

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."

ROMAN KOLKOWICZ
Institute for Defense Analyses

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.

SHERMAN D. SPECTOR
Russell Sage College

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*