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Energy and Security

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Following a tour at Mare Island and having served 43 years on active duty, Rear Admiral McCalla retired to an active civilian life in California where he died in 1910. Coletta has painted Bowman Hendry McCalla in distinctively bold and traditional Navy colors and deservedly so, for he represents the era well. However, his rocks and shoals management style and his ability to lead set him apart from his fellow officers. Admiral Taussig wrote after McCalla's death that "The United States Navy throughout its entire history has not developed a more forcible character of such energy." The author has written a fast-reading, well-researched and well-documented account that gives a glimpse at one of the important periods in the development of the modern Navy, and one man who had an active role in keeping that Navy afloat.

J.P. MORSE

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Deese, David A. and Nye, Joseph S., eds. *Energy and Security*. Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger, 1980. 483pp.

Energy and Security is a product of Harvard's multidiscipline Energy and Security Research Project. Coedited by David A. Deese and Joseph S. Nye, faculty members of the John F. Kennedy School of Government, it very comprehensively points up the intertwining of the world's oil production, supply, refining, and distribution systems with national security factors. Deese and Nye note that nearly 40 percent of the oil consumed by the Free World's economy is vulnerable to terrorism, accident, warfare, and extortion and that in the span of approximately 10 years, the United States has gone from importing 3.5 million barrels of oil daily at approximately \$2 per barrel to a daily import rate of 8.5 million barrels at a unit cost at least 15 times higher!

Steaming and flying time cutbacks, Indian Ocean extended deployments, dollar erosion caused by spiraling

energy costs, uncertainty over increased energy expenditures and the specter of gas lines have all propelled "energy" into a priority topic. The national security implications include:

—deleterious effect of increased military energy costs upon other needed defense expenditures.

—effect of energy conservation measures on training and readiness.

—need for additional aerial and fleet refueling capabilities.

—more emphasis on protection of tankers, offshore and coastal POL facilities against conventional attack, small-scale raids, terrorist activities and sabotage.

—redesign of vehicles and weapon systems for fuel conservation.

—potential for civil disorder and disturbances.

—greater interest in some overlooked geographic areas.

—intensified sensitivity to the need to improve relations with Canada and Mexico.

—development of highly mobile joint service task forces able to deploy on short notice to remote areas.

The Deese-Nye prescription is multifaceted and covers such measures as regulatory, diplomatic, research for alternative sources, price decontrol, greater use of coal, fill-up of the U.S. Strategic Petroleum Reserve, military and technical assistance to production countries and, of particular interest to *Review* readers, an extensive review of U.S. defense measures needed to ensure "energy security." The book is highly recommended.

JOHN A. HURLEY

Major, U.S. Air Force Reserve

Goodman, Grant K., and Moos, Felix, eds. *The United States and Japan in the Western Pacific: Micronesia and Papua New Guinea*. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1981. 289pp.

The focus of this study, a volume in the Westview Replica Editions,