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RECENT BOOKS

Selected Accessions of the Naval War College Library

Annotated by

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Ambrose, Stephen E. *Ike's Spies: Eisenhower and the Espionage Establishment*. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1981. 368pp. \$14.95

Eisenhower strongly believed in the intelligence community and used it to its fullest potential during his Presidency. He encouraged the growth of the CIA and considered it one of America's chief weapons during the cold war. It was Winston Churchill who introduced General Eisenhower to the world of espionage in 1942. At that time, the British Secret Service was the best in the world. Ambrose traces Ike's involvement in secret intelligence from the time he was briefed on Ultra through his involvement with Fortitude (the operation that misled Hitler on the 1944 invasion of Normandy). In addition, he treats the case of Francis Gary Powers and the U-2, and the CIA assassination plots.

Burks, Ardath. *Japan: Profile of a Postindustrial Power*. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1981. 260pp. \$22.00; paper \$9.50

By the mid-1970s, Japan demonstrated all of the characteristics of a true postindustrial power—a majority of the labor force was engaged in service activities; the service sector produced a larger proportion of the gross national product than the agricultural and industrial sectors combined; and the economy exhibited high levels of production, income per capita, savings, and investment. An expert on Japanese politics shows how Japan achieved this extraordinary economic success in light of its history, culture, and geography. He contrasts the views of both revisionists and neo-Marxists as they interpret Japan's economic development, and he considers the transferability of the Japanese model to superpower countries such as the United States.

Campbell, Robert W. *Soviet Energy Technologies: Planning, Policy, Research, and Development*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1980. 268pp. \$22.50

This is an excellent detailed analysis of Soviet energy technology and policy. The utilization of thermal, coal, and nuclear power are discussed in depth. The philosophy and management of Soviet research and development techniques are also examined, and their effect upon policy is measured. Understanding Soviet values and technological capabilities provides a good basis for interpreting and forecasting Soviet choices regarding energy options in the future. However, Campbell sees no dramatic breakthroughs in any given technological area, since Soviet planners tend to follow development paths already well established by other countries.

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Dismukes, Bradford. *Expected Demand for the U.S. Navy to Serve as an Instrument of U.S. Foreign Policy: Thinking About Political and Military Environmental Factors*. Alexandria, Va.: Center for Naval Analyses, 1980. 30pp. (AD AO85 099/0) paper \$6.50; microfiche \$3.50\*

Most analysts agree that, in principle, the power to threaten violence or act violently from the sea retains contemporary utility. However, there exists considerable disagreement regarding the range of practical contingencies in which U.S. seapower can be usefully employed at acceptable cost and risk. This paper initially reviews a few necessary terms of reference and then specifically discusses how requirements for naval support of policy are likely to arise. It also assesses the factors affecting the Navy's utility in a political role, particularly as compared to other instruments potentially available. The conclusion briefly summarizes implications for the future.

\*For sale by the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161.

Fairhall, David and Jordan, Philip. *The Wreck of the "Amoco Cadiz."* New York: Stein and Day, 1980. 248pp. \$12.95

The greatest oil-pollution disaster in history occurred on 16 March 1978, when the 230,000 ton crude-oil carrier *Amoco Cadiz* grounded on underwater reefs just off the French Brittany coast. Drawing on many diverse sources, this book presents a detailed account of how the wreck happened and how the French combated the immense flow of oil that subsequently inundated the shore. In addition, the authors evaluate world oil dependence, the use of the supertanker, international maritime law, the lasting effects of pollution, how future "black tide" crises must be prepared for, and how such disasters might be prevented.

Golan, Galia. *The Soviet Union and the Palestine Liberation Organization: an Uneasy Alliance*. New York: Praeger, 1980. 289pp. \$25.95

The author, who formerly directed the Soviet and East European Research Center of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, addresses several questions regarding the Soviet Union and the Arab-Israeli conflict. She specifically believes that the Soviet/PLO connection is highly complex, involving no simple patron-client rapport and no clearly established superpower control. The study focuses on issues critical to the Soviet/PLO relationship. In addition, it evaluates the issues best indicative of the Soviet Union's entire attitude toward the Palestinian question. All factors and criteria are examined from a pragmatic, as well as theoretical, point of view.

