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"Russia in Pacific Waters 1715-1825: A Survey of the Origins of Russia's Naval Presence in the North and South Pacific," and "Distant Dominion: Britain and the Northwest Coast of North America, 1579-1809"

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University Press, 1975), an exceptional study of bureaucratic policy disaster. Also see Jaya K. Baral, *The Pentagon and the Making of U.S. Foreign Policy: A Case Study of Vietnam* (Atlantic Highlands, N.J.: Humanities Press, 1978) and Gregory Palmer, *The McNamara Strategy and the Vietnam War: Program Budgeting in the Pentagon, 1960-1968* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1978).

4. See Darell Montero and Marsha L. Weber, *Vietnamese Americans: Patterns of Resettlements and Socioeconomic Adaptation in the United States* (Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1978); Gail P. Kelly, *From Vietnam to America: A Chronicle of the Vietnamese Immigration to the United States* (Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1978); William T. Liu, et al., *Transition to Nowhere: Vietnamese Refugees in America* (New York: Charterhouse, 1979); and Bruce Grant, *The Boat People: An "Age" Investigation* (Middlesex, Eng.: Penguin, 1979).

5. The literature on the Vietnam veteran includes Robert J. Lifton, *Home From the War—Vietnam Veterans: Neither Victims Nor Executioners* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1973); John Helmer, *Bringing the War Home: The American Soldier in Vietnam and After* (New York: Free Press, 1974); Paul Starr, et al., *The Discarded Army: Veterans After Vietnam; the Nader Report on Vietnam and the Veterans Administration* (New York: Charterhouse, 1974); Jan Barry and W.D. Ehrhart, *Demilitarized Zones: Veterans After Vietnam* (Perkasie, Pa.: East River Anthology, 1976); and Charles R. Figley, ed., *Stress Disorders Among Vietnam Veterans: Theory, Research and Treatment* (New York: Brunner/Mazel, 1978).

6. See the most recent investigation, Howard L. Rosenberg, *Atomic Soldiers: American Victims of Nuclear Experiments* (Boston: Beacon, 1980), which is the basis of a television movie.

BOOK REVIEWS

Barratt, Glynn. *Russia in Pacific Waters 1715-1825: A Survey of the Origins of Russia's Naval Presence in the North and South Pacific*. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1981. Pacific Maritime Studies No. 1 300pp.

Gough, Barry M. *Distant Dominion: Britain and the Northwest Coast of North America, 1579-1809*. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1980. Pacific Maritime Studies, No. 2. 190pp.

The University of British Columbia Press has published several important works on naval and maritime history in the past. These two volumes initiate a continuing series devoted to the subject.

Barry Gough's *Distant Dominion* is a companion volume to his distinguished study *The Royal Navy and the Northwest Coast of North America, 1810-1914* published in 1971. Gough's new volume starts with the earliest contact that Tudor seamen had with the North-

west coast of America. Beginning with Sir Francis Drake's visit in 1579, he describes the work of James Cook and George Vancouver and then proceeds to discuss international rivalries and the development of the fur trade in the area.

This volume is the first to examine comprehensive British maritime development on this, the most distant shore from English ports. While Gough deals with the broad aspects of British maritime expansion, the reader obtains a new perspective by seeing the subject in the narrow and specific terms of the American Pacific coast. Overall, the book is a well-written and lucid narrative that makes excellent use of manuscript sources, printed materials and a range of theses and unpublished reports. The reader who has savored Gough's earlier work may be disappointed by the first few chapters of this book. They summarize much that is already well known and add few new perceptions to the large body of literature that exists on the topic. It would be a pity, however, if

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a reader were put off by a sense of *déjà vu*. These finely crafted chapters provide a handy survey and a sound introduction to greater riches beyond. The large wealth of source materials for the later chapters brings forth a valuable new dimension. In addition to new details about British activity in the area, Gough provides insight into an aspect that was largely ignored by earlier writers. He tells us about the reaction of the native peoples and shows how the culture of the Indian was directly and immeasurably altered.

In the narrow and specific sense, Gough's work is designed to be a contribution to the local history of British Columbia, explaining larger events in specific terms. This process brings new insight for the generalist as well. In being specific, the book casts back an illumination on the whole. Any student of Pacific maritime enterprise will find Barry Gough's study rewarding.

Glynn Barratt's study of *Russia in Pacific Waters, 1715-1809* directly complements Gough's work from a different national perspective. This is the first study to examine Russian naval activities in the Pacific from the reign of *Peter the Great* to Tsar Nicholas I. Russian naval interest in the Pacific began with Bering's expedition, and the author traces the topic up to the collapse of Russian territorial ambitions in North America in 1825. Through the century under study, the reader witnesses the tension between naval and mercantile interests in the area as well as the development of rivalry between Russia, Spain and Britain.

