SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY


The course of American defense policy in the post-Vietnam War era can be charted in several serialized publications. For the international context, see Strategic Survey (International Institute of Strategic Studies), an annual publication published by Brassey's USA, and the accompanying reference work, Military Balance. Joseph Kruzel, ed., American Defense Annual (Lexington Books) by The Ohio State University's Mershon Center, provides essays designed to critique the existing defense plans and budgets. The analysis of the defense budget appeared in a larger annual volume, Setting National Priorities, edited by Joseph A. Pechman. Another useful annual publication, The Defense Program, sponsored by the American Enterprise Institute, has ceased publication. In 1972 the Brookings Institution also started a series of short pamphlets and position papers under the general title Studies in Defense Policy, designed to describe which are current governmental policies and offer optional programs.


The volatile state of the defense debate in the early 1980s can be sampled in Francis P. Hoeber, William Schneider, Norman Polmar, and Ray Bessette, Arms, Men, and Military...
Budgets, FY 1981 (Transaction Books, 1980); the Boston Study Group, The Price of Defense (Times Books, 1979); and Carnegie Panel of U.S. Security and the Future of Arms Control, Challenges of U.S. National Security Policy (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1981). As the Reagan administration's rearmament program swept forward, an accurate gauge of the administration's positions was the publications of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, which commissioned group studies of topical issues that then drew the endorsement of former cabinet officers and retired generals and admirals. The ideological counterpart is the Center for Defense Information, which lobbies for nonintervention, a low defense budget, and disarmament, and which has its own publications program.


The declaratory policy of the Bush administration may be found in any sample of its official statements such as, for example, The White House, National Security Strategy of the United States (Government Printing Office, August, 1991); Joint Chiefs of Staff, National Military Strategy (The Joint Staff, 1992); and The Office of the Secretary of Defense, Annual Report to the President and the Congress (Office of the Secretary of Defense, February, 1992).


The public literature on the Gulf War from the victors' perspective runs the gamut in mood from celebratory to cautionary, in research and analysis from superficial to thoughtful. The Department of Defense summed up its version of the war in *Conduct of the Persian Gulf War: Final Report to Congress* (Government Printing Office, 1991) and the *Defense 91 Almanac* (September/October, 1991) provides useful statistics. Congressional hearings during and after the crisis also provide important views. Then-Representative Les Aspin of the House Armed