

1980

Recent Books

W. R. Pettyjohn

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Recommended Citation

Pettyjohn, W. R. (1980) "Recent Books," *Naval War College Review*: Vol. 33 : No. 4 , Article 24.
Available at: <https://digital-commons.usnwc.edu/nwc-review/vol33/iss4/24>

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RECENT BOOKS

Selected Accessions of the Naval War College Library

Annotated by

**Ann Hardy, with Kathleen Ashook
Doris Baginski and Mary Ann Varoutsos**

Azrael, Jeremy R. *Emergent Nationality Problems in the USSR*. R-2172-AF. Santa Monica, Calif.: Rand, 1977. 33pp. \$3.00

The ethnic ratios of the Soviet Union are changing as the growth rate of the Slavic and Baltic nationalities declines, while that of the Asian nationalities—a large percentage of whom are Moslem—is extremely high. The author projects the implications that this demographic shift may have for Soviet economic, political, and military policies by the end of the century.

Booker, Malcolm. *Last Quarter: the Next Twenty-five Years in Asia and the Pacific*. Forest Grove, Ore.: International Scholarly Book Services, 1978. 228pp. \$20.00

A world where the explosive threat to the economy and political balance escalates daily is viewed through Australian eyes. Their clear vision also perceives Russia's naval superiority in the Indian/Pacific Ocean areas, and the future implications for all the countries of the region—here considered individually. Feeling that the China-Soviet struggle for resources and strategic hegemony will ultimately be decided upon the seas, the author stresses the vulnerability of Australia's resources that lack both development and defense because of the rigid national economic policy; he offers suggestions for remedial action.

Carr, Raymond and Fusi Aizpuria, Juan P. *Spain: Dictatorship to Democracy*. London: Allen & Unwin, 1979. 282pp. \$29.95

How does one explain Spain's sudden leap into modernity after 40 years of official, traditional Catholic conservatism? Here, Oxford Warden Carr and the Director of Oxford's Iberian Center systematically trace the social, political, and economic evolution of the Franco regime, assessing both its strengths and weaknesses. In addition, they chronicle the political events that marked the transition from dictatorship to democracy during the years 1969 to 1977. A postscript updates the narrative through 1978.

Doenecke, Justus D. *Not to the Swift: the Old Isolationists in the Cold War Era*. Lewisburg, Pa.: Bucknell University Press, 1979. 289pp. \$17.50

The activities of several hundred Senators, Congressmen, publicists, and business leaders who opposed both American entry into World War II and cold war bipartisanship are examined from 1943 to 1954. Their ideology is placed within the context of their own time, and their legacy is evaluated in light of current developments.

Donahue, Joseph A. *Tin Cans and Other Ships; a War Diary 1941-1945*. North Quincy, Mass.: Christopher Publishing House, 1979. 255pp. \$7.50

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Donahue to World War II naval operations in the North Atlantic and Mediterranean, among them the Sicily, Salerno, and Anzio landings. In 1944 he was accepted for the V-12 program at Harvard but quit part-way through, anxious to return to active duty in the Pacific theater, where he served aboard the cruiser U.S.S. *Oklahoma City* from June 1945 until the Japanese surrender in August. This direct, semiconversational chronicle of enlisted naval life during the war includes many illustrations and a glossary of naval/military terms, but no index.

Dupuy, Trevor N. *Numbers, Predictions and War: Using History to Evaluate Combat Factors and Predict the Outcome of Battles*. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merill, 1979. 244pp. \$13.95

Military historian Dupuy explains his personal methodology by which he analyzes military operations—Quantified Judgment Method of Analysis of Historical Combat Data (QJMA). He traces the evolution of the formula that employs weapons as constant numbers and the variables of combat as modifying factors to which values can be ascribed. The spheres of military history, military operations research, and wargaming are all served by the demonstrated consistent applicability of the patterns to the outcomes of World War II battles; to forecasting—then confirmation—of later combat; and to historic warfare.

Feuerwerker, Marvin C. *Congress and Israel; Foreign Aid Decision-Making in the House of Representatives, 1969-1976*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1979. 235pp. \$23.95

A study is made of American military assistance and foreign aid to Israel to determine the extent of congressional influence on foreign policy and to understand the motivations that induce or limit congressional action. Feuerwerker, Deputy Senior Adviser to the President, bases his conclusions on primary source material, firsthand observation, and extensive interviews with members of Congress, U.S. Government officials, lobbyists, and Israeli Government officials familiar with American policy toward Israel.

Forbis, William H. *Fall of the Peacock Throne*. New York: Harper & Row, 1980. 305pp. \$15.95

The tensions produced when a traditional and moralistic society strives for wholesale modernization, while trying to shield its most deeply cherished beliefs from change, are discussed in this rather lightly paced account of the unrest in Iran that led to the Shah's exile. The history of monarchy in Iran, from Cyrus through the Pahlavi dynasty, is sketched briefly.

