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Frank Uhlig Jr.

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Ozawa lost over 400 planes and aviators from his fleet plus over 50 of the land-based planes upon which so much had depended. The Japanese Naval Air Force had, in 2 days, suffered a blow from which it would never recover. For the Americans the losses were relatively light. Although over 100 planes were lost, many had simply ditched, out of fuel and unable to make the night carrier landings, but because of some superb rescue work by the destroyers, only 16 pilots and 33 crewmen were lost.

The recriminations after the battle dealt primarily with what some called the American failure to deal an even more decisive blow to the Japanese Fleet. The author criticizes Admiral Spruance for being too cautious and defensive, thus losing the opportunity to do more because he was not an aviator and therefore misunderstood

the more "free-wheeling" tactics of the carrier force. Indeed, experience had already shown that a mobile and aggressive carrier force was in fact most effective; however, it seems excessive to this reviewer to criticize Spruance when at least part of his mission was to protect the invasion force ashore. Noting that Admiral Spruance himself stated after the war that it would have been more "satisfying" to have won an even greater victory, it certainly would have been no less dissatisfying to have gone off on a tail chase with the Japanese Fleet leaving the troops ashore vulnerable to Japanese land-based air attack. In any event this book is a balanced, thoughtful and insightful account which is at once scholarly and readable.

MICHAEL B. EDWARDS
Commander, U.S. Navy

RECENT BOOKS

Selected Accessions of the Naval War College Library

Annotated by

**Doris Baginski, Steven Maffeo
Jane Viti, and Mary Ann Varoutsos**

Abrahamson, James L. *America Arms for a New Century: the Making of a Great Military Power*. New York: Free Press, 1981. 253pp. \$17.95

Students of American military history will be interested in this probe into the effects of the Progressive Era (1880-1920) on the transformation and modernization of our country's armed forces. Abrahamson describes how the United States, which was a minor military force at the end of the 19th century, had become a great military power by the end of the Great War. He explores the reform efforts of such military greats as Generals Sherman, Schofield, Pershing, and Wood; and Admirals Porter, Luce, Dewey, and Fiske. The book assesses the military's awareness of trends that were reshaping both domestic conditions and the world order and the likely effect of those transformations on America's military institutions and policies.

Barnet, Richard J. *Real Security: Restoring American Power in a Dangerous Decade*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1981. 127pp. \$10.95

Contradicting the notion that increased defense spending and a more aggressive military stance will reverse the decline of U.S. power, the author argues that national security analyses generally overemphasize sheer numbers. Real political security evolves more from the nature of military power than from the quantity of soldiers and weapons. Barnet contends that arms limitation agreements promote stable political climates. American power and influence will best be restored by significant reductions in foreign oil dependence and the steady management of inflation. The real danger, he fears, is that the United States may be steering toward disaster with a misconceived military buildup and pugnacious attitude abroad.

Brittin, Burdick H. *International Law for Seagoing Officers*. 4th ed. Annapolis, Md.: Naval Institute Press, 1981. 483pp. \$22.95

The past 25 years have seen a profound change in the law of the sea. This long-awaited fourth edition takes into account the results of the Law of the Sea Conference proceedings as well as actions of the world community that have affected or changed international law since 1972. Also included are sections that deal with space law, the status of military and civilian personnel in foreign countries, and the rapidly expanding body of law dealing with armed conflict. Therefore, this might also be a useful reference tool for those whose business or interest pertains to the oceans and foreign lands.

The Common Security Interests of Japan, the United States, and NATO. Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger, 1981. 232pp. \$19.50

The authors are concerned with the Soviet Union's military buildup and the challenges it poses for the United States, Japan, and Western Europe. Members of the Atlantic Council of the United States and Japan's Research Institute for Peace and Security formed a Joint Working Group to study this issue and the East Asian power balance as well. This collection consists of a collective policy paper, which stresses the acute need for consultation among the major industrial democracies and makes recommendations for enhancing allied military capability, political strength, and economic strength; and nine working papers commissioned from among members of the Joint Working Group.

Cordier, Sherwood S. *The Air and Sea Lanes of the North Atlantic: Their Security in the 1980's*. Lanham, Md.: University Press of America, 1981. 84pp. paper \$6.25

Linking the transatlantic community together, the sea and air lanes across the North Atlantic represent essential lines of communication and transport. The untrammelled use of this ocean is crucial to the security of Western Europe. Cordier stresses that the West must be solidly capable of defending these lines to prevail during conflict and as a peacetime deterrent. He specifically studies the air defense of Britain, air control at sea, and the Soviet naval—particularly submarine—challenge. In addition, Cordier discusses short-term and long-range measures that can reinforce the security of this vital oceanic area.

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Frei, Daniel, ed. *Definitions and Measurement of Détente: East and West Perspectives*. Cambridge, Mass.: Oelgeschlager, Gunn & Hain, 1981. 216pp. \$22.50

Fluctuations in the complex state of East-West relations inevitably affect international relations worldwide. In this collection, theories relevant to defining and measuring détente are analyzed in depth by social scientists, political analysts, and experts in international relations from both sides. They believe that it is necessary to establish observable, objective criteria to assist in the evaluation of a complex relationship such as détente. It is the editor's opinion that methodological reflection will assist in the establishment of a strong base that is a precondition for successful discourse between the two superpowers. The papers were originally presented at an East-West symposium on détente held in Zurich in November 1979.

Gallo, Patrick J. *Swords and Plowshares: the United States and Disarmament, 1898-1979*. Manhattan, Kans.: MA/AH Publishing, 1980. 170pp. paper \$15.95

Man has always worked toward reconciling his search for disarmament with his desire for security. It has been a forbidding struggle, for the effort has necessarily juxtaposed idealism and sincerity with greed and fear. Gallo relates the American historical experience of disarmament and explains the motivations for U.S. disarmament positions. Essentially divided into three sections, the book particularly concentrates on the periods 1898-1914, 1919-1938, and 1940-1963. The author proposes interpretations regarding U.S. participation in disarmament conferences during each chronological period. In addition, a chapter analyzing American governmental principles and goals follows each main section.

