

# Naval War College Review

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Volume 18  
Number 6 October

Article 6

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1965

## Hydrospace

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### Recommended Citation

Gardner, R. C. and Caidin, Martin (1965) "Hydrospace," *Naval War College Review*: Vol. 18 : No. 6 , Article 6.  
Available at: <https://digital-commons.usnwc.edu/nwc-review/vol18/iss6/6>

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## BOOKS

Albrecht-Carrié, René. *One Europe*. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1965. 346 p.

This book is an exceptionally well-written analysis of the historical past relating to the idea of a united Europe. The author develops clearly the basis of what is to be considered "Europe"—both as a geographic entity and an intellectual concept. Although the history is generally familiar, the clear and concise analysis of shifting power centers, fratricidal wars, and personal ambitions which have wracked the European continent are fascinating and illuminating. The author gives special attention to the peripheral influences of Russia, England, and the United States. Of particular interest is the last chapter, which considers the prospects for the future. It would be difficult to refute the contention therein that the current development of the Common Market cannot but continue to assist in furthering the political cohesion of its members—whom England will eventually join. *One Europe* is highly recommended for the student and casual reader, both for a brilliant analysis and the pleasure of reading well-organized and precise prose.

I.N. FRANKLIN  
Commander, U.S. Navy

Caidin, Martin. *Hydrospace*. New York: Dutton, 1964. 320 p.

Hydrospace is the sea and its environmental surroundings. In the book *Hydrospace*, Martin Caidin has written an accurate thesis on the many phases of hydrography and oceanography. This volume ranges far and wide within the area of hydrospace to cover both scientific programs as well as military applications; from fishing to hunter-killer groups, from Soviet to United States oceanographic programs, from potential mining areas to prospective food supplies for a planet that is rapidly becoming overpopulated. The author looks into a future of peacetime applications, such as 80,000-ton, 60-knot underwater tankers, and describes the future "battleground" in an underwater environment in wartime. His book provides a cursory look at all of these things with a semiscientific flavor. Perhaps Mr. Caidin has tried to cover the many aspects of this most important subject too briefly, but he has emphasized the importance of "hydrospace" to the future of America. The serious

student of oceanography and hydrography will find here no new or startling information, but the layman is certainly provided with an accurate, well-defined compendium of the progress being made to further knowledge of the 329 million cubic miles of water covering this planet as well as with convincing arguments for the vital need for this knowledge.

R.C. GARDNER

Lieutenant Commander, U.S. Navy

Dulles, Eleanor L. and Crane, Robert D., eds. *Détente: Cold War Strategies in Transition*. New York: Praeger, 1965. 307 p.

This interesting book, written in an easy-to-read manner, represents contributions drawn from both the United States and Western Europe. The recent changes that have transpired—the overthrow of Khrushchev, the detonation of a nuclear device by the Red Chinese, the elections in Great Britain and in the United States, and new moves by De Gaulle—render more imperative and pertinent than ever many of the themes and judgments presented by the various authors of this book. *Détente* represents the writings of specialists in the field of foreign policy, and it illuminates many of the issues that often become obscured during political campaigns.

Questions about détente in the cold war era are especially significant at a time when the strategies of both the communist and the western powers appear to be somewhat in transition, even though their respective objectives have remained constant.

Détente and tension are at opposite ends of the cold war spectrum. Thus, in the minds of many, the meaning of the word "détente" has become associated with survival, while tension has become associated with evil. The authors of this book emphasize that the attempts to achieve détente should be viewed in this specialized sense, or there is danger that the controversy may be distorted by emotion. Although this volume reiterates old stated philosophies regarding East-West tensions, the specialists in their convincing analysis point out many important facets that otherwise would have been lost in trite and inconclusive arguments in other less professionally written texts. The authors further state that in order to understand the incipient forces stimulating détente, not only the possible pressures and Soviet motives must be examined but also the origins and history of previous attempts at détente.

E. IGLESIAS

Captain, U.S. Navy