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Yearbook International Communist Affairs, 1981

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ization of Marine Transport. Information has been gathered from many sources and these are abundantly quoted and annotated. Its value as a good reference source is enhanced by the inclusion of separate lists of abbreviations, statutes, and law cases. The bibliography is divided into 13 subject categories extending to 33 pages. There is a complete index.

Those interested in marine transportation will find *Maritime Transport: The Evolution of International Marine Policy and Shipping Law* a worthy addition to their libraries. Scholars of maritime history, maritime lawyers, and persons concerned with maritime policy will appreciate its value as a most complete and thoroughly researched reference work.

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Staar, Richard F., ed. *Yearbook on International Communist Affairs, 1981*. Stanford, Calif.: Hoover Institution Press, 1981. 502pp. \$35

As the fifteenth consecutive volume in this outstanding series, the 1981 *Yearbook* covers a wide array of trends and events during the year 1980 among the world's communist parties and the nations they control. Amidst the always lively crosscurrents of international communist affairs, the massive Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, the acute unrest in Poland, and the continuing Vietnamese military conquest of Cambodia all loomed large. Representing a heightened propensity towards military activism as a major way of solving both domestic and external problems, these further mark the pronounced ideological emptiness of communism as an international political movement. In light of more recent events, particularly in Poland,

this edition again reveals the *Yearbook's* value as a detailed and incisive reference work. While its purchase price of \$35.00 appears high, its combination of high-quality analysis and extensive coverage makes the *Yearbook* a worthwhile investment.

With its country-by-country profiles of communist party organizations, both those in and those out of power, the *Yearbook* series consistently has permitted a broad appreciation of the unity and diversity of Marxism-Leninism as a global political movement over the past two decades. The 1981 edition is no exception. Its coverage for 1980 and early 1981 serves as an excellent prelude to the present. The introductory overview by editor Richard F. Staar, who since has joined the Reagan administration in a key diplomatic assignment, bears witness to that sense of currency. Probably it could stand on its own merits as a solid survey of major cross-currents and events in the communist world that bear watching for the future. That air of timeliness is also readily apparent in the section on communist front organizations and the comprehensive bibliography of recent publications on communist affairs. For its substantive analysis and timeliness, then, the *Yearbook* is perhaps matched only by the International Institute for Strategic Studies' annuals, *The Military Balance* and *Strategic Survey*.

In general, the national profiles on communist parties are high-quality contributions by recognized experts in their respective specialty areas. Students of Asian affairs, for example, will readily recognize the familiar bylines of Justus M. van der Kroef (Indonesia), Douglas Pike (Vietnam), Arthur J. Dommen (Laos) and Peter A. Poole (Kampuchea). Likewise, those familiar with Latin America, the Middle East, or Eastern Europe will find contributions by such authorities as Robert J. Alexander (Argentina, Bolivia and Brazil), William Ratliff (Guayana and Jamaica),

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Bernard Reich (Egypt), Nicholas C. Pano (Albania), and Jan de Weydenthal (Poland), all of whom possess considerable literary *bona fides* as major Western authorities in their given areas of concentration. Some of the lengthier assessments, like R. Judson Mitchell's coverage of the USSR/CPSU and Stephen Uhalley's examination of the PRC/CPC, are solid efforts which could have been published individually.

The 1981 *Yearbook* is also enhanced by the annual estimate of communist party strengths across the globe. Since the demise of the official Department of State publication, *World Strength of Communist Party Organizations*, during the mid-1970s *détente* period, the *Yearbook* has become the sole source for such data. Over recent years, added coverage on the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the Warsaw Treaty Organization has also increased the *Yearbook's* value. Aurel Braun's treatment of these two key instruments of Soviet control over its East European neighbors in this edition provides excellent background for recent events. The biographic section, if brief, also is unique for its treatments of communist leaders. This edition includes biographies of former Polish CP leader Stanislaw Kania and the *heir apparent* to North Korean leadership, Kim Chong-il (who also happens to be Kim Il-sung's eldest son).

Regardless of twists and turns in the international scene, and within the communist movement itself, the 1981 *Yearbook* maintains the reputation of its predecessors as a valuable research aid for specialists and interested general readers alike. For both it helps them to make informed judgments on probable patterns of change and continuity in communist affairs during the rest of the 1980s.

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Fisher, Roger and Ury, William.
Getting to Yes: Negotiating Agreements Without Giving In. Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1981. 163pp. \$10.95

Any book which is endorsed by Averell Harriman, Cyrus Vance and Ann Landers should immediately arouse interest, if not caution, and *Getting to Yes: Negotiating Agreements Without Giving In*, by Roger Fisher and William Ury is no exception. In 163 pages, the authors present a recipe for reaching agreement useful in negotiations ranging from intrafamily disputes to the Arab-Israeli conflict and arms control.

According to Fisher and Ury, the most basic sources of failure in negotiations are misunderstanding, misperception, and the emotions or personalities of the individual negotiators. Anchored firmly in the social-psychological school of bargaining, they assert that "Ultimately . . . , conflict lies not in objective reality, but in people's heads." To them, the main obstacles to the resolution of the Mideast conflict are "powerful emotions," and the Vietnam war is attributed to Lyndon Johnson's perception that the Vietcong and the governments of North Vietnam, the U.S.S.R. and China were a single and united entity.

On the basis of these diagnoses, a cure is prescribed. To limit emotional obstacles, negotiators should "separate the people from the problem," and attempt to discuss interests, principles and merits, rather than negotiating positions, threats, and personalities. Efforts to develop mutual trust, build a working relationship, and emphasize the common task of devising an agreement acceptable to both sides ought to be the focus of bargaining.

If one's negotiating partners are inflexible, stubborn and refuse to play by Fisher and Ury's rules, they propose another approach; the Best Alternative to a Negotiated Agreement (BATNA).