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Dallek comments that his book is an effort to "encourage discussion and to highlight the need for ongoing investigation into the unilluminated side of the American foreign policy tradition." Fair enough, the impact of "cultural politics" is a part of understanding the formation of policy in this country. *The American Style of Foreign Policy* itself seems more style than substance in the final analysis. It asks important questions and puts forth some imaginative and occasion-

ally facile explanations, but does little to satisfy the reader with solid, innovative scholarship. Perhaps that is the nature of a very slippery beast. *The American Style of Foreign Policy* is an energetic treatment of one aspect of foreign policy formation, but it tends to leave the reader grasping for more solidly grounded conventional explanations for the events of the 20th century.

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Recent Books

Selected Accessions of the Naval War College Library

Annotated by

George Scheck, Mary Ann Varoutsos and Jane Viti

Arbatov, Georgi A. and Oltmans, Willem. *The Soviet Viewpoint*. New York: Dodd, Mead, 1983. 219pp. \$13.95

The views of Georgi A. Arbatov on US-Soviet relations were recorded in this series of interviews conducted in English by Willem Oltmans. Professor Arbatov is the director of the Institute of the United States and Canadian Studies, a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and a consultant to Soviet leader Yuri Andropov. Conceding the limitations of projects such as this, Oltmans still feels that it offers a unique chance for Americans to see how they are perceived by a foremost specialist from the other side. The questions and answers cover the period from 1981 to the first half of the Reagan administration.

Berberoglu, Berch. *Turkey in Crisis: from State Capitalism to Neo-Colonialism*. London: Zed Press, 1982. 149pp. \$21.95

Writing from a leftist standpoint, Berberoglu examines the political economy of Third World countries using Turkey as a case in point. The study focuses on the development of Turkey's economy during the 20th century. Arranged chronologically, it deals with the origins of the Turkish nation, post-Depression economic development, and Turkey's transformation into a "neo-colonial" state after 1945.

Other issues considered include the implications of Turkey's possible entry into the European Economic Community; the relevance of Turkey's experience to other Third World countries; and the causes of the economic crises and political instability that have plagued that country in recent years.

Budyko, Mikhail I. *The Earth's Climate: Past and Future*. New York: Academic Press, 1982. 307pp. \$39.50

This study evaluates how human activities are affecting the climate. The urban climate, deforestation, irrigation, energy, and food production are some of the topics discussed. Information from research that has been conducted indicates that the conditions of the future climate will be drastically different from those of the contemporary climate. Budyko states that international understanding and cooperation is necessary in order to realistically predict distant future climate and to control the human impact upon the environment. An extensive, worldwide bibliography is included.

Davis, Paul K. and Williams, Cindy. *Improving the Military Content of Strategy Analysis Using Automated War Games: a Technical Approach and an Agenda for Research*. N-1894-DNA. Santa Monica, Calif.: Rand, 1982. 53pp. paper \$7.50

Until recently, it was felt that automated war games were not provided enough military content to be considered valuable. In this technical note, the Rand Strategy Assessment Center describes some new, tentative concepts being developed to provide that military content. Using analytic war plans combined with branched scripts, highly aggregated combat models can be created which will be employed to speed game play, examine numerous scenarios, and impose discipline on statements of assumption and rationale. The note concludes with an explanation of the design and implementation of RSAC's basic model, "Campaign," and an outline of some concepts requiring future research.

Druks, Herbert. *Truman and the Russians*. New York: Speller, 1981. 303pp. \$12.50
The history of American-Russian relations from 1945 to 1953 to a degree reflect the relationship between Russia and the rest of Europe over the last several centuries. Various European powers at different times frustrated Russian attempts at expansion, but by the end of World War II Russia was the most powerful nation on the continent. This study focuses on the role of President Truman in US relations with Russia; it is also a study of Republican criticism of Truman's policies. The purpose is to determine the validity of the criticisms and their effect on the Truman administration.

