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Statesmen and Admirals

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his criticism of traditional British aloofness from Continental affairs, and brings out into the open the varieties of British anti-Continentalism ranging from intense xenophobia to the more thoughtful concerns about the differences in Anglo-Saxon and Continental law or the lack of common historical ties and experiences. He seems confident that effective leadership can outwait and outflank de Gaulle. Only history can appraise this judgment.

D. J. ASHTON
Professor, Consultant in
Economics

Tuleja, Thaddeus V. Statesmen and Admirals. New York: Norton, 1963. 256p.

This book is a study of the various forces that worked to form, and at the same time confuse, the naval policy of the United States in the Pacific, primarily during the period between World Wars I and II. It reviews the frustrating years in which isolationists strongly influenced this country's foreign policies. Peace societies were prevalent, numerous conferences were held on naval limitations, and many groups were at work to downgrade sea power. During this time, our foreign policy varied considerably, and the Navy and State Departments frequently did not agree on the role of sea power in the Pacific. The author has made extensive research into various documents and has flavored his work with numerous quotations from official records. Considerable attention is devoted to the period just before World War II. It covers the efforts of President Franklin D. Roosevelt to build up sea power in the Pacific, highlighting the numerous reasons for the slowness in such a build-up despite his obvious favoritism toward the Navy and his pursuance of a foreign policy that made a clash with Japan in the Pacific almost a certainty. The book is easy to read and presents an interesting analysis of our vacillating naval policy in the Pacific prior to Pearl Harbor.

> W. J. HURST Captain, U.S. Navy