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vehicle program and of its implications for the firepower/mobility equation, although Kennedy does provide an excellent discussion of the relative merits of tracks versus wheels for such systems.

John Jordan's discussion of naval forces attaches considerable importance to the battle of the Norwegian Sea, in which aircraft carriers would seek to strike the Kola Peninsula while Soviet forces, including *Kiev*-class carriers, would try to prevent them from doing so. This scenario has, of course, been the subject of much contention within the US Navy and outside it. Jordan's discussion of ways to assess the naval balance, of the constraints upon the Soviet fleet, and of the hardware itself, is most useful. One wishes that there had been some analysis of the Oscar class of cruise missile submarine, however, as well as of the implications of Soviet operations in the Indian Ocean and South Atlantic for a larger Nato/Pact conflict. Finally, it is surprising that Jordan virtually ignores recent arrangements for prestocking Marine equipment in Norway and says nothing about the revolutionary implications for ship-to-shore tactical mobility embodied in the Marines' new air cushioned landing craft (LCAC).

Douglas Richardson, author of the section on tactical air, will be known to many *Review* readers for his incisive articles in *Flight International*. His section is lucidly written, and is replete with technical data, more so than the naval or land forces sections. His introductory charts will be of equal utility to both novice and professional. Of even greater value is his discussion of some of the lesser known, but critical, factors in the air balance—training, airfield availability, combat experience. Some readers are likely to find his evaluation of the Aimval/Aceval trials somewhat one-sided, however, since Richardson general-

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izes results derived from very small samples.

No book of this kind and scope is flawless. It is vulnerable to the passage of time: for example, it discusses a cruise missile carrier program that has since been abandoned by the Reagan administration, but dismisses a plan for acquiring 50 C-5s that has since been adopted as DoD Policy. It is also susceptible to typographical errors—in which the book abounds; to errors of fact (for example, the S-3A is not a reconnaissance plane), and to the use of acronyms and technical terms that sometimes are not even defined in an otherwise excellent glossary. Nevertheless, anyone seeking to learn about unfamiliar systems, concepts, or indeed any aspect of the balance between the West and the Soviet bloc, would be wise to turn first to *The Balance of Military Power*.

DOV S. ZAKHEIM

OASD (International Security Policy)

Jones, David R., ed. *Soviet Armed Forces Review Annual: Vol. 5, 1981*. Gulf Breeze, Fla.: Academic International Press, 1981. 329pp. \$45

Timeliness and comprehensive coverage of the topic are two prime criteria for any successful annual reference series. The International Institute for Strategic Studies' annuals, *Strategic Survey* and *The Military Balance*, offer proof enough of that proposition's validity. So does the volume at hand.

Just as its four predecessors, *SAFRA-5* is a high-quality reference work on Soviet military affairs of definite benefit to both experienced specialists and serious researchers with little or no background in this area. While placing primary focus on the major trends and events in Soviet military affairs during

1980, it also extends that coverage well into 1981 on a number of key topical issues. In that manner, then, *SAFRA-5* permits a solid measure of continuity in presenting the immediate past as background for matters of more current tone.

The major strengths of the *SAFRA* series rest with its valuable statistical overview of current Soviet military power indicators from the quantitative standpoint, and an accompanying set of qualitative analyses that examines recent trends and events among the Soviet armed forces' major components along with other politico-military activities of current interest.

This year's volume maintains that tradition and its quantitative overview in Part I also furnishes an up-to-date picture of key leaders in the Soviet and Warsaw Pact high command structures. Another Part I feature is its detailed set of tables on Soviet military assistance programs between 1955 and 1979. Drawn largely from an unclassified CIA report publicly released in October 1980, that valuable documentary data receives a wider dissemination with its appearance in *SAFRA-5*. The qualitative analyses on the Soviet armed forces contained in Part II are equally worthwhile. Most of the eleven contributors to this section are recognized Western authorities in their respective specialties and, like editor David R. Jones, have been associated with the *SAFRA* series since its inception some five years ago.

