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## The Future of European Alliance Systems: Nato and the Warsaw Pact

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perspective, probably somewhere to the right of Attila the Hun. This seems to be where George Keegan has positioned himself. As for Baker, allowing this book to become a vehicle for such McCarthyite charges, is both a disservice to the public and a discredit to his scientific training and background.

Richard Ned Lebow  
Cornell University

Broadhurst, Arlene Idol, ed. *The Future of European Alliance Systems: Nato and the Warsaw Pact*. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1983. 316pp. \$22.50

Nato has endured for more than thirty years, and should be commended and admired. It is, however, experiencing considerable strain. There has always been strain in Nato and there probably always will be. The current strain may be attributed to two factors. First, there has been a shift in relative power between the United States and the European allies. The United States is no longer dominant in all aspects of political, economic and military matters either in the world, or the alliance. Second, the differing interests of Europe and the United States often make policy consensus difficult if not impossible.

A large portion of the first seven chapters of this work edited by Arlene Idol Broadhurst, discuss those interests from various perspectives or focuses. Unfortunately, the differing perspectives and focuses are sometimes not differing enough.

Although each of the articles individually is well presented and makes relevant points, together they become repetitious. With the current "crisis in Nato," and the abundance of literature that it has produced, analysts in the area must strive for uniqueness, and that does not happen here. It seems in some chapters that the authors could not resist the temptation to quickly dispense with or circumvent their designated topics and proceed to their own interpretations of the causes of and cures for Nato's crisis. This is not to say that inclusion of crisis analysis is inappropriate. Indeed it would be inappropriate not to include it. What is wrong is the frequency with which arguments and lines of analysis recur and overlap between articles.

In the sections on European Security Perspectives and Nato, some authors do manage to make interesting differentiating points and arguments which are more than nuances in perspective. Pierre Lellouche focuses on intra-European differences in viewpoint regarding Nato, and then looks at the US-European strain in the context of such. Further, he explores the concept of decoupling as having political interpretations as well as nuclear interpretations in a most interesting manner. Marten van Heuven looks at the influence of the press on Nato strain. As press influence in all arenas of international affairs has been steadily recognized, this is an area which we cannot afford to neglect. Derek C. Arnould suggests some

new approaches for consultation with Nato, which he says must sometimes inherently include non-Nato members because of the global implications of the policy being considered.

The four chapters devoted to the Warsaw Pact provide diversification regarding both information and analysis. The authors seemingly recognize that they are all covering the same general subject matter, and make an effort to include new perspectives or ways of looking at their topics. They are, as a group, successful in both presenting their material and arguments, and holding the readers' interest.

Malcolm MacKintosh and Lawrence L. Whetten provide an excellent review of the individual Warsaw Pact countries. They also do it from the contrary perspectives of devolution in the Pact, and the Pact as an integrating force. Ivan Volgyes, besides giving a complete overview and history of the Warsaw Pact, examines the party-army relationship as a force within the Pact. Finally, Richard Ned Lebow compares and contrasts Poland with the other East European Pact members. Beyond that, however, he offers an interesting analogy of Sparta-Athens with Nato-Wto, somewhat atypical of what one might expect. Each of the articles is perspicacious and engaging.

The final chapter, by Rainer Rupp, deals with economics and defense. Rupp makes strong arguments regarding the future importance of economics to both alliances, and

readers may find themselves wishing for more of the same type of analysis.

Those with little background who are looking for a broad examination of European alliance problems, will be pleased with this new compilation of analyses. To a lesser degree, there is enough new and stimulating material to overcome the repetition suffered early on and make the book of interest to seasoned alliance analysts. Generally, those interested in Nato and the Warsaw Pact will find this book worthwhile reading.

Joan Johnson-Freese  
University of Central Florida

Perry, Charles. *The West, Japan and Cape Route Imports: The Oil and Non-Fuel Mineral Trades*. Cambridge, Mass.: Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, 1982. 88pp. \$7.50

The current fall in oil prices, reflecting a glut on world markets, might make this pamphlet, with its warning of Western dependence on imported oil, seem ill-timed. In fact, Perry's warning is all the more timely, since market signals can be misleading in an industry where it may take years to develop new sources of supply, but where political disturbance may suddenly restrict supplies. For example, Saudi Arabia, which has an unrivaled position of importance among oil producers, may not be wholly immune from developments across the Persian Gulf, in Iran, especially as oil workers in Saudi Arabia are largely drawn from immigrant or minority groups which are open to radicalization.