The focus of Barratt's work is directly on the activities in the Pacific. He narrates the development of the ports at Okhotsk and Petropavlovsk as well as the Bering expedition, the great voyages of Kruzenshtern and Lisianskii as well as the work of V.M. Golovnin. Barratt has produced an interesting and valuable study, but much more needs to be said about the basis and the origins of

Russian motives. The reader clearly understands that Russian leaders sought to promote science, exploration and trade, but the pressures that created these motives are not always clearly stated. One very interesting aspect, the sudden interest that Catherine II developed in Pacific naval ventures, is glossed over much too quickly. Her "Naval Renovation" appears to have been a turning point in the mid-18th century after a 50-year period of relative inactivity. One must look elsewhere for an understanding of this major point.

Overall, the book might have benefited from a more judicious balance between the narrative of naval operations and an analysis of the formulation of strategy and policy as developed in St. Petersburg. Barratt's seven-page chapter, "Conclusions and Reflections," is excellent, but one wishes for more of it; one cannot help but feel that the author has been too diffident in presenting his material in the body of the book. Barratt makes an important statement when he writes that the "Russian Navy was incapable of a 'great power' role in the Pacific in the absence of a base of economic, agricultural and military strength on the Pacific, or at least in Transbaikalia." This theme might have been dealt with much more straightforwardly in the text.

The volume is complemented by some very good illustrations, but the map on pages xii-xiii would have been much more useful if it had graphically illustrated the extent of Russian influence and activity by indicating the tracks of the major voyages and distinctively marking Russian settlements, discoveries and claims.

The volume concludes with a very valuable bibliography that contains a long note on the archives in Leningrad and Moscow that relate to naval history.

The University of British Columbia Press heralds its new series with two excellent contributions to the field of

naval history. We look forward to future studies that maintain the same high standards of scholarship.

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Coletta, Paolo E., comp. *A Bibliography of American Naval History*. Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 1981. 453pp.

The ancient Greek *bibliographos* was a copyist of manuscripts. In modern times, the anglicized form of the word has expanded to cover so many specific functions that a precise definition of a bibliography has become nearly impossible. Yet, a bibliographer must do something more than just list books randomly. He must build upon a concrete and thorough understanding of his field and develop from it a structure that will allow him appropriate criteria for the selection and description of books and articles.

Paolo Coletta has compiled a bibliography of American naval history, a subject area that can greatly benefit from such work. Coletta describes his effort as a "working bibliography" that "encompasses the published writings that teaching experience shows are relevant and should be among the holdings of the average university library." One boggles at the concept of the "average university" and its library collections. Evidently, the compiler intends the book to be used for undergraduate survey courses. However, the study of naval history has rarely been a major interest in any American university. A bibliography of some 4,800 items seems inappropriate for a basic, general collection.

Moreover, Professor Coletta states that "American naval history should not be studied in a vacuum." It should be seen in relation to "diplomatic, maritime, Marine Corps, military, aviation, geographical, political, economic, social, intellectual, scientific, technological,

organizational, administrative, and personal history." Coletta adds books to his list that he believes are relevant on this basis.

The bibliography is divided into 23 sections which, for the most part, follow the chronological periods of naval history from the 18th century to the present. The final sections deal with "The Challenge of the Soviet Navy" and "Sea Power for the 1980's." Each section is divided into subsections that list books, articles, documents, theses and dissertations as well as fiction. Each book entry includes the Library of Congress shelf number. The entries are rarely annotated so that it is difficult for a novice in the field to judge the value, or in some cases, even the subject of the item. The listing of journal articles and fiction makes a new contribution, but it is clear that the bibliography makes no attempt to be either complete in coverage or critical of the material listed. Naval history is a field that abounds with historical writing of poor quality; a bibliography that makes no discriminating judgment provides little in scholarly value. Students and scholars need more than just a booklist if they are to have the "invaluable aid to naval historical research" that the publisher claims on the paperback cover of this volume.

Many scholars will find that they would choose different books in some of these sections. Indeed, there seems no obvious criteria to indicate why certain books were omitted and others included. This is particularly true of the section entitled, "The European Heritage." In that section, for example, the work of Geoffrey Marcus and E.B. Powley is included, but the more important scholarship of John Ehrman is missing. The books by Richard Pares are listed, but not his articles. Nordhoff's fictional account of the mutiny on the *Bounty* is listed, but none of serious historical studies of the subject are included. Only Gerald Graham's *Empire of the North*