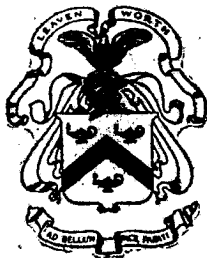


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Review of Current Military Writings

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learned the profession of arms. It covers in detail his early military study and training to include the campaign ending with the battle of Lodi.

The author shows Napoleon in his First Italian campaign, closely following lines traced by his predecessors. The plan for the capture of Oneglia has all the marks of familiarity with Bourcet's *Principes de la guerre de Montagnes*, 1775. The latter part of the campaign closely follows Pezay's account of the campaign of Maillebois', *Histoire des campagnes de M. le maréchal de Maillebois en Italie pendant les armées 1745 et 1746*.

An excellent, accurate, and readable account of Napoleon's military activities to include the battle of Lodi.

MacMunn, Lt.-Gen. Sir George.—**Gustavus Adolphus: the northern hurricane.** London, 1930..... M 9485-B92 (GU)

CONTENTS: Note on the bibliography of Gustavus Adolphus; The rise of Sweden: The sixteenth century in Northern Europe; Sweden and the early days of Gustavus Adolphus; Sweden under Gustavus; The early days of the Thirty Years War; The years of the Polish wars; Gustavus becomes the Protestant champion. The Swedish period in Germany: The commencement of the "Swedish Period"; The Swedish advance into Germany; The strategic position on the Elbe: The famous battle of Leipsig or Breitenfeld; After victorious spring campaign, 1632; Gustavus and Wallenstein face to face; The sacrifice of Lutzen.

Reviewed by F. M. BARROWS

This book is very interesting to a student of military or political history and in this case the two are so entwined as to make them practically one, since the king is the foremost actor in each.

The book is not merely a story of the life of Gustavus Adolphus, but gives a very good account of the Holy Roman Empire and its influence upon Gustavus Adolphus, and the author, by giving the main historical events leading up to time "The Northern Hurricane" took the center of the stage, has laid the scenery so effectively that the reader has an excellent background for the remainder of the book.

This book has no notes of any kind, nor references to sources. It has but one map (strategical) and two graphic illustrations, one of the battle of Leipzig (or Breitenfeld), and the other of the battle of Lutzen.

The book is recommended to any student of military history and is well worth reading.

Winton, George B.—**Mexico past and present.** 1928..... M 972-A

CONTENTS: The country and people; Spain in Mexico; The Colony becomes independent; Moving toward self-government; From Juarez to Diaz; Diaz and his administration; The Madero Revolution; Carranza; Obregon; The church problem and the land problem; The constitution of 1917; The Calles administration—Mexico and the United States.

Reviewed by F. BARROWS

This book was written not as a history but more as an interpretation of Mexico and Mexicans. It is as the author states "The running story of the nation's life." The author feels that little is known by us of Mexico and Mexicans and this book is written to help remedy this ignorance.

There are no maps or pictures of any kind in the book. It starts with a description of the topography and the early peoples of Mexico, next deals with Spain in Mexico, and then takes Mexico through its self-government.

The book is well written but the author, had he meant to write history alone, would have treated it other than he did and would have made the documentation more careful and extended.

For a study of battles and campaigns in Mexico, the book has no value, as for example the war between Mexico and the United States is passed over in less than one-half page.

For the G-2 Section of this School and particularly the G-2 Section of the War Department, this book is of considerable value.

Waxman, Percy.—**The Black Napoleon.** The story of Toussaint Louverture. 1931..... M 97294-B92 (LO)

CONTENTS: Author's note; Illustrations; Bibliography.

Reviewed by H. F. NICHOLS

"Toussaint Louverture, the most remarkable military leader the black race has ever produced and one of the most extraordinary men of all time, white or black," lived in slavery for almost fifty years. Born in Haiti about 1743, of full blooded African parents, there was not a drop of white blood in his veins. With infinite patience he learned to read, write, and draw. His schooling was crude but he possessed "an original, alert mind, keen judgment, and phenomenal memory."

Coincident with the French Revolution, there arose in Haiti a fervent desire for freedom on the part of the blacks. The failure of France to definitely proclaim this status led, in 1791, to a black rebellion and years of horror in Haiti. By 1800, Louverture was in complete control of French Haiti, and it was then, with "supreme patience and tact tempered with discretion, deference with firmness, and subtlety with courtesy," that he began to reconstruct and develop war-torn Haiti. He established a remarkably mild but effective military government, coaxed the plantation owners to return, and prevailed on his black people to work. Peace and prosperity became established, and the old social life began to reappear.

"In 1801, Toussaint Louverture was master of the whole island. His will was law." Throughout the colony there was peace. Living was cheap but every one worked. Toussaint was at the height of his power. He appointed to positions the most capable and honest men, white, black, or mulatto. He reorganized the public service, built roads and bridges, developed the schools, and plunged into every kind of activity that was for the colony's benefit. In that year was drawn up a constitution, which was sent to France for the approval of the First Consul.

To Napoleon, the document, fair and reasonable as it was, was a flaming insult.

Bonaparte, in 1802, sent Leclerc with veteran French troops to "conquer" Haiti. Against the finest white troops of that age, Louverture fought a marvelous campaign, and finally made peace with Leclerc. Napoleon was incensed at the treaty which left freedom to the blacks. Leclerc, after many vain efforts to trap Louverture in a treasonable act, finally had him treacherously seized and sent to France.

The friendless black man was placed in solitary confinement in Fort de Joux. Broken by sorrow, chilled in his damp cell on a snowy mountain far from his tropical climate, poorly fed, and lacking any decent medical care, Toussaint Louverture died April 7, 1803.

Thus, Waxman's story of a very remarkable man. The military side of Toussaint Louverture's career is treated in too general a manner to give to the book any particular military value aside from its appreciation of the rather abstract elements of morale, courage, patience, and black nobility.

Jordan, Donaldson & Pratt, Edwin J.—**Europe and the American**

Civil War. 1931.....M 9737-C6-C.73-D.40

CONTENTS: Introduction. England—Secession and the outbreak of war; England as a neutral; The Trent affair; The gentlemen and the masses: The keynote of British opinion; Personal influences; The dangerous year: 1862; Slavery, emancipation, and the reaction to the north; Propaganda and the failure of Confederate efforts in 1863. The Continent—The Continent and the war; Napoleon III and the Confederacy; French public opinion of the Civil War; Spanish opinion of the Civil War; Conclusion. Bibliography; Index.

Reviewed by A. G. STRONG

The prospective reader will find in this book an excellent study which clearly discloses national opinions and also those of many prominent Europeans concerning our Civil War.

England was not favorable to slavery but on the other hand was inclined to favor the southern gentleman as compared to the bellicose northerner, as he was generally looked upon.

As usual, English trade was a dominating influence. What of the cotton question? Will the northern blockade of southern ports demand a breaking