

and that subsequent developments in the Soviet Union have made it possible for them to be published.

The book under review is not Marshal Zhukov's full memoirs. It is a somewhat limited selection of extensive excerpts from them concerning the battles of Moscow, Stalingrad, Kursk, and Berlin. Most of these selections are drawn from the Soviet *Voenno-istoricheskii zhurnal*, where they appeared during the years 1965 through 1967. The full edition of the Zhukov memoirs has now appeared in Moscow and has rapidly sold out; another American publisher is reported to be preparing an English-language edition of the full work. In the meantime the portions available in this volume, as the title indicates, present Marshal Zhukov's view of highlights of major battles of the Second World War in which he played an important role.

While this volume does not include many points of general political interest that appear in the complete memoirs, it does include many references to Marshal Zhukov's contacts with Stalin and others in the political and military leadership that will be of wide interest.

On the whole, Marshal Zhukov's account is more free of intentional polemics than some of the other Soviet military memoirs. Nonetheless, as one would expect, the author is not shy about presenting his view of the situation, including his own role, and is therefore led to set forth interpretations and even recollections that sometimes contradict those of other military memoirists, particularly those of Marshal Konev, with respect to the battle of Berlin. (Marshal Zhukov at times seems to slight some of his wartime colleagues, mainly by neglecting to mention them in a number of cases in which he could, or even should, have done so.)

On balance, I believe that any failings in the author's literary style owing to the fact that he is not a professional writer are probably more than counterbalanced by the straightforwardness of his narrative. Mr. Shabad has made an admirable translation. On the whole, Mr. Salisbury's occasional editor's notes help to provide setting and continuity, and the interpretive footnotes which he also supplies are generally useful.

In short, *Marshal Zhukov's Greatest Battles* is no substitute for the full Zhukov memoirs, but it is a good selection of interesting highlights of major campaigns, and will be of interest to many readers who may not wish to wait for (or, perhaps, to read) the complete account.

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THE RED ARMY: THE RED ARMY, 1918 TO 1945; THE SOVIET ARMY, 1946 TO THE PRESENT. Edited by *B. H. Liddell Hart*. Gloucester, Mass.: Peter Smith, 1968. xiv, 480 pp. \$6.75.

This collective volume edited by a distinguished British military historian is a reprint of a publication initially issued in 1956. It deals with the historical origins, evolution, and maturation of the Soviet army, and covers the period between 1918 and the early 1950s. The contributors include well-known international authorities on the subject who treat the history of the Soviet army in a chronological and rather systematic fashion.

Any serious Western publication that deals with Soviet political and military problems is to be welcomed. The mounting concern with such problems as the

arms race, arms control, nuclear proliferation, and various incendiary political and military situations around the globe creates a profound need for a better understanding of Soviet military practices, beliefs, and theories. The present volume, however, offers little that is new or particularly relevant to a better understanding of these and related problems.

The general picture of the Red Army that emerges from this collective effort is that of two armies in one—an “army of quality” within an “army of quantity.” The editor suggests that the army “is an embodiment of contrasts—a mingling of new and old, of scientific method and primitive habit, of rigidity and flexibility.” The Soviet army possesses “characteristics both of primitive hordes and of a robot force, or ‘Frankenstein monster.’” Moreover, the editor asserts that for the best understanding of that army we must turn to the Germans and their experience “for any real guidance about its performance,” because they are the “only ones in the West who have had experience operating against the Soviet Army.”

The main problem with this volume in 1969 is that it addresses a world of 1955. A plethora of revolutionary developments have taken place in the past decade and a half: profound changes in the technology, techniques, and strategies of warfare and basic reorientations in adversary relationships and political attitudes. Thus, numerous facts, observations, and conclusions cited in the volume have a somewhat musty quality, a touch of obsolescence. The book retains a certain historical utility as a summary overview of the history of the Soviet army between 1918 and 1955, but even that usefulness is rather limited, because our knowledge of the Soviet Union has grown and become more authoritative, and because a number of superior and comprehensive volumes on the subject have appeared in the West in recent years.

To be sure, the editor and the contributors should not be faulted for failing to anticipate in 1955 the developments of the 1960s. When the book was initially published, it represented one of the best, most authoritative, and highly useful compendiums on the Soviet military. What is questionable is the decision to reprint the book without any attempt to bring it up to date.

