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Von Norman Polmar, Thomas B Allen

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RICKOVER


Father of the Nuclear Navy

Thomas B. Allen and Norman Polmar



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Von Norman Polmar, Thomas B Allen : Rickover: Father of the Nuclear Navy before purchasing it in order to
gauge whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Rickover: Father of the Nuclear Navy:

KundenrezensionenHilfreichste Kundenrezensionen1 von 1 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. Eine

interessante Biographie ... Von Dr. Friedrich Woerndle
Eigentlich die Geschichte über einen Psychopathen und einer nicht minder psychopathischen Organisation (US Navy). Aber trotzdem sehr interessant. H.R. (Hyman Rickover) war allein schon von der Statur her ein typischer Underdog. Eigentlich nicht vorstellbar als ein Kommandant eines großen Kriegsschiffes. Aber trotzdem schaffte er es, der am längsten dienende Admiral der Navy zu werden. Er diente unter 7 US-Präsidenten, 4 davon wollten ihn loswerden, er lag alle hinter sich. Präsident Johnson hatte die Entlassungsurkunde schon in Händen, aber Rickover gelang es mit Hilfe des Kongresses im Amt zu bleiben. Sein Ziel war es eine Nuclear Navy zu schaffen. Alles was keinen Nuclear Antrieb hatte, war für ihn kein Kriegsschiff. Mit der Nautilus begann seine Erfolgsgeschichte. Die brachte er in Betrieb, gerade als die USA vom Erfolg der Russen mit dem Sputnik traumatisiert waren. Das half ihm natürlich sehr. Für den Kongress war der sehr belebte und gebildete Rickover eine perfekte Quelle, wenn es darum ging, die klassische Navy zu bekämpfen. Hearings mit ihm hatten ihren besonderen Reiz, da Rickover aus einem tiefen Fundus an klassischer Bildung schöpfend, eigentlich jeden Gegner (im Hearing) als Tölpel erscheinen lassen konnte. Seine Auftritte waren bald als "Rickover Lectures" berühmt, Kongressmitglieder reisten extra zu diesen Hearings an. Rickover ist es zu "verdanken", dass sich die Technologie der Leichtwasserreaktoren weltweit durchgesetzt hat als normative Kraft des Faktischen. Durch seine akribische Qualitätsarbeit gelang es ihm aber, "seine" Reaktoren ohne Unfall zu betreiben. Schon eine Leistung, wenn man bedenkt, dass der erste nukleare Flugzeugträger 8 solcher Reaktoren an Bord hatte, dass größere U-Boote zwei solcher Reaktoren besaßen und dass zur Nuclear Navy an die 200 Schiffe mit Nuklearantrieb gehörten. Rickover war die Nuclear Navy und als Zeichen seiner Distanz zur klassischen Navy trug er praktisch nie Navy Uniform. Bei seiner Ernennung zum Vize-Admiral (3 Sterne) musste er gezwungen werden Uniform zu tragen. Im Jahre 1982 wurde er von Präsident Reagan als Full Admiral (4 Sterne) mit 82 Jahren in den Ruhestand versetzt.

Kurzbeschreibung
Hyman G. Rickover was not long removed from his Jewish roots in Poland when he graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1922. After a respectable career spent mostly in unglamorous submarine and engineering billets, he took command of the U.S. Navy's nuclear propulsion program and revived his career, being retired involuntarily some thirty years later in early 1982. He was not only the architect of the nuclear Navy but also its builder. In the process, he erected a network of power and influence that rivaled those who were elected to high office, and that protected him from them when his controversial methods became objectionable or, as critics would suggest, undermined the nation's vital interests. Authors Thomas B. Allen and Norman Polmar, whose full-length biography of Rickover (in manuscript in 1981) was consulted by the Reagan Administration during the decision to remove him from active duty, are eminently qualified to write an essential treatment on the controversial genius of Admiral Rickover.
Pressestimmen
Allen and Polmar have demonstrated that Rickover's life reflects one of the most notable American success stories of the twentieth century. From his immigrant childhood to one of the most remarkable and competent leaders of the military industrial complex, Admiral Rickover was the driving force behind making military and commercial nuclear power practical and safe. Allen and Polmar have provided a well-balanced and interesting profile of a great American. K. J. Moore, editor of *Fire at Sea: The Tragedy of the Soviet Submarine Komsomolets* and co-author of *Cold War Submarines: The Design and Construction of U.S. and Soviet Submarines, 1945-2001*--K. J. Moore--
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