Dubofsky, Melvyn and Theoharis, Athan. *Imperial Democracy: the United States since 1945*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1983. 278pp. paper \$14.95

In this political history of the United States, the authors, both historians, trace the development and character of American politics, diplomacy, and economics since 1945. It is their belief that a conflict has existed in the American political system since that time. At the end of World War II, the United States was the most powerful nation in the world. Through power and domination we gained direct control over the political and economic lives of other nations. Our role and responsibilities as a

global power soon came in conflict with the principles of a free and open democratic society. The message here is that the United States tried to assume two opposing roles at once, that of an imperial power and a democratic nation.

Goebbels, Joseph. *The Goebbels Diaries, 1939-1941*. New York: Putnam, 1983. 490pp. \$19.95

A prolific diarist from 1933 until his death by suicide in 1945, Hitler's Minister for Propaganda and Public Enlightenment took pains to assure the preservation of his journals. Many of the passages were eventually recovered, and some of the earlier and later sections have already been published in the West. During the years covered in this volume (edited and translated by Fred Taylor), Germany won a succession of victories throughout Europe. Goebbels meticulously records the progress of the war, demonstrating his close attention to detail, his unscrupulous manipulation of facts for propaganda purposes, and the iron control he exerted on every type of media at his disposal. At first, he appears insecure and depressed; later, he seems to exult in his power and influence, but his unwavering devotion to his Führer remained unchanged throughout these pages.

Goldman, Marshall I. *U.S.S.R. in Crisis: the Failure of an Economic System*. New York: Norton, 1983. 210pp. \$15.00

Economic crisis and failure are evident in virtually all sectors of the Soviet economy. The Soviets have become heavily dependent on foreign sources of meat and grain, steel production has dropped, and they trail far behind the Western nations in electronics and other branches of high technology. The problem, says Goldman, is that the economy is based upon an outdated Stalinist model of economic development. This study examines the background to the present predicament and the reasons why the Soviet leadership is reluctant to switch to a new model. Professor Goldman is associate director of the Russian Research Center at Harvard University and the author of several books on the Soviet Union and comparative economic systems.

Graham, Daniel O. *High Frontier: a New National Strategy*. Washington: High Frontier, 1982. 175pp. \$15.00

The High Frontier group was organized to develop a new national strategy based upon a previous study conducted by the nonprofit Heritage Foundation. This new strategy is premised on the military use of space and is seen as an alternative to the doctrine of Mutual Assured Destruction. Described as a "technological end-run on the Soviets," the authors envision a four-tier system consisting of a spaceborne defense to filter enemy missiles in their early flight stage; a second broader space protection system; a ground-based point defense system; and a fourth layer defined as civil defense. The system is seen as a spoiler, weakening the rationale for any preemptive first strike option.

Grayson, Benson L. *United States-Iranian Relations*. Washington: University Press of America, 1981. 189pp. \$19.50

The United States has shown interest in Iran for over 100 years and has followed a policy of maintaining the territorial integrity and pro-Western orientation of that

nation since the end of World War II. With the main emphasis on policy, this book traces the history of that interest from the early 1800s to the 1980 war between Iran and Iraq. While the overthrow of the Shah and establishment of the Iranian Islamic Republic were a shock to the perceptions of American policymakers, future planning will benefit from an understanding of the earlier period of contact between the two countries.

Hamilton, Nigel. *Monty, the Making of a General (1887-1942)*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1981. 871pp. \$22.95

This lengthy work comprises the first part of a projected three-volume authorized biography of Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein. The author, a personal friend of Montgomery's, relied heavily on letters, diaries, and unpublished documents to depict the events leading up to the Battle of Alamein. Hamilton scrutinizes Montgomery's family life, his education, military training, and career. An effort is made to analyze the factors which influenced the development of Montgomery's personality, including his relationship with his mother, his marriage to Betty Carver, and the effect of her premature death. In addition, a very complete discussion of his military service in India, France, England, and Northwest Africa is included.