Gouré, Leon, Hyland, William G., and Gray, Colin S. *The Emerging Strategic Environment: Implications for Ballistic Missile Defense*. Cambridge, Mass.: Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, 1979. 75pp. \$6.50\*

Comprised of three separate papers, this report questions the stability of superpower strategic-nuclear relationships for the 1980s. It assesses Soviet programs for missiles, air defense/ABM systems, technology research and development, and antisatellite systems. Gouré maintains that the United States evaluates its strategic forces as adequate for deterrence while the Soviets perceive political gains through a continuing massive buildup. Gray examines U.S. strategic options for the future, including the MX, the B-1

bomber, the Trident II SLBM, cruise missiles, revised targeting doctrine, and ballistic missile defense. Hyland concentrates on the ABM treaty, post-treaty developments, and prospects for the treaty.

\*For sale from the Circulation Manager, Special Reports, Institute Foreign Policy Analysis, Central Plaza Building, Tenth Floor, 675 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02139.

Herken, Gregg. *The Winning Weapon: the Atomic Bomb in the Cold War, 1945-1950*. New York: Knopf, 1980. 425pp. \$15.00

During the years when the United States held a virtual monopoly on the atomic bomb, the Administration's military strategies and policies were based upon two erroneous assumptions: that possession of the bomb would guarantee American dominance in world affairs for years to come, and that Washington could keep Moscow from developing atomic weapons of its own. This detailed historical study focuses on the consequences of treating the bomb as a "winning weapon" upon U.S. conduct of the cold war, the interaction between domestic politics and foreign policy with regard to the bomb, and American strategic thinking and planning from 1945 to 1950.

Hoerber, Francis P. *Slow to Take Offense: Bombers, Cruise Missiles, and Prudent Deterrence*. 2d ed. Washington: Center for Strategic and International Studies, 1980. 136pp. \$9.50

This study stresses that the need for a new and revitalized U.S. manned-bomber force is urgent. It is not suggested that a new manned bomber alone will solve all our strategic problems; however, a modern, efficient bomber force is an essential component of U.S. security. The author believes that it is useful, and may prove crucial, to have a "slow" nuclear-response weapon such as the manned aircraft. Such a weapon can be recalled if, in a crisis, the world can be brought back from the nuclear brink, or if a nuclear war can be terminated before it becomes "all-out."

Hutcheon, Wallace S., Jr. *Robert Fulton: Pioneer of Undersea Warfare*. Annapolis, Md.: United States Naval Institute, 1981. 191pp. \$17.95

Originally written as a doctoral dissertation for George Washington University, this biography draws upon a number of newly discovered sources to illuminate the highly significant accomplishments of Robert Fulton in the field of naval warfare. Unlike the steamboat popularized in 1807, his contributions to the development of the submarine, the technology of sea warfare, and the design and construction of the steam-powered warship were not to achieve fruition until the 20th century. Therefore, this text provides a timely addition to the scholarship of a once obscure period in the life of this famous artist-inventor.

Mahoney, Robert B., Jr. and Clayberg, Richard P. *Analysis of the Chinese Crisis Management Experience: Summary Report*. Arlington, Va.: CACI, Inc.-Federal, 1979. 203pp. (AD AO71 483/2GA) paper \$9.25; microfiche \$3.00\*

This report, based on Chinese sources, analyzes the Chinese crisis-management experience for the period 1949 to 1978. It outlines the methodology used to identify 386 crises of concern to the People's Republic of China. In

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addition, it provides short descriptions of these crises, while evaluating those characteristics that were of central interest to the Chinese. One chapter located P.R.C. concerns within the broader context of postwar international relations. Another section illustrates some capabilities of the CACI, Inc.-Federal component which makes these data available to policy planners and decisionmakers. An appendix evaluates the reliability and validity of the study.

\*For sale by the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161.

Mahoney, Robert B., Jr., et al. *Analysis of the U.S. and Soviet Crisis Management Experiences: Technical Report*. Arlington, Va.: CACI, Inc.-Federal, 1979. 366pp. (AD A076 624/6) paper \$19.00; microfiche \$3.50\* Sponsored by the Cybernetics Technology Office of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, this report was monitored by the Office of Naval Research. It presents a major systematic performance assessment covering the crisis management behaviors of the United States and the Soviet Union. The authors analyze crisis outcomes with respect to the period 1966 to 1978. These are defined in terms of the achievement or nonachievement of established goals during the crises. Goals were identified through the evaluation of both U.S. and Soviet unclassified primary source materials.