Fullick, Roy and Powell, Geoffrey. *Suez: the Double War*. London: Hamilton, 1979. 227pp. \$22.50

The Suez crisis marked a turning point in British pride and self-confidence: prior to 1956 Great Britain was second only to America and Russia in strength and influence; within the next 20 years she was to relinquish the remaining outposts of her empire. In this recapitulation of the controversy over control of the Suez Canal—the buildup, deployment, assault, halt, and withdrawal of the Anglo-French forces—the defeat is largely attributed to the lack of clear political direction, the opposition manifested by the United States and the United Nations, and the insufficiency of Britain's strategic reserves and resources.

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Hartmann, Gregory H. *Weapons That Wait; Mine Warfare in the U.S. Navy.*

Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 1979. 294pp. \$22.95

A strong argument for increasing defense expenditures for mine warfare is contained in this study of the principles, history, development, technology, and potential of offensive and defensive mines. The author, former technical director of the U.S. Naval Ordnance Laboratory, maintains that the naval mine has proven its ability to achieve maximum effectiveness with minimum cost and minimum risk to its own forces in every major American war since the Revolution; it will probably be even more essential in fighting the limited wars of the future.

The History of the Joint Chiefs of Staff: the Joint Chiefs of Staff and National Policy. Wilmington, Del.: M. Glazer, 1979. 3v. in 4. \$179.00

Recently declassified, these volumes are the official history of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from immediately after World War II until 1953. They trace the role of the Joint Chiefs in the formulation of American national policy during that period, as interservice rivalries were intensified, the cold war began, and the United States became involved in the Korean conflict.

Hope, Richard O. *Racial Strife in the U.S. Military: toward the Elimination of Discrimination.* New York: Praeger, 1979. 129pp. \$18.75

The ability of a large and bureaucratic organization to change basic policies in an effort to achieve intergroup harmony is analyzed in this study of the Defense Race Relations Institute (DRRI), the Army's affirmative action program which was started in 1971. The author assisted in the formulation of DRRI, and in examining its effectiveness he discusses the history of the military's responses to racial strife; the problems of those who are trained as instructors and expected to be catalysts of change; and the lessons other organizations could learn from the Army's experiences.

Leighton, Richard M. *The Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962: a Case in National Security Crisis Management.* Washington: National Defense University, 1978. 55pp. \$2.00*

It is the process by which President Kennedy and his advisers made their decisions during the Cuban missile crisis, rather than the nature of the crisis itself, that is the subject of this study. The tools available to aid the decisionmakers, and the various factors that could have influenced their perceptions are carefully scrutinized.

*For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

M'Gonigle, R. Michael and Zacher, Mark W. *Pollution, Politics, and International Law: Tankers at Sea.* Berkeley: University of California Press, 1979. 394pp. \$15.95

Oil pollution of the oceans acts as a paradigm in this study of international efforts to protect the global environment. The focus is largely on the actions of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), noting the effects of bureaucracy and diversification within states and the interplay of intergovernmental and transgovernmental issues and forces that promote fragmentation of power in international organizations. The

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problems and prospects of controlling ocean pollution through international regulation and maritime law are regarded in the broader context of the possibilities for global political interdependence and international cooperation now and hereafter.

McKee, Alexander. *The Queen's Corsair: Drake's Journey of Circumnavigation, 1577-1580*. New York: Stein and Day, 1978. 320pp. \$12.95

Smoothly assimilating into his own narrative the facts gleaned from the daily diaries of those involved—both the British mariners and their Spanish victims—this British historian presents a riveting account of the exciting course of Francis Drake's spectacular round-the-world voyage, which was partly exploration/exploitation of trade routes, partly piratical action to obtain treasure for Queen Elizabeth's government coffers.

Mancke, Richard B. *Mexican Oil and Natural Gas; Political, Strategic, and Economic Implications*. New York: Praeger, 1979. 163pp. \$18.95

During the 1970s enormous quantities of crude oil and natural gas were discovered in the swamps and floodlands of southeastern Mexico and in the offshore waters of Campeche Sound. This discovery should have a great influence on American energy policy and Mexican development in the next decade, although Mexico's socioeconomic problems and U.S. policies have hitherto hindered joint efforts to reap the benefits of these vast reserves. Mancke scrutinizes the promise and problems of Mexican oil and gas in both countries, using historical, economic, political, and strategic perspectives.

Markov, Walter M. and Helmert, Heinz. *Battles of World History*. New York: Hippocrene Books, 1979. 438pp. \$35.00

Translated from the German by C.S.V. Salt, this liberally illustrated survey of world battles emphasizes the evolution of the art of warfare throughout the course of recorded history. Battles illustrating such turning points as the earliest known armed conflicts of antiquity, the introduction of firearms, the Napoleonic wars, and the global wars of the 20th century are each placed in the wider social context of their times.

Morris, Robert. *Self Destruct: Dismantling America's Internal Security*. New Rochelle, N.Y.: Arlington House, 1979. 348pp. \$12.95

Robert Morris, an attorney, has served as an officer in Naval Intelligence, as chief counsel to the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and as a municipal court justice in New York City. He contends that the United States has been a party to its own destruction by allowing the Soviet Union to undermine the American internal security system, achieve strategic parity, and overtake the United States as a world power. This book is intended as a warning to Americans to reverse this process by shoring up their military defenses, their intelligence-gathering organization, and their internal security apparatus.

