. Normally held on Friday evenings, at the City University of New York Graduate Center, at 365 Fifth Avenue, at 34th Streets, from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., usually on the 6th floor in Room 6-495.

These talks are sponsored by the New York Military Affairs Symposium in conjunction with the CUNY Graduate History Department. NYMAS is affiliated 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>.

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CUNY Graduate Center
c/o History Department, Room 5114
365 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y., 10016

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