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The Arms Race and Arms Control

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private firms went out of business or were acquired by the state. This experience has some lessons for contemporary naval ship procurement.

Although different in many ways, the relationship in Great Britain and France illustrates the value of cooperation between the military and industry. Both nations normally used government armaments facilities, but turned to industry during World Wars I and II in order to meet the greatly expanded demands for arms and to accommodate the new automotive and aviation technologies. Many innovations in weapons systems resulted from this private-public collaboration. These nations have also used export sales to sustain a larger production base than domestic peacetime orders could support and to reduce the unit cost of production through greater volume.

Canada, Australia, and Sweden relied on the larger industrial states as their primary source of arms, but were forced during World War II to develop their own hardware as their traditional suppliers could no longer service them. Although these states have tried to sustain themselves in the postwar period, they have found it increasingly difficult to do so. The defense establishments are too small to support the research and development needed for advanced military technology. The inability to achieve volume rates of production has run up unit costs. Although Canada and Australia maintain some domestic arms output, they are heavily dependent on foreign designs and procurement. Sweden has been more successful in maintaining a high technology military aircraft industry, but by the 1970s it was increasingly importing materials and turning much of its defense production base to civilian goods.

South Africa and Brazil are new economies which have expanded extensively

since World War II. South Africa was forced to do so when its racial policies resulted in a United Nations embargo on arms exports to it. Its success in developing and maintaining military strength is largely due to internal cohesion. But many Western nations have helped South Africa to develop its nuclear and conventional arms industry, and their trade with South Africa enables it to sustain its indigenous production.

Brazil is a success story in its transition from a national dependent on foreign arms imports to one in a position of national self-sufficiency and a coming arms exporter. Brazilian weapons may be tough competitors for the products of industrialized states because they are likely to be better suited to the technological capabilities of developing nations.

Although the essays in this book do not establish any general thesis they provide some illuminating examples of the variety of ways in which the military and industry interact.

JOHN A. WALGREEN
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The Arms Race and Arms Control.
Stockholm, Sweden: Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, 1982. 242pp. \$8.95

Over recent years, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute has acquired the reputation of being an effective, articulate advocate for international arms control. Relying heavily on data published in Western sources, SIPRI's staff have consistently published high quality technical and political analyses of major arms control and international security issues.

The Arms Race and Arms Control attempts to follow in the footsteps of earlier SIPRI works such as *The Problem of Chemical and Biological Warfare* or *Nuclear*

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