Paterson, Thomas G. *On Every Front: the Making of the Cold War*. New York: Norton, 1979. 210pp. \$14.95; paper \$3.95

Between 1944 and 1950, an essentially bipolar international system in which the United States and the Soviet Union endeavored to build competing and warring spheres of influence emerged from the postwar rubble. Although

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this bipolar configuration has somewhat disintegrated during the succeeding decades, the Soviet-American contest continues to play a prominent role in world politics. This book, which contains a synthesis of the voluminous literature and various schools of thought on the origins of the struggle, shows how closely intertwined systemic, fundamental, and tactical factors combined to turn the Grand Alliance into the cold war.

Piccigallo, Philip R. *The Japanese on Trial: Allied War Crimes Operations in the East, 1945-1951*. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1979. 292pp. \$17.95

The significance of the Japanese war trials held after World War II has often been overshadowed by the Nuremberg trials. The purpose of this study is to present an overview of the entire Allied Eastern war crimes operation, and to examine how the Allies managed to cooperate enough to orchestrate such a massive undertaking. Within this broad scope, the policies of each country toward the Japanese suspects are compared and related to the subsequent development of international relations in the Far East.

Serfaty, Simon. *Fading Partnership: America and Europe after 30 Years*. New York: Praeger, 1979. 115pp. \$17.95

The course of the interrelationships in the Atlantic Alliance is viewed in the context of the changing world relationships and their consequences among the Western powers—specifically, the United States and Europe. The equivocations, misconceptions, implications, and ramifications of international strategy since World War II are addressed, with emphasis on the Nixon-Kissinger era and its antithetical foreign policy changes. The book concludes with a consideration of six possible futures for Europe and European-American associations.

Showell, Jak P. Mallmann. *The German Navy in World War Two: a Reference Guide to the Kriegsmarine, 1935-1945*. Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 1979. 224pp. \$19.95

The son of a crewman of a U-boat in World War II reports on the German Navy in the areas of its history, organization, personnel, and ship statistics and data. In addition to the main text with its numerous illustrations—many of them from the author's private collection—the volume contains biographical notes, a chronology, a glossary, a bibliography, appendixes, and an index. The care and detail with which Showell treats his subject are witness to his pride in the German Navy.

Speed, Roger. *Strategic Deterrence in the 1980's*. Stanford, Calif.: Hoover Institution Press, 1979. 174pp. \$8.50

The dramatic growth of Soviet nuclear capability in the last decade, the effect of that growth on the United States' ability to defend Western Europe, the role conventional weapons should have in American policy, and the need to gauge what the true effect of arms control agreements would be upon strategic forces are among the major issues that must influence the American concept of deterrence so that the United States will have a strategic doctrine to meet the realities of the 1980s.

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Watch Officer's Guide. 11th ed. Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 1979. 275pp. \$9.95

First published in 1911, this handbook for deck watch officers is now in its 11th edition, as revised by Cdr. Kenneth Jacobsen, USN. It still addresses the problematic situations that a watch officer encounters and instructs him in the discharge of his many responsibilities, but it is geared to today's sophistication and complexities and incorporates the latest doctrinal and procedural changes. Among matters discussed are the keeping of the deck log, shiphandling, rules of the nautical road, duties in port, safety, honors and ceremonies, and flag and pennant etiquette.

Wragg, David. *Wings over the Sea: a History of Naval Aviation*. New York: Arco, 1979. 224pp. \$17.95

Profusely illustrated with black-and-white photographs, this book presents a chronological survey of naval aviation in the United Kingdom, the United States, and Europe, starting with the early experiments of Langley, Curris, and the Wright brothers and ending with a speculative look toward the future. Wragg contends that the flexibility of employment and the range and variety of ordnance provided by the aircraft carrier make it the most cost-effective of all weapons systems. He predicts a trend toward small carriers operating V/STOL aircraft and helicopters, with perhaps a V/STOL airliner especially designed to provide longer-range carrier-borne ASW and AEW operations.

Young, Alexander K. *The Sogo Shosha: Japan's Multinational Trading Companies*. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1979. 274pp. \$20.00

Comprising more than half of Japan's imports, nearly a third of her gross national product, and 18 percent of her domestic wholesale trade, the total sales of Japan's ten largest trading conglomerates accounted for 5 percent of world export trade in 1975. This work draws on large quantities of statistical data and Japanese source material to delineate the complex services, strategies, resources, operations, and organizational structure of these international traders for readers who are unfamiliar with the origins, characteristics, and prospects of these giant multinational firms.

Zaloga, Steven J. *Modern Soviet Armor: Combat Vehicles of the USSR and Warsaw Pact Today*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1979. 88pp. \$14.95

This volume catalogs the major vehicle types of the ground forces of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries—even touching China. Generously illustrated with both scale plans and color and black-and-white photographs, the publication stresses particularly the most recent equipment projected for use during the present decade. The vehicles treated are grouped under the headings of battle tanks, infantry combat vehicles, airborne combat vehicles, reconnaissance vehicles and tank destroyer derivatives, mechanized artillery, and mechanized air defense.