a lack of air supremacy thanks to the loss of their airfield on Guadalcanal and the absence of another intermediate airfield in the region. Faced with such a problem, and unable to undertake the large-scale transportation required using merchant vessels, the Japanese Army and Navy were forced to admit that the Battle of Guadalcanal was hopeless.

Another example demonstrates how the author uses March-October 1943 as a bridge between the struggle in 1942 and the triumph in 1944-45. The underperformance of the USN torpedoes in the early stages of the war is well-known among naval historians, if not by ordinary readers. Cox reveals the torpedoes' inefficiency using the example of USS *Trigger*'s wartime patrol during early 1943, where the weapons were either duds or missed their targets. Nevertheless, he argues that even malfunctioning torpedoes could damage IJN ships that had no effective convoy escort system at the time. Before the war, the Japanese Navy's limited number of destroyers meant that only obsolete destroyers like *Akikaze* could be allocated to convoy duty. No matter how the ineffective USN torpedoes were, every destroyer lost left the Imperial Japanese Navy one destroyer short. In the end, Japan could not overcome the losses. The IJN then switched to subchasers as a substitute for destroyer, not because they were more effective, but because they were more affordable and had a shorter construction period.

Although the book does not offer a traditional strategical analysis of Guadalcanal, Cox does include a chapter called "Dominoes," which features his strategical understanding of the battles between March and October 1943. In the opening stages of the Pacific War, Cox argues that the fall of Rabaul and Bougainville were well-planned and executed like a game of dominoes, but somehow did not result in the fall of Guadalcanal. He suggests that the Japanese failed to recognize the need to establish an airfield on Munda to support the Guadalcanal operation, and when they finally realized its importance and tried to correct it, it was too late. The author's insights about the importance of intermediate airfields should cause readers to reconsider the strategic importance of these islands.

This book is not light reading–either physically or subject-wise. It is, however, a book that should be read from the beginning to the end without any interruption. It is recommended for everyone who wants to learn more about the Pacific War in 1943.

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Andrew Cunningham. *A Sailor's Odyssey: The Autobiography of Admiral Andrew Cunningham*. Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press, www.usni.org, 2022. (Originally published 1951) 720 pp., illustrations, index. US

$63.00, paper; ISBN 978-1-39909-295-1. (E-book available.)

As a sailor, then an admiral, and later Viscount Cunningham of Hyndhope, the author takes readers through his role as commander-in-chief Mediterranean during the Second World War. Andrew Browne Cunningham, known as ABC, opens with a relatively brief description of his childhood and upbringing, then quickly moves on to his enlistment in the Royal Navy and subsequent career. Though his level of detail varies depending on the frequency and intensity of the events of which he was part, the author provides an exploration of the full spectrum of his career, from the mundane and ordinary, to the intense and chaotic. It took his fleet to places like Taranto, Matapan, Greece, Malta, and Tobruk and earned him praise from Churchill and Eisenhower. Cunningham's discussion of the role that Royal Navy (RN) sailors played in diplomacy and interaction between nations sheds light on the missions and duties of RN ships beyond the conduct of war. Additionally, his frequent discussions of home and family provide a window into the interaction between life at home and life at sea during both war and peace time, offering readers who may not be interested in the military aspects of his career, something to explore.

The author spends almost as much time discussing the background to events as he does the events themselves, providing context at both the fleet level, and also their subsequent impact on the broader conduct of the Second World War. He was at the conferences in Casablanca and Yalta as well as others, and offers fascinating insights into the meetings and participants such as Churchill and Stalin. He also notes that future readers might want to look elsewhere for in-depth discussions of events where his participation was only peripheral.

Cunningham's work provides a useful resource for those familiar with the naval history of the Second World War, and those exploring those events for the first time. He also provides a window into events that readers more familiar with other campaigns may be lacking. Those who are new to the study of the war in the Mediterranean, and the conduct of the Royal Navy in the Second World War will find this book a good place to start, unhampered by complex discussions of engineering and tactics, except where they are relevant to the events at hand. Though lengthy, the book is well written and accessible, almost conversational, which should appeal to both casual readers as well as academics. It is, however, written from a singular perspective, so that someone requiring more detailed information will need to do their own research.

While interesting, there is nothing new or revolutionary in Cunningham's work, although it was a great success when first published in 1951. He relies on his own recollection of events as he lived them, rather than consulting outside sources for events where he was not present or involved, or later sources that

emerged after his experience. Rather, his is an excellent firsthand account, one sailor's recollection of events that were written several years after they occurred. As with any memory, verification is always a safe bet.

Students wanting to use this in an academic context may find Cunninghams work both useful and frustrating. Though thoroughly indexed, he does not provide a bibliography. In fact, given the author's position and perspective on events, his work is often cited as a reference for the Royal Navy's role the Mediterranean. In it, he mentions the names of specific people, places, and events, leaving readers to pursue aspects of his autobiography in greater detail as they wish. More recent scholarship may contradict or correct the information Cunningham provides, but this is his story as he lived it.

A Sailors Odyssey: The Autobiography of Admiral Andrew Cunningham presents the Second World War at sea and in the Mediterranean through the eyes of a uniquely well-placed individual. It combines a broad overview of the conflict with Cunningham's personal insights into the events discussed, making it an essential contribution to the study of the Royal Navy in Second World War.

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Jingle Davis. *Island Passages: An Illustrated History of Jekyll Island, Georgia*. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, www.ugapress.org, 2016. 267 pp., illustrations, bibliography, index. US $37.95, cloth; ISBN: 9-780-8203-4869-8.

The life of an island is inextricably linked with that of the sea surrounding it. *Island Passages* is the tale of Jekyll Island, Georgia.

The coast of southeastern Georgia advanced and retreated over millennia as glaciers and sea levels altered in inverse proportion. Chapter one begins 50,000 years ago and examines geological changes to the present. The ocean ebbed and surged, rivers changed course, fossils were deposited, storms battered, shores eroded and were replenished, marshes drained, and flora and fauna left their marks.

Humans arrive in the second chapter, from nomadic Paleoindians from 12,000 years ago to the landing of Europeans around 1735. Settlements can be located from deposits of oyster shells, shell rings, pottery, and tools. Lifestyles are reflected in food and language.

The third chapter recounts the struggle for empire between Spaniards in Florida and the English settlers in Georgia who arrived at the end of lengthy, trans-Atlantic voyages. Among the most significant was 1735-1736 voyage of the 220-ton *Symond* that brought James Oglethorpe, founder of Georgia, and