In part 1 the authors examine the major campaigns of the Red Army, the traumatic effects of the purges, the impact of political indoctrination and control on the military, and the various strategic and tactical aspects of the campaigns of the two world wars. In part 2, which covers the period between 1946 and 1955, the authors examine a range of problems dealing with the various branches and services of the army and address some of the psychological and political factors that shaped that military organism during that period. A number of the individual contributions have weathered the test of time, especially the intelligent assessments of Mackintosh, Shapiro, and Garthoff.

I am not sure, however, how useful it is now to read that the “Soviet Army of today, instead of being ten years more advanced than the victorious Army of 1945, may actually have slipped back to some extent,” or to see equal treatment given to the Soviet cavalry and to strategic nuclear problems. What clearly and pointedly emerges from a current reading of this volume is a realization of the rapid pace of technological and political change, which has in the brief span of fifteen years transformed the Soviet military establishment from a backward, robot-like, “army of quantity” into a modern, sophisticated, and globally oriented instrument serving a modern superpower. Ironically, the distinguished editor of this volume had provided the central encapsulating commentary on this study: “Any judgment on the Red Army should be accompanied by the date, just as we know a

wine by its year. Any expert who has only known 'Red Army 1941' may be quite misleading about 'Red Army 1943,' and so on." This is especially true of "Red Army 1969."

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THE SULTAN'S ADMIRAL: THE LIFE OF BARBAROSSA. By *Ernle Bradford*. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., 1968. xiv, 224 pp. \$5.75.

Few eras have been as replete with immortal personalities as the century between 1450 and 1550: Columbus, Luther, More, Charles V, Suleiman, Copernicus, Machiavelli, Leonardo, Loyola, Henry VIII, Ivan III, Jakob Fugger, Gutenberg, Magellan, Michelangelo, and so on. The list is endless, but who in the West would add the name of Kheir-ed-Din ("Protector of Religion") 1483?-1546, commander in chief of the Ottoman navy, beylerbey of Algiers, nemesis of Charles V and Andrea Doria, and a romantic pirate? Familiar as Barbarossa II (his brother Aruj earlier earned the nickname for the red beards both wore), he made life miserable for the Spanish in the western Mediterranean, conquered Algiers for Suleiman the Magnificent, evacuated thousands of Moors from Spain during the Inquisition, seized Tunis in 1534, defeated Andrea Doria near ancient Actium in 1538, and ended his life as the scourge of the Mediterranean basin. In his mausoleum at Beshiktash, on the Pera bank of the Golden Horn, Kheir-ed-Din remains a hero of considerable magnitude, especially among romantically inclined Turks.

Heretofore Barbarossa has been a mere footnote in the histories of the Ottoman Turks. Ernle Bradford, an English writer of popularized biographies and a resident of Malta, the scene of many of Barbarossa's activities, has written the first full-length English-language biography. The author has amplified Roger Merriam's brief treatment of Barbarossa in his *Suleiman the Magnificent* (1944) into a stirring but elementary account of naval battles, palace intrigues, Renaissance diplomacy, and, what is probably most significant, a convincing portrait of superior Turkish naval power prior to the disaster at Lepanto in 1571.

This book does not pretend to be definitive history, but it is nevertheless worthy of an Errol Flynn type of movie, which could hardly add to its excitement. As founder of the kingdom of the Barbary pirates, Kheir-ed-Din flourished during an era of dynamic change—the last great age of the galleys, the introduction of heavy cannon aboard large sailing vessels, and birth of the easily maneuvered galleon. Although lacking sufficient Turkish sources, Bradford will convince readers of the ineptitude of Christian naval officers and the incredible skill of the Turks, who, until the fifteenth century, lacked naval experience and traditions.

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THE LAST CRUSADE. By *William B. Munson*. Dubuque: Wm. C. Brown Book Co., 1969. vii, 152 pp. \$5.00.

The sudden interest displayed by historians in the second Turkish siege of Vienna and corollary diplomatic aspects of the crisis of the Ottoman Empire reflects awareness of the significance of the "last crusade" per se and in terms of European history in the seventeenth century. Thomas Barker's *Double Eagle and Crescent*