\*For sale by the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161

Overshiner, Elwyn E. *Course 095 to Eternity: the Saga of Destroyer Squadron Eleven*. Santa Rosa, Calif.: Elwyn E. Overshiner, 1980. 224pp. paper \$4.95 Point Pedernales, located on the southern California coast, was the scene of one of the U.S. Navy's greatest peacetime disasters in September 1923. During a five-minute interval, seven battle-ready ships of Destroyer Squadron Eleven, Pacific Battle Fleet, ran aground in what the author calls "the most incredible navigational blunder of naval history." Elwyn Overshiner is the brother of one of the 23 men who lost their lives that night. Extensive hours of research have resulted in an exciting, well-documented account of the unfortunate sequence of events surrounding this disastrous accident.

Payne, Samuel B., Jr. *The Soviet Union and SALT*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1980. 155pp. \$19.95

This is a lucid exposition of Soviet policy on strategic arms limitation based on numerous Soviet sources. Two major Soviet schools of thought regarding the nature of disarmament and nuclear strategy are delineated; both the differences of opinion within the Soviet elite and the views held in common by all members of that elite are examined. The concluding chapter outlines lessons learned from previous SALT agreements and offers some useful comments on the role of arms limitation in restraining the strategic weapons race and in Soviet foreign policy as a whole.

Perry, John C. *Beneath the Eagle's Wings: Americans in Occupied Japan*.

New York: Dodd, Mead, 1980. 253pp. \$12.95

Despite numerous reasons for failure, the American occupation of Japan succeeded in preserving the peace, promoting prosperity, and establishing a working democratic system with a high degree of social stability. This narrative, which is extensively illustrated with contemporary photographs, is based on many primary and secondary sources, as well as interviews with a number of the participants. Essentially a popular treatment of the years 1945 to 1947, the focus is on the significance of the experience to the individual Americans who were active in the occupation force.

Pfaltzgraff, Robert L., Jr. *Energy Issues and Alliance Relationships: the United States, Western Europe, and Japan*. Cambridge, Mass.: Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, 1980. 71pp. \$6.50\*

This report analyzes problems of energy supply-demand relationships among industrialized nations, with special emphasis on the United States, Great Britain, France, West Germany, Japan, and the European Community. The author examines the impact of the 1973 Middle East crisis on these states, assesses the prospects for stability in energy-producing regions, and outlines some policy options available to the United States and its allies for the early 1980s. Soviet policies in the Indian Ocean littoral are examined, as are prospects and problems arising from the development of nuclear power. Finally, the issues of reprocessing, plutonium enrichment, and the transfer of reactor technology are considered.

\*For sale from the Circulation Manager, Special Reports, Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, Central Plaza Building, Tenth Floor, 675 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02139

Pollen, Anthony. *The Great Gunnery Scandal: the Mystery of Jutland*.

London: William Collins, 1980. 280pp. \$24.00

There exists both speculation and controversy on the disappointing outcome of the Battle of Jutland (31 May 1916), in which the German High Seas Fleet evaded destruction after inflicting significant losses on the British Grand Fleet. At a time when the Royal Navy was at the height of power, its fire-control system may have been less than satisfactory. Arthur Pollen, a brilliant inventor and businessman, had earlier designed a possibly superior system. The author, son of the inventor, contends that it had been rejected by powerful forces in the Admiralty for political reasons and that the outcome of the battle would have been different if his father's invention had been in operation at the time.

Pricolo, Dennis M. *Naval Presence and Cold War Foreign Policy: a Study of the Decision to Station the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean, 1945-1958*.

Annapolis, Md.: United States Naval Academy, 1978. 128pp. (AD A058 702) paper \$12.50; microfiche \$3.50\*

Prepared for the Naval Academy's Trident Scholar Project, this report deals with the origins of the U.S. 6th Fleet and its role in the Mediterranean region in the aftermath of World War II. Considerable space is devoted to the

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development of American postwar naval activity in the eastern Mediterranean, the withdrawal of British aid to Greece and Turkey, and the subsequent decision to project a peacetime naval presence in the region.

\*For sale by the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161.