Donald C. Daniel of the Naval Postgraduate School includes coverage of the Oscar antiship and Typhoon SSBN submarine classes in his solid treatment of Soviet Navy activities during 1980, while Professor Richard T. Ackley, former assistant US naval attaché to Moscow, discusses developments in the Strategic Rocket Forces during the year following the demise of the SALT-II Treaty.

Richard Wolf replaced another Briton and *SAFRA* regular, Chris Donnelly, last year without any noticeable change in high-quality analysis of the Ground Forces that includes some detail in the current volume on the Soviet Army's combat operations in Afghanistan and recent technological advances in its combat equipment.

Besides the major force components, Part II provides analytical sections on recent activities in the USSR's space program, on its naval infantry and airborne forces, on the military implications relevant to the Sino-Soviet rivalry and the national economy, and on the continuing Soviet politico-military campaign on the African continent. Each of these also reflects high standards of scholarly research.

Even a quick glance at its contents, however, will indicate that the volume is *much* more than a mere chronological synopsis of recent events. Editor Jones also has incorporated a strong array of analytical contributions covering areas of both historical and current interest that should help insure the volume's retained value as a definitive reference even after its annual coverage is overtaken by later events. The two special surveys comprising Part IV are cases in point. British analyst Charles J. Dick furnishes a skillful assessment of Soviet chemical and biological warfare programs, including some nationally historical perspectives on its long-standing interest in that area which should prove useful in light of increased Western concern over current Soviet CB capabilities and their apparent employments in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia. Similarly, Keith Dunn of the US Army War College offers an excellent treatment of contemporary Soviet power projection capabilities and limitations that examines comparative outlooks of the US

and USSR on long-range rapid deployment requirements.

Just as in his earlier topical article, which appeared in the September-October 1980 *Naval War College Review*, Dunn's analysis includes both the qualitative and quantitative aspects of strategic mobility. It addresses squarely a US national security issue that should remain prominent throughout the 1980s and well into the next decade.

The volume also offers several "think pieces" of current concern and historical interest. Professor Ken Booth, a British authority on strategic and foreign policy, should raise some eyebrows with his forthright appraisal of the current international scene and, more particularly, the great power relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Comparing current circumstances to those present just prior to the outbreaks of the two world wars, he urges that the West should adopt "a grand strategy which aims at enlightened manipulation and selective involvement, not a policy of moralizing and flip-flopping from a position of weakness and unreliability" (p. 49) to insure its survival in the difficult years ahead. In a historical vein, Canadian scholar K. Jean Coltam covers the World War II utilization of Soviet women in combat, while P.H. Vigor maintains his usual standard of scholarship with an insightful survey of Red and White forces' strategies during the Russian Civil War. Such efforts are a strongpoint in the *SAFRA* series and editor Jones deserves much credit for welcoming high-quality pieces from both recognized authorities and lesser-known experts on Soviet military affairs.

Another major *SAFRA* feature reflecting the depth and quality of its scholarship is its attention to topical bibliog-

ographies and research materials. This year, Editor Jones may have surpassed his previous efforts in that area with an insightful narrative on, and a special listing of all available copies of, the high-level, tightly restricted Soviet General Staff journal, *Voennaya Mysl* (*Military Thought*). That journal has served as an internal sounding board for the formulation of Soviet military doctrine and operational concepts within the Soviet high command from the 1930s. Since the US Government has declassified those issues covering 1964-1973, Jones also furnishes a partial author index of articles published over that period (A to G), and this project will be continued in subsequent editions.

With all of these useful ingredients in mind, it is quite possible that *SAFRA-5* ranks as the most useful annual of the entire series. If its price of \$45 appears high, one might weigh the cost against the substantial and scholarly collection of reference data on contemporary Soviet military power that Jones has managed to include within the covers of a single volume.

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A Correction

In the January-February issue of this journal the title of a book under review was given incorrectly. The book, by Benjamin B. Ferencz, a two-volume work published by Oceana Publications, Inc., of Dobbs Ferry, N.Y., is: *An International Criminal Court: A Step Toward World Peace, A Documentary History and Analysis*.
