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unaware of these defects. He mistakes his emotions and ambitions for principles. With more moral depth he would be a great man; as it is, he is a near miss which may be worse than a mile... His main ambition would be to end the war as Pan-American Hero in the form of generalissimo of all Pacific theaters...

With the large exception of Occupied Japan and the early conduct of the Korean War, it is difficult to find a situation where MacArthur actually set policy or had much influence on policymakers. After his dismissal in April 1951, and despite the initial outpouring of emotion on his behalf, MacArthur really did "fade away." Buhite offers a balanced, accessible critical history of the General's life in Asia and the Pacific that should be especially useful for students in military and diplomatic history classes.

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Betrayed: Scandal, Politics, and Canadian Naval Leadership. By Richard O. Mayne. Vancouver, Canada: UBC Press, 2007. ISBN 978-0-7748-1296-2. Photographs. Illustrations. Appendixes. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xii, 279. CAN\$29.95.

Politics. They beset any organization; occasionally for the greater good, all too often to the detriment of the whole. Navies are no exception. The history of the Royal Canadian Navy (RCN) is very much one of politics, both internal and external – indeed, its very survival has always been mired in political controversy. In *Betrayed*, Richard Mayne takes up the story of one political tempest that culminated in the ousting of the professional head of the RCN – all of this at the height of the Second World War.

When Canada declared war on the 10th of September, 1939, the Canadian Navy was a tiny force of six destroyers and a handful of trawlers. By war's end, this flotilla-sized fleet had turned into a truly blue-water navy: two light fleet carriers; a pair of powerful light cruisers; modern fleet destroyers; myriad landing craft and supporting vessels; and above all, an immense anti-submarine force. HMC ships had seen action around the globe, and forces were being deployed for the culminating stages of the fight against Imperial Japan. No organization can be expected to undergo a fifty-fold expansion (from fewer than 2,000 regular force officers and men to some 110,000 serving personnel, all volunteers) without growing pains, and those the RCN had aplenty.

Getting that vast influx of men properly trained, and keeping them up-to-date with the latest techniques and tactics was a huge challenge in and of itself. Combined with the rapid pace of technological development (radar, new anti-submarine warfare weaponry and associated electronics), and the need to repair and upgrade existing vessels – with insufficient shipyard capacity and in

competition with other industries and the other services for skilled and semi-skilled labour – the existing naval infrastructure had difficulty coping. It is very much to the credit of the Chief of the Naval Staff Vice-Admiral Percy Nelles, and Naval Staff Headquarters (NSHQ), that the Navy did as well as it did. Nevertheless, several disastrous convoys highlighted serious shortcomings in the RCN's capabilities.

The focus of Canada's naval war was the fight against the German U-boat, and to accomplish this, the Naval Staff was forced to juggle a number of competing issues. The maximum number of escorts and escort groups had to be kept at sea at all times, but those ships needed maintenance and had to be upgraded with the latest technology – by a shipbuilding industry working at capacity. Trained manpower was in short supply, and needed to be spread as widely as possible; while ship captains did their best to keep their crews together. There was, of course, the normal disconnect between those at sea, unaware of the overall picture, and the shore-based administrators, seemingly disinterested in the concerns of those bouncing about the North Atlantic. Moreover, there was tension felt by many "Wavy Navy" (Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve, i.e. RCNVR) officers unaccustomed to a stricter discipline and more rigid hierarchy than experienced in private life: some felt that the regular RCN was biased against them.

This is the situation described in *Betrayed*. Interlocking networks of RCNVR officers (ofttimes lawyers) were able to use connections from their prewar careers to pass sometimes faulty, often incomplete, information about the problems in the "Corvette Navy" up to the highest levels, outside of proper channels. Very dangerous politically. Mayne untangles the various threads that connected all the players, and explores the roles played by men ranging from the Naval Minister Angus Macdonald and his executive assistant John Joseph Connolly down through the members of the Naval Staff, and senior British officers in Liverpool. Ultimately, Percy Nelles would pay the price. Not neglected is the cut-throat and competitive world of the prewar RCN officers, each trying to gain every inch in the all-important promotion game. Unfortunately, those shenanigans were not put aside by all senior officers, even during the war. Mayne's description of what happened is even-handed, and a useful corrective to the popularly-perceived notion that the fault for the RCN's shortcomings was entirely that of NSHQ in Ottawa. However, to this reviewer, the book (correctly) is supportive of NSHQ's struggle, but overly critical of the seagoing officers for not understanding the refit problem. NSHQ should have ensured these difficulties were communicated, and after all, the ultimate purpose of the RCN was to wage war at sea – the escort ships had valid complaints.

This is an important part of the history of the RCN, and well-written, but admittedly this is not the stuff that will keep the reader turning pages into the wee hours. A few minor quibbles, one in particular being the frequent description of British naval officers as "foreign" – a useful shorthand to describe non-Canadians, but nevertheless, the Commonwealth navies were tightly integrated,

and neither the British nor the Canadians of the day thought of each other as foreigners. Though outside the remit of Mayne's book, I also wonder how much of this tale can be traced into the disaster of unification that befell the Canadian services a generation later, resulting in the abolition of the Royal Canadian Navy as a separate entity.

This is a book that deserves to be read by anyone interested in the RCN of the Second World War, and can be read to advantage by those studying the pitfalls that can befall a fighting service.

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The Unpredictability of the Past: Memories of the Asia-Pacific War in U.S.-East Asian Relations. Edited by Marc Gallicchio. Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 2007. ISBN 978-0-8223-3945-8. Illustrations. Notes. Index. Pp. ix, 337. \$23.95.

Tracking how people remember a particular event is a tricky business for a number of reasons. First, memories within a single mind expand, contract, disappear, and reappear as the time gap that separates the event from the memory widens. Memories also differ across multiple minds—no two people remember a particular event in exactly the same way. Finally, memories are often manipulated and distorted by those who create, edit, and even bury events for the purpose of developing a collective mind within a people. Capturing the ebbs and flows of memories is indeed a daunting task. The general task that contributors to *The Unpredictability of the Past* accepted, however, was to do just this. As editor Marc Gallicchio writes, they strove to analyze “the many ways in which memories were created, perceived, and revised [to understand how] contemporary events or concerns influenced and framed memories of the Asia-Pacific War” (p. 5).

Post-Cold War influences directed many of the volume's discussions. The chapters revisited a number of well-documented and researched topics, such as the controversial 1995 *Enola Gay* exhibition planned by the Smithsonian Museum, and also introduced new topics, such as the effect that 9-11 had on Pearl Harbor memories. Contributors are to be commended for incorporating in their research a diverse range of perspectives: the victor (United States), the vanquished (Japan), and the victimized (American blacks and Chinese war victims), as well as for viewing these perspectives through different genres: (the media, cinema, and education) and venues (monuments, museums, and exhibitions).

The *Arizona* memorial, fiftieth anniversary commemorations, a Hollywood blockbuster movie, and the September 11 terrorist attacks helped preserve, but also diversify, the memories of Pearl Harbor, as demonstrated in a number of the volume's chapters. Emily S. Rosenberg reflects that the active responses by the United States to the Pearl Harbor and September 11 attacks helped shape collective memory interpretations of the latter attacks and the subsequent “war on terrorism” into a “Pearl Harbor: Sequel,” despite differences over how the two events