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The Military Balance 1980-1981 and Strategic Survey 1979

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one wonders whether the impression one gets regarding feelings about recruiters is really the way most first termers feel. One might also wonder whether 12 women is a large enough sample from which to generalize about women's attitudes.

In sum, *Babes in Arms* provides some interesting anecdotal evidence on the attitudes of first term enlistees. The conclusions drawn, while perhaps valid for first term enlistees in general, need further confirmation from other sources.

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International Institute for Strategic Studies. *The Military Balance 1980-1981 and Strategic Survey 1979*. London 1980. 119pp. and 139pp.

Military Balance presents, in easily usable form, survey statistics of military forces around the world. Figures are provided for armaments, manpower and defense expenditures for U.S., Soviet Union, NATO and Warsaw Pact States, as well as for some 100 others with standing defense forces. The types and quantities of specific weapons systems and the organization and strength of defense elements are listed. This year there is also a map of Soviet military districts and groups of forces, and charts showing French and Chinese divisional organization. Treaties, agreements and other regional arrangements are described succinctly for each major geographic region of the world, and some activities resulting from these alignments are reported. Additionally, for countries that have forces operating or stationed out-of-country, the location and size of deployed forces are indicated.

In the tables published in Section Two of this edition are data showing comparative strengths and characteristics of nuclear delivery vehicles; also, defense expenditures and military manpower statistics for the 1975-1980 period for some 65 countries are

tabulated, and a summary of major arms agreements made between July 1979 and June 1980 is provided. Particularly topical for the American reader is the table of NATO defense expenditures, by NATO country, for the past 20 years, and the two analytical essays in Section Three on the East-West conventional and theater nuclear balance in Europe. An assessment of the strategic balance between the United States and the Soviet Union introduces the force level statistics sections for the two super-powers.

In sum, *Military Balance* very nicely fills the need for a concise, unclassified ready-reference source of information on military forces around the world.

Strategic Survey 1979 recapitulates that year's security-related events in an analytical style that gives new insight to the significance of the events themselves. A chronology of events is presented by geographic area, but most information is provided in a concise but comprehensive and highly readable text. The world's security-related actions and interactions are analyzed and brought into perspective in terms of their objectives, political and economic factors and repercussions, and results. Prospects or possible outcomes are offered for issues that were unresolved at year's end.

The 1979 edition, published in mid-1980, includes elucidations of new factors in security, such as the challenges to nuclear nonproliferation in South Asia, the expanding Soviet naval forward deployment policy, and uncertainty and insecurity of international oil supplies. The phenomenon of détente is examined in light of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, normalization of U.S./Chinese relations, and conflicts occurring outside of Europe.

Arms-control issues are discussed in several of the articles; in addition, an 11-page section treats SALT and other arms-control negotiations exclusively. An arms-control chronology lists the

major arms-control conferences and proclamations made during the year.

Reflecting the degree of international concern with events in Asia and Africa, *Strategic Survey* devotes over one-third of its pages to background and analysis of the situations in these parts of the world. The discussions of Iran, Afghanistan, and the Maghreb are particularly useful to an understanding of the events occurring now and will aid in interpreting the reports of affairs still in store.

The conclusion presented in *Strategic Survey 1979* is that Third-World crises will occur increasingly in the 1980s, and that these crises will be less soluble by military power than the traditional challenges to international order and stability have been. The prescription is for political resolutions—negotiation and compromise—to remove the irritants to peaceful coexistence among neighboring states. But *Strategic Survey 1979* provides much more than this and merits a cover-to-cover reading by both serious and casual students of international security affairs.

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Keliher, John G. *The Negotiations on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions: The Search for Arms Control in Central Europe*. Elmsford, N.Y.: Pergamon Press, 1980. 203pp.

This book describes recent efforts to reduce armed forces in central Europe by international agreement. Specifically, it deals with negotiations with the official title of Mutual Reduction of Forces and Armaments and Associated Measures in Central Europe, but known in the West as Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions or MBFR. The book details the proposals and counterproposals of the major parties involved from the start of preparatory consultations in January 1973 through the formal negotiations of October 1973 to

December 1979. With the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, a decade of intensive East-West arms control negotiations came to an end, so in a sense the book is complete.

The proposals are not only described, but are summarized and explained in tabular form, and clear references to public sources of information are provided for each. There are also brief essays discussing problems of finding a common data base for negotiations, building confidence in this kind of arms control agreement, verification of compliance with a treaty once negotiated, and the special role of nuclear weapons.

The author has strong credentials for writing this book. He is a career officer, a colonel in the U.S. Army. His research and academic writing earned him a Ph.D. degree. He has studied and taught Soviet military strategy. And most important are his 4 years of work directly on MBFR, including service on the U.S. delegation at Vienna.

The strong point of the book is its explanation of the proposals made at the negotiating table by both sides. The mechanics of attempted mutual force reductions in Europe are tedious for even the most interested of laymen. Thus, Colonel Keliher's lists and tables, not only summarizing negotiating positions but projecting their effects on the balance of forces, are welcome tools for analysis.

At the root of the technical side of MBFR is the arcane business of comparing armies. Such comparisons are of broader interest than to only military professionals and those associated with arms control. They figure in critical policy decisions, in the assessment of a nation's political influence as well as its military capabilities in a region, and in budgetary considerations. Yet armies, with their numerous variations in organization, equipment, and skills of their personnel, are intractable subjects for quantitative analysis, even in today's world of computers and mathematical