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# RECENT BOOKS

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Annotated by

Christine Babcock, Lynda Bronaugh, and George Scheck

Ademuni-Odeke, Dr. *Protectionism and the Future of International Shipping*. Dordrecht; Boston: M. Nijhoff; Hingham, Mass.: Distributors for the United States and Canada, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1984. 446pp. \$89.50

In this work Dr. Ademuni-Odeke has provided a thorough analysis of recent developments in international shipping and prospects for the future. The author focuses on protectionism and how it has affected the establishment and development of national fleets. Traditional methods of flag preference, flag discrimination, cargo reservations, cabotage restrictions, state intervention, and maritime subsidies are all discussed in detail. Since World War II the number of national fleets has increased dramatically, while the maritime shipping industry has suffered a decline. The author concludes with a call for cooperation instead of competition as a solution to this dilemma.

Alexiev, Alexander R. *The Soviet Campaign Against INF: Strategy, Tactics, Means*. Santa Monica, Calif.: Rand, 1985. 44pp. no price

This Rand note deals with Soviet efforts to undermine the NATO deployment of intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF). Despite the failure of the Soviet initiative Alexiev maintains that an understanding of the logic and strategy behind the campaign is worthy of consideration. He explains that the Soviets engaged in a bilevel effort to thwart the NATO INF decision. The "campaign from above" was aimed at creating a split in the alliance itself while the "campaign from below" involved the exploitation of European popular movements. Alexiev warns that the remarkable organizational and political capabilities exhibited by this Soviet effort could present long-term problems for West Germany and NATO.

Beckett, Ian and Pimlott, John, eds. *Armed Forces & Modern Counter-Insurgency*. New York: St. Martin's, 1985. 232pp. \$27.50

Based on recent counterinsurgency operations, this book presents an international overview of modern strategies and techniques. Each chapter considers a different army's experience and examines aspects of their counterinsurgency strategy. While the resources and techniques vary from army to army, certain general principles emerge, such as the importance of the ideological struggle. The editors contend that there is no clear blueprint for success in this most-difficult-to-counter form of conflict.

*Consensus and Confrontation: the United States and the Law of the Sea Convention: a Workshop of the Law of the Sea Institute, January 9-13, 1984, Honolulu, Hawaii.* Honolulu: Law of the Sea Institute, University of Hawaii, 1985. 576pp. \$29.50

The Third Law of the Sea Conference began in 1974 to negotiate a comprehensive treaty that would clarify global ocean issues. Although the United States was a primary participant from the start, by the time the convention was completed in 1982, the United States refused to sign. In 1984 a workshop was held to determine what had happened and why. This book is a collection of edited papers and discussions from the workshop organized by subject. The topics include customary international law, deep seabed mining, freedom of navigation, fishing issues, environmental protection, and enforcement.

Currie, Kenneth M. and Varhill, Gregory, eds. *The Soviet Union: What Lies Ahead?* Washington: U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1985. 804pp. \$18.00

This compendium was selected from papers presented at a 1980 conference in Reston, Virginia on the topic of Soviet military and political affairs in the 1980s. While the papers are arranged under seven general headings, the scope of many of the papers renders them applicable to more than one subject category. The first section of the book looks at Soviet military decisionmaking, traditions and leadership, followed by a section on the U.S.S.R. as a global power. Subsequent sections discuss Soviet military capabilities, military economy, armed forces organization and strategy.

Garthoff, Raymond L. *Détente and Confrontation: American-Soviet Relations From Nixon to Reagan.* Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution, 1985. 1147pp. \$39.95

Raymond Garthoff provides a detailed study of American-Soviet relations from 1969 to 1984. The approach is a chronological analysis of world events within the context of détente—its development, decline, and revitalization. Garthoff's research is well-documented and embellished with personal recollections and interviews from his experience in government service. Despite its problems, Garthoff believes in détente and concludes with the hope that a more realistic approach by both the United States and the Soviet Union will lead to its future success.

Jagota, S.P. *Maritime Boundary.* Boston: Martinus Nijhoff, 1985. 388pp. \$57.50

This study of maritime boundary deals with the outer limits of maritime zones, as well as with the delimitation of maritime zones between states with opposite or adjacent coasts. Based on a series of lectures delivered by the author at The Hague Academy of International Law in 1981, the book has been updated through 1983, with an addendum through 1984. Jagota's approach is chronological within four main parts to demonstrate the evolution of international law: scope and limits of maritime zones, treaties and agreements, judicial, arbitral and other decisions, and maritime boundary at the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, 1973-1982. A list of agreements on maritime boundary and sample texts from UNCLOS are included in the annexes.

