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## Foreign Policy USA/USSR

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*Proliferation*, but it fails to make a substantial new contribution to the literature and theory of arms control where other works have succeeded. There are two significant factors which differentiate this rather unsuccessful attempt by SIPRI from its more important cousins.

First the breadth of material covered in this book is wide, yet the depth is often shallow. Essays in *The Arms Race and Arms Control* span the following topics: world military expenditures, arms transfers, strategic nuclear weapons, military use of space, enhanced radiation weapons, nuclear explosions, intermediate-range nuclear forces, the Committee on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Nordic Nuclear Free Zone Proposal, "inhuman weapons," United Nations arms control and disarmament activities, and arms control agreements in force. While this list of arms control activity is expansive, the treatment of each subject varies in detail and sensitivity to argumentation, data, and analysis.

Some essays such as "The CSCE and the European Disarmament Conference," "Nordic Initiatives for a Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone in Europe," and "The Prohibition of Inhumane Weapons: New Small Arms Ammunition," are particularly worthwhile because they address issues usually overlooked by other Western and particularly American analysts. The essay on "The Trade in Major Conventional Weapons" is also valuable because it serves as a scholarly international source to confirm the American judgment that the Soviet Union has become the world's largest supplier of military equipment.

Unfortunately, several of the remaining essays do not live up to the standards of argumentation, analysis, and documentation met by those mentioned favorably above. The essay on "The Neutron Bomb," for example, scores

telling points against the development and deployment of enhanced radiation weapons attacking their military utility, only to weaken the argument by concluding with highly polemical statements adding heat but shedding little new light on the problem of defending Europe against large-scale armor assaults from the Warsaw Pact in a cost-effective, humane manner.

Second, *The Arms Race and Arms Control* is less useful than other SIPRI publications because of its hybrid character. It is neither a highly detailed study comparable to the earlier mentioned study, *The Problem of Chemical and Biological Warfare* nor a complete SIPRI *Yearbook on Armaments and Disarmament*. Advertised as an extract of the 1982 *Yearbook*, *The Arms Race and Arms Control* seems doomed to failure. It lacks the rich supporting data accompanying the essays normally found in the *Yearbook* and includes in at least one instance discussion that is irrelevant to the stated purpose of the book—providing a broad, factual overview.

SIPRI will continue to publish both its *Yearbook on Armaments and Disarmament* and specialized, detailed studies. I believe both publishing efforts are worthwhile. The improved editorial balance evidenced in *The Arms Race and Arms Control* is welcome, but professionals in the field of international security would be well advised to spend the marginal difference for SIPRI's *Yearbook of Armaments and Disarmament, 1982* and forgo *The Arms Race and Arms Control*.

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Kegley, Charles W., Jr. and McGowan, Pat, eds. *Foreign Policy USA/USSR*. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage, 1982. 320pp. \$25 paper \$12.50

While there is an abundance of literature in the field of political affairs

that deals with the foreign policy of either the United States or the Soviet Union, there is relatively little that deals with the foreign policies of both superpowers. In particular there seem to be very few studies that compare those policies in any kind of a systematic manner. *Foreign Policy USA/USSR* is an attempt by the editors to correct that imbalance by providing a systematic comparative study of the foreign policies of the United States and the Soviet Union. As one who teaches a graduate course in comparative US and Soviet foreign policy, I welcomed this approach and rejoiced at the prospects of a study that might serve as a single-volume text for the course.

Unfortunately, this book falls short of the mark and is far too limited in both breadth and depth. With few exceptions, the articles and essays that make up the book concentrate more on the methodology of analysis and too little on its substance. Much of that methodology is of the behavioral scientific or statistical analytical variety, forcing those of us who cling to the traditionalist school of political interpretation into mild cases of migraine as we sort through "central tendencies" and "deviations from central tendency" in order to learn that in the United States there is a relationship between presidential party and defense spending, and that in the Soviet Union there is a relationship between aggregate economic performance and defense spending. Indeed!

For those, however, who prefer a quantifiable framework for political analysis and are properly attuned to the value of computer simulations and complex model building, this book does provide some interesting theoretical bases for comparing certain aspects of US and Soviet foreign policies. But those aspects are rather limited in scope and

while the book is divided into three parts which on the surface seem to be sufficiently comprehensive (Relationships Between the Superpowers, Ideological Orientation and Policy Consequences, and Responses to Common Problems), the individual chapters that make up those parts remain too narrowly focused. One refreshing exception is an excellent chapter titled "Perceiving the Other's Intentions," which categorizes the major schools of analyses in both the United States and the Soviet Union in terms of how those analysts perceive the global intentions of the other superpower.

The twelve "chapters" aren't really chapters at all, but rather individually prepared articles or studies (all by different authors) that do not necessarily relate to one another except in the sense that they were selected by the editors for inclusion in one or another of the three main parts of the book, and tied together in the introduction which is an overview of each of the articles. In fact, it is in this introduction that the editors make a valuable contribution to the book. Many readers will find the introduction the most rewarding section of all.

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Dziak, John. *Soviet Perceptions of Military Power: The Interaction of Theory and Practice*. New York: Crane, Russak, 1981. 72pp. \$5.95

Vernon, Graham D., ed. *Soviet Perceptions of War and Peace*. Washington, D.C.: National Defense University Press, 1981. 185pp. \$6.00

Several years ago the US Navy virtually abandoned its research on strategic thinking, leaving the field to academics. Nowhere is this more the