Quester, George H. *New Alternatives for Targeting the Soviet Union*. DNA 5047T. Marina del Rey, Calif.: Analytical Assessments Corporation, 1979. 58pp.\*

This report, prepared for the Director of the Defense Nuclear Agency, addresses the options for target selection within the Soviet Union. New targeting evaluations are made necessary by the dynamic threat of Soviet strategic forces and are demanded by the rise in accuracy and in number of U.S. warheads. The increase in American capabilities would allow destruction of some targets previously deemed invulnerable; in addition, it would permit the sparing of certain Soviet facilities while "surgically" eliminating others. As a result, what to hit, versus what to spare, has emerged as an important issue now requiring specific decisions.

\*Distributed by the Defense Nuclear Agency, Attention: STT1, Washington, DC 20305

Shackley, Theodore. *The Third Option; an American View of Counterinsurgency Operations*. New York: Reader's Digest Press/McGraw-Hill, 1981. 185pp. \$12.00

Shackley, a retired intelligence officer with 30 years of service, maintains that "year by year, nation by nation, we have relinquished our ability to shape events throughout the world." In this readable exposition of covert action and paramilitary operations, he argues that we cannot limit our national security options to military and diplomatic alternatives, but must actively employ counterinsurgency to protect American interests abroad. He presents a succinct analysis of the development of covert operations from the cadre phase to conventional war and offers a prescription for countering each stage, using examples from El Salvador, the Western Sahara, Angola, and the Spanish Basques.

Snyder, Edwin K. et al. *The Taiwan Relations Act and the Defense of the Republic of China*. Berkeley: University of California. Institute of International Studies, 1980. 132pp. paper \$3.95

The granting of formal diplomatic recognition to the People's Republic of China necessitated the "derecognition" of the Republic of China (Taiwan). The authors of this study concern themselves with the impact of this policy upon Taiwan's ability to maintain a credible defense capability. The Taiwan Relations Act provides for arms sales to Taiwan to secure its integrity, while at the same time the U.S. Government is seeking to develop friendlier relations with the People's Republic of China. If the United States does not uphold its promise, Taiwan's security will be jeopardized and America's credibility will be impaired.

Stein, Janice G. and Tanter, Raymond. *Rational Decision-Making; Israel's Security Choices, 1967*. Columbus: Ohio State University Press, 1980. 399pp. \$25.00

Published by the Mershon Center for Education in National Security, this work is the outgrowth of a visit to the Department of International Relations at Hebrew University following the October War of 1973. The authors, who challenge the orthodox interpretation of Israel's decisions in 1967, contend that the decisionmaking process and the choices made during that crisis were based on questionable logic. Since those decisions are significant to today's decisionmakers, close scrutiny is given to the argument, process, and choices made in 1967; a detailed synthesis and explanation of available decision-making theories is presented; and the implications of the research results for both theory and policy are considered.

Steward, Dick. *Money, Marines, and Mission: Recent U.S.-Latin American Policy*. Lanham, Md.: University Press of America, 1980. 280pp. paper \$11.75

Inter-American relations from 1933 to the present are the subject of this study. U.S. political and economic power has strongly influenced Latin America for an extended period of time. It is Steward's opinion that American policy toward Latin America has been "a paradoxical combination of naked imperialism and misguided idealism; of philanthropy and profit; of altruism plus a healthy corporate profit." Latin America's subordinate position has bound the region securely to United States economics, objectives, and military power.

Ulam, Adam B. *Russia's Failed Revolutions: from the Decembrists to the Dissidents*. New York: Basic Books, 1981. 453pp. \$18.95

Ulam, Director of the Russian Research Center at Harvard University, addresses one of the central questions in Russian political history: why have attempts at revolution and reform failed consistently during the last century and a half? His book is an examination of the specific historical and social circumstances which have hampered the struggle for freedom. It takes us from the aristocrats' revolt that led to the Decembrists' abortive coup of 1825 to a look at political dissension in the Soviet Union today.

Wheeler, Keith, *War under the Pacific*. Chicago: Time-Life Books, 1980. 208pp. \$14.95

This work, the 23rd volume of the Time-Life World War II series, describes the submarine operations involved in the Pacific theater. While the American/Allied point of view receives the central focus, the book additionally develops the Japanese antisubmarine efforts. It also presents insights into the operations of the Imperial Japanese Navy's own submarine force. The volume is extraordinarily well-illustrated with over 170 photographs, maps, drawings, and diagrams, several of which are in color. Of particular note is a picture essay on the evolution of the submersible vessel as a weapon.

