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Alliances and American Foreign Policy

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matics, and foreign languages at the expense of the humanities and the social sciences and philosophy. This happens in a cloak of secrecy that tends to inhibit criticism of the Government by university administrators and professors who are benefiting from research grants.

From the political side, the vast military budgets and the methods of allocating funds to areas rather than to efficient producers could be a method of influencing votes and concentrating and perpetuating power. This use of defense expenditures for other than national security purposes is probably more a potential danger than a present one, but nevertheless a real threat to freedom and development. These three lectures well handle the problem raised by President Eisenhower and are worth reading.

P.L. GAMBLE
Chair of Economics

Mansfield, Edwin, ed. *Defense, Science, and Public Policy*. New York: Norton, 1969. 224p.

For the Year 1967, national defense expenditures represented about 60 percent of the Federal administrative budget, while defense and space programs utilized a major share of the scientific and engineering talent in the United States. These factors are not expected to change greatly even if a successful conclusion to the Vietnam war is achieved. The effect of these conditions on the economy of the nation is the subject of this collection of articles and speeches. The selections are grouped in four parts, the first two parts relating to the impact of defense spending on the national economy and the decision-making process in the Department of Defense, and the latter two discussing military research and development and the relationship of basic research to civilian technology and the public policy.

Through a judicious choice of articles presenting many and varying viewpoints

on interrelated defense and science problems (in some cases strongly differing opinions in successive articles), the editor has given the reader an opportunity to consider many aspects of defense problems that are not readily apparent even to one seriously interested in these issues. The military reader, in particular, will gain an appreciation of some of the nonmilitary problems defense spending engenders and the relationship of the scientific community to military research. For those interested in a side-by-side comparison of the pros and cons of cost-effectiveness, Hanson Baldwin's attack on this procurement policy and Charles Hitch's defense of the technique are included. This book is recommended for anyone interested in, or concerned about, the effects of large defense budgets and government monopoly of scientific talent.

D.J. KERSHAW
Commander, U.S. Navy

Osgood, Robert E. *Alliances and American Foreign Policy*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1968. 171p.

After having closed the cover, the reader is left somewhat exhausted and with the impression of having read two different books. At the outset the author does a creditable job of describing in general terms the alliance systems in the world today and explaining how and why they were developed. He defines and explains alliances, carefully distinguishing them from collective security agreements, and presents an excellent discussion in basic terms of the nature of the various types of alliances and other international relationships which are equivalent to alliances. Following a review of the development of American alliance policy, beginning with the Truman Doctrine, the author presents a detailed examination of alliances, past and present, throughout the world. It is here that the reader finds himself in another book;

one of conjecture, hope, careful estimates, and broad guesses about what may happen in the future. There is too much of this for the average reader to assimilate, and the result is a general blur of one prediction into the next. For the military officer without a background in international relations, the first two-thirds of the book can provide a very interesting and helpful look at the pros and cons of alliances. This same officer will find the last third of the book at once too detailed and too broad in its look at the future to be of any real help in his studies. This portion is recommended for supplementary reading by the advanced student who, in turn, may find the first part of the book rather basic.

R.W. DURFEY
Commander, U.S. Coast Guard

Wentz, Walter B. *Nuclear Proliferation*. Washington: Public Affairs Press, 1968. 216p.

The author takes a new look at nuclear proliferation and in his words has "attempted to synthesize the fragments of political, military, scientific, and economic knowledge on the problem of nuclear proliferation." His book is easy to read and presents his case in a most convincing manner. The main thrust of his thesis is that proliferation as opposed to nonproliferation is in the best interests of the United States. He argues that nuclear weapons in the hands of responsible allies are a much more reliable counterthreat than an American monopoly on nuclear weapons and associated delivery systems. He also believes that De Gaulle is correct in his doubts of the United States committing herself to a nuclear war over Paris. The economic, political, and technological considerations of the potential members of the nuclear club are discussed and a projection made as to when they can or will create nuclear weapons. Dr. Wentz carries this further by estimating the number of weapons

that each country can produce on an annual basis. Chapters are devoted to Red China, France, India, Israel, West Germany, Japan, and the "Fringe Nations"—Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Sweden, and Switzerland. The author concludes that "Nonproliferation, as the sole objective of the United States' nuclear policy, is both unrealistic and contrary to American interests. In selected cases, proliferation should be encouraged." This work is extensively documented and should provide an excellent source of research material for students of arms control.

C.H. SELL
Commander, U.S. Navy

Willrich, Mason. *Non-Proliferation Treaty: Framework for Nuclear Arms Control*. Charlottesville, Va.: Michie, 1969. 341p.

Mason Willrich, Professor of Law and Director of the Center for the Study of Science, Technology and Public Policy at the University of Virginia, has written a book that is as timely as it is thorough. As the author, from 1962 to 1965 Assistant General Counsel in the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, states in the introduction, his purpose "is to analyze the Non-Proliferation Treaty, to ascertain its meaning and explore its potentialities in terms of the specific problems which will be encountered if it is implemented." This objective and more he achieves. In addition to producing the complete "legislative history" of the treaty and providing the best textual analysis of its provisions yet published, the author also establishes a useful policy-oriented framework for anyone "seeking insight into the interactions between the process of international politics and technological innovation."

Professor Willrich's first three chapters describe the contextual, policy, and legal factors behind the treaty which he thinks "the preferred policy alternative in relation to the goal of avoidance of