McConnell, James M. *A Possible Change in Soviet Views on the Prospects for Antisubmarine Warfare*. Alexandria, Va.: Center for Naval Analyses, Naval Planning, Manpower, and Logistics Division, 1985. 16pp. no price

Recent Soviet developments in the area of antisubmarine warfare are analyzed in this CNA professional paper. The major premise is a shift in the Soviet view from the 1970s to the 1980s in terms of the success of ASW methods. The sources used by the author are from the unclassified literature and are interpreted with a keen eye for Soviet implications. The paper is concisely written and well-documented. According to McConnell, the Soviets have changed from projecting a strong confidence in submarine ASW to indicating that a new technological breakthrough in ASW is imminent and likely to be nonacoustic and space-based in nature. The author further speculates that the Soviet method of attack after long-range detection would be sea-based ballistic strikes against mobile naval targets.

McNaugher, Thomas L. *Arms and Oil: U.S. Military Strategy and the Persian Gulf*. Washington: Brookings Institution, 1985. 226pp. \$26.95

McNaugher offers a strategy designed to safeguard U.S. interests in the Gulf region by integrating American forces into the existing security framework there. He would leave responsibility for internal security to the individual states and encourage the cooperation of allies historically involved in regional security. U.S. forces could be used to protect the oil-rich states from external attack and deter Soviet encroachment in the area. McNaugher believes that the United States should combine its military strategy with its diplomacy, cultivating regional security mechanisms and supporting rather than jeopardizing the legitimacy of local rulers.

Michie, Donald and Johnson, Rory. *The Knowledge Machine; Artificial Intelligence and the Future of Man*. New York: Morrow, 1985. 300pp. \$16.95

Artificial intelligence is a topic that has generated much interest as computers become more complex and approach "true thinking machines." This book is a well-organized, interesting introduction to the field for both the "computer literate" and the intelligent layman. There is an appendix of basic computer concepts that the author recommends for reading by the novice before beginning the text. The text itself discusses "expert systems," computer interaction with human affairs, intellectual skills and the human brain, machine learning, information theory, and computer applications in art, language, philosophy, industry, and the military. A glossary and suggestions for further reading are also included.

Nixon, Richard M. *No More Vietnams*. New York: Arbor House, 1985. 240pp. \$14.95

In his third book on American foreign policy since his resignation from the Presidency, Mr. Nixon provides a personalized history of the Vietnam War as well as a plan of action for current and future U.S. involvement in the Third World. The approach is informal, more in line with a political speech than documented research, but the author has a unique foundation of experience from which to draw his conclusions. The title, *No More Vietnams*, is paradoxical in nature. Contrary to a call for U.S. isolationism, Mr. Nixon attempts to dispel what he considers the myths of the Vietnam War in hopes of generating a new sense of American nationalism and international realism.

Oseth, John M. *Regulating U.S. Intelligence Operations; a Study in Definition of the National Interest*. Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1985. 236pp. \$24.00

In the wake of public and congressional scrutiny of U.S. intelligence operations in the 1970s, three Presidents have sought to resolve the questions that surfaced at that time. This book, written by a career Army intelligence officer who is currently an Army Fellow at the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University, examines the need for regulation. He focuses on the controls, constraints, and accountability procedures for intelligence operations as traced through succeeding Administrations, and how they reflect the values of society and our national purposes. A selected bibliography as well as an index are included.

Rocco, Raymond G. and Dziak, John J. *Bibliography on Soviet Intelligence and Security Services*. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1985. 203pp. \$16.00

This annotated bibliography is intended as a guide to literature on Soviet security and intelligence services published in both Russian and English language sources. It is intended as an aid to researching the role of Soviet intelligence in both domestic politics and world affairs. The entries cover approximately 500 books, periodical articles, and government documents and includes both first-person and secondary source accounts. A chronology of KGB/GRU leadership is included, as well as an author/source index. Annotations vary from several lines to nearly half a page and are numbered for easy reference.

*The Sandinista Military Build-up*. Rev. ed. Washington: U.S. Dept. of State. Bureau of Public Affairs, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1985. 40pp. \$1.75

This is the third State Department report issued in the last two years dealing with the rapidly accelerating military buildup of Nicaragua and its political implications in Central America. The study focuses in detail on each aspect of the military organization, particularly ground and air forces where the buildup has been most pronounced. Specific types, sources, and quantities of equipment are presented in a concise narrative format supplemented by photographs and maps. Issues such as Cuban and Soviet assistance, terrorist connections, and mandatory conscription are highlighted.

Segal, Gerald. *Defending China*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1985. 264pp. \$29.95

Mr. Segal's purpose in writing *Defending China* is "to provide answers to the basic questions of why and how China uses force in its foreign policy." He has divided his book into two sections to answer these questions. The first section is an analysis of the influence of four key factors (geography, history, ideology and institutions) on the determination of Chinese strategy. The second section is composed of eight comparative case studies of recent incidents (1950-1979) involving the use of armed force in areas adjacent to China. The book is well organized and clearly written with a final chapter that summarizes the author's conclusions.

