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World Armaments and Disarmaments, SIPRI Yearbook 1975

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altered, trade, including arms, will continue.

F.A. HART
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Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. *World Armaments and Disarmament, SIPRI Yearbook 1975*. Cambridge, Mass.: and London: MIT Press; Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell International, 1975. 618pp.

SIPRI is still a relative newcomer in the field of armaments and disarmament reporting. Their yearbooks go back to 1968-69, and since 1972 there has been an annual volume, six for the series so far.

The SIPRI Yearbook is at least as valuable to the professional military man as the International Institute for Strategic Studies' *Military Balance*. In some dimensions, explained below, it is even more useful.

Massive in size, the book is divided into part I, the year in review; part II, developments in world armaments; part III, advances in weapon technology; and part IV, developments in arms control and disarmament. Each part has chapters, replete with appendices and tables and diagrams, including much valuable statistical data and original documentation. For example, the recent UN agreed definition of aggression is reprinted as appendix 14F. Difficult-to-come-by data is given in profusion, as in appendix 15K which gives a summary of all important multilateral agreements on disarmament and a list of states that have signed and ratified each. A tabular list of all nuclear explosions between 1945 and 1974 is given at appendix 15B.

But, if that were all, it would not make the SIPRI Yearbook outstanding and unique—as it surely is for certain of its characteristics. Turn for example to chapter 11, entitled "Long-range Cruise Missiles," pp. 311-338. Here is not only an elaborate description of the tech-

nology behind cruise missile development but a sophisticated discussion of how miniaturization has

made possible what is essentially a new method for the accurate delivery of tactical or strategic weapons (conventional or nuclear) over long ranges, since cruise missiles can now be fitted with terminal guidance based on terrain matching and recognition, and remotely piloted vehicles with wide-band jam-proof communication links.

Then "terrain matching" and each of these other parts of the new developments is explained in full detail and in simple language. Because this kind of full exposition is given throughout the book, it is a very valuable text key to all kinds of military technology. The discussion of satellite photography and the degree of resolution obtainable is at a level far above the usual literature—and the book is full of such things.

Despite the hefty price, this book is well worth the price to any military man with a lively sense of intellectual curiosity or a need to know, on an informed basis, the most recent facts and figures on world weapons. Of course it has a bias—against arms and for disarmament. But that bias in no way interferes with its professional sense of what is relevant.

FREDERICK H. HARTMANN
Naval War College

Wegener, Edward. *The Soviet Naval Offensive*. Annapolis, Md.: United States Naval Institute, 1975. 134pp.

The key to this concise and orderly study is found in the first sentence of the preface: "The spectacular naval armament of the Soviet Union since World War II is an event of global political significance." The Soviet naval expansion is indeed spectacular; it is clearly global; and it gives every indication that it will, in retrospect, have been of transcendent political significance.