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The United States and Japan in the Western Pacific: Micronesia and Papua New Guinea

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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

Lieutenant Commander, U.S. Navy

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,

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coauthored by six members of the faculty of the University of Kansas, is the United States and Japan in the Western Pacific with particular attention to the cases of an American dependency, Micronesia, and the newly independent state of Papua New Guinea. The overall perspective, according to the authors, "will be to evaluate the current and future interrelationship of Micronesia and Papua New Guinea with the United States and Japan."

Within this context the authors concern themselves with a historical overview of Micronesia and Papua New Guinea; American involvement in Micronesia and of the Micronesian response; Australian involvement in Papua New Guinea and Papua New Guinean politics since independence in 1975; issues and policies in the economic development of Micronesia and Papua New Guinea; and Japanese policies in and perspectives on Micronesia and Papua New Guinea. Of these chapters, the one on the Australian-Papua New Guinean relationship is alone worth the price of admission and makes a substantial contribution to the literature of the subject. Given the significance of Canberra in the region it is surprising that Australia was not included in the title.

The thrust of the study argues for closer cooperation between Tokyo and Washington in devising aid, economic and developmental programs for Micronesia and Papua New Guinea, programs without which neither of these nations could hope to survive intact into the 21st century.

This is an important book deserving of the widest possible readership.

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Kinnard, Douglas. *The Secretary of Defense*. Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1980. 252pp.

The position and power of the Secretary of Defense have undergone con-

siderable change since the first secretary James Forrestal, began serving in 1947. The span of 24 years and 10 different secretaries has seen the Berlin, Cuban and Mideast crises as well as wars in Korea and Vietnam. Through it all the role of the defense secretary has evolved to meet unforeseen shortcomings and the demands of the times.

The author selected the five most significant Secretaries of Defense on which to base this book. He felt that each man and the events surrounding his term most effectively outlined the evolution of the office.

The first, Forrestal (September 1947-March 1949), was faced with the task of managing a postwar military establishment with postwar budget constraints under an untried organization. Cabinet level service secretaries and uncertainty about the roles and missions of the separate services severely compounded his problems. Despite those major stumbling blocks, Kinnard feels that Forrestal's efforts were successful.

The second man examined, Charles E. Wilson (January 1953-October 1957), is more noteworthy for what he did not do. Serving under Eisenhower, Wilson found that the President was essentially his own Secretary of Defense and performed accordingly. As a result, Eisenhower saw the need for more authority in the office and that prompted the 1958 Reorganization Act.

The provision brought about by that act paved the way for Robert McNamara (January 1961-February 1968) who felt he could adequately manage DOD under the existing legislative powers. Kinnard believes that McNamara was the first to bring the Pentagon under full civilian control. McNamara is lauded for the introduction of the Planning Programming Budget System (PPBS) but the major event examined during his service is Vietnam. Kinnard relates salient points of the Southeast Asian conflict in short