Jones, Rodney W. *Nuclear Proliferation: Islam, the Bomb, and South Asia*. The Washington Papers, v. IX, no. 82. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage, 1981. 88pp. paper \$3.50

Recent events in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Iran have drawn attention to the dangers of nuclear proliferation in South Asia for regional stability and Islamic relations. Sponsored by Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies, this paper analyzes the implications of these developments for U.S. national security interests and national security policy, giving considerable emphasis to the immediate threat of proliferation to an assured oil supply and worldwide economic vitality. An outline of ways in which technical and political nonproliferation approaches may be integrated with each other, and with American security policies, is provided.

Ledeen, Michael and Lewis, William. *Debate: the American Failure in Iran*. New York: Knopf, 1981. 256pp. \$14.95

Ledeen and Lewis, a journalist and a political scientist, evaluate the nature of American foreign policy through an investigation of the recent revolutionary crisis in Iran. They proclaim a direct relationship between the events that led to the downfall of the shah and the shortcomings of U.S. foreign policy. Successful foreign policy is defined as having sufficient military power to deter political enemies, stable alliances to enhance national security, and clarity and coherence in the pursuit of objectives. The authors believe we are

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capable of meeting these standards, but have lacked the leadership to achieve them.

Nogee, Joseph L. and Donaldson, Robert H. *Soviet Foreign Policy since World War II*. New York: Pergamon Press, 1981. 320pp. \$35.00

Duality in Soviet attitudes and behavior has evolved since the end of the Second World War when Russia emerged as a superpower with special status in world affairs. Important forces and circumstances have modified Soviet domestic and international environments producing both continuity and change. The continuity stems from basic Soviet communist doctrine which holds a malign view of the United States. Change is evident in the periods of peaceful coexistence and détente that break the antagonism between the two countries. This study analyzes the development of the Kremlin's policy in terms of internal and external variables, providing an overall synthesis of the evolution of contemporary Soviet foreign policy.

Pipes, Richard. *U.S.-Soviet Relations in the Era of Détente*. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1981. 227pp. \$25.00; paper \$10.00

Richard Pipes, Baird Professor of History at Harvard University, was the director of Harvard's Russian Research Center from 1968 to 1973. In this volume, he presents eight essays on Soviet foreign military policies which were published between 1969 and 1980. The introductory essay, which presents in embryo many of the ideas developed subsequently, compares the psychological, cultural, and historical background of American and Soviet political outlooks. Further essays investigate some operational principles in Soviet foreign policy and the Soviet interpretation of détente. Convinced that the Soviet Union is pursuing a "grand strategy" with deep historical precedents, Pipes concludes by analyzing the role militarism plays in communist mentality, theory, and practice.

Prybyla, Jan S. *The Chinese Economy: Problems and Policies*. 2d ed., rev. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1981. 331pp. \$19.50

Economic growth in China in the last 30 years has expanded rapidly. China has progressed from a poor, peasant economy into a socialist state which is able to provide essential food, clothing, housing, and social services to its citizens on a regular basis. Discussions of major economic problems are followed by an analysis of the policies which have been implemented to correct past economic shortcomings. This is an introductory examination of the concerted effort to expand and strengthen the economy so as to make China into a modern industrial power by the year 2000.

Ross, Tweed W., Jr. *The Best Way to Destroy a Ship: the Evidence of European Naval Operations in World War II*. Manhattan, Kans.: MA/AH Publishing, 1980. 213pp. paper \$23.00

This work, originally a master's thesis, attempts to compare the relative effectiveness of various naval weapons used in the Atlantic Theater during World War II. Structured narrowly on types of ordnance, it specifically analyzes weapons and their effect on sea control. Ross endeavors to study in great detail the limitations, strengths, and proper employment of the different devices. Statistical methodology is central to the paper, which represents an effort to derive significant correlations and foundations that

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rely on fewer historical judgments. In addition, Ross includes naval theory segments with each chapter, interpreting how these weapons were viewed both before and during the war.

Snow, Donald M. *Nuclear Strategy in a Dynamic World: American Policy in the 1980s*. University: University of Alabama Press, 1981. 284pp. \$25.00
The formation of strategic nuclear doctrine is presently cause for much debate. The arms race, the Soviet challenge to the United States, and the danger of nuclear weapons proliferation all point to a critical need to review and revise U.S. strategic concepts. Areas of major disagreement center upon specific policy matters: what should constitute the basis of American strategic doctrine, and what direction should the strategic system take. In a clear and comprehensive manner, the author gives an overview of the theoretical approaches that have been employed, discusses the basic concepts of deterrence and arms control, and examines the development of strategic doctrine and forces in both the United States and the Soviet Union.

Szuprowicz, Bohdan O. *How to Avoid Strategic Materials Shortages: Dealing With Cartels, Embargoes, and Supply Disruptions*. New York: Wiley, 1981. 312pp. \$19.95

Oil, aluminum, gold, titanium, cobalt, plutonium, and scores of other commodities are significantly altering the world's economic and political terrain. This book outlines the factors that must be continually monitored when assessing the vulnerability of industries and governments facing possible politically motivated shortages of these items. Szuprowicz, a specialist in high-technology marketing, analyzes the cartels controlling vast percentages of world strategic materials. He provides a methodology for developing a vulnerability index geared to avoiding problems in critical materials planning. Additionally, based on possible groupings of various Third World countries, he presents hypothetical scenarios as models for fundamental contingency planning.