Hanrahan, Brian and Fox, Robert. *'I Counted Them All Out and I Counted Them All Back': the Battle for the Falklands*. London: British Broadcasting Corporation, 1982. 139pp. paper £-1.95

Published shortly after the battle for the Falklands, this concise volume brings together the dispatches broadcast by two British Broadcasting Corporation's special correspondents. Fox and Hanrahan accompanied the British forces from their departure from Portsmouth, England on 2 April 1982 to their final advance on Port Stanley on 15 June. In addition to the television and radio broadcasts, several interviews conducted during and after the operation and articles written in the aftermath of the battle are attached. Topics touched upon include lessons learned, the role of the wartime correspondent, censorship, and the future of the islands.

Harris, Robert. *Gotchal: the Media, the Government, and the Falklands Crisis*. Boston: Faber and Faber, 1983. 158pp. paper \$5.95

During a military crisis, the government attempts to control information in the interest of national security, while the media struggles to fulfill its obligation to inform the public. This is an account of the power of information and the struggle to control it which took place between the British media and the government during the Falkland Islands War. The Ministry of Defence is accused of controlling and manipulating information, and misleading journalists and broadcasters who subsequently suffered a loss of credibility in reporting the facts. Reporters, on the other hand, were accused of fabricating stories and embellishing the truth in order to create a "national drama." The result of this investigation into the "information war" is an interesting analysis of the implications of censorship and of the relationship between the government and the media in time of war.

Heiberg, William L. *The Sixteenth Nation: Spain's Role in NATO*. Washington: National Defense University Press, 1983. 78pp. paper \$4.50*

Spain joined Nato in 1982 as the 16th nation in the alliance. This study examines the benefits of Spanish membership for the future of Nato as well as the possible negative consequences if she should withdraw in the future. Increased military forces, new strategic options, and possible improved relations with other non-Nato nations are some of the benefits. If Spain were to withdraw due to a change in politics, the damage to the alliance could be costly.

*For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Hoyt, Edwin P. *Submarines at War: the History of the American Silent Service*. New York: Stein and Day, 1983. 329pp. \$18.95

Hoyt traces the development of submersibles and submarines from the American Revolution to the era of nuclear-powered submarines. Our nation's first submersible, the USS *Turtle*, was developed by David Bushnell. When the craft was launched in 1776, an attempt was also made to attach a torpedo to the underside of the HMS *Eagle*, but the mission failed. Since that time improvements in construction, hull design, engines, equipment, and armament have made the submarine a formidable weapon.

Hsü, Immanuel C. Y. *China without Mao; the Search for a New Order*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1982. 212pp. \$19.95

Hsü, a professor of history at the University of California at Santa Barbara, analyzes the development of a new power structure and modernization program in post-Mao China. Emphasizing some of the ongoing problems of development such as lack of capital and trained personnel, he predicts only moderate progress by the year 2000. The largest portion of the text considers the political reversals which have marked the years 1976 to 1982. Beginning with the deaths of Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai in 1976, Hsü treats the succession crisis triggered by Mao's widow Chiang Ch'ing, the trial of the "Gang of Four," the normalization of relations with the United States, the "Four Modernizations," and prospects of reunification with Taiwan.

Johnson, A. Ross, *Poland in Crisis*. N-1891-AF. Santa Monica, Calif.: Rand, 1982. 57pp. paper \$7.50

This preliminary report consists of an analysis of the rise of the trade union Solidarity and its suppression under martial law in December 1981. An assessment is made of the significance of the crisis for both Soviet policy in Eastern Europe and for the future of the other Warsaw Pact nations. Part of Rand's "Soviet Vulnerabilities in Eastern Europe" study, this note addresses the economic, political, and military dimensions of the situation. It concludes that the Jaruzelski regime has yet to establish a stable system of rule, thus causing continuing tension. For instance, the involvement of the Polish military in internal affairs has resulted in its reduced participation in the Warsaw Pact, and the crisis in Poland has increased the prospect of heightened instability in the rest of Eastern Europe.