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Negotiating Security: An Arms Control Reader

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ties and World Order" as an alternative path to peace in the absence of an effective world government. Yalem believes that more study and analysis should be given to a future world arranged on the basis of regional interests that do not transfer political power to a central structure.

Of the eighteen essays in the year-book, these five are the most interesting and useful to the student of military, naval, and maritime affairs but there is much more. In an overview of such a collection, one cannot hope to do justice to all the varied and interesting parts. One large group of essays deals with the broad relations of particular international groupings. On the subject of the Americas, Bryce Wood discusses "The Organization of American States," Professor A.R. Carnegie, "Commonwealth Caribbean Regionalism," and E.S. Milenky, "The Cartagena Agreement in Transition." On the topic of Europe, Ulric Scheuner evaluates "The Future of the European Community," and Gavin Strong, M.P., looks at "E.E.C. Agricultural Policy." For other areas, Margaret Doxey reviews "Continuity and Change in the Commonwealth," and there is an assessment of "The Third World and International Society" by Professor Hedley Bull of Oxford.

Another set of essays deals with more theoretical questions of international relations. Agrippah Mugomba analyzes the problem of "Small Developing States and the External Operational Environment," Carey B. Joynt evaluates "Behavioral Science in International Relations" while H. Suganami considers the question "Why Ought Treaties to be Kept."

In other areas, Hugh Tinker paints a political portrait of "Indira Gandhi: Autocratic Democrat," and Brian Holmes gives an overview of "Education in Japan." In this article, Holmes gives an interesting account of the problems being faced by Japanese educators in

devising an effective system of moral education along with an appropriate education for the modern, technological world.

All of these varied subjects provide an interesting and useful fare for the reader. Although prepared in the autumn of 1978, the emphasis on enduring problems along with a careful balance between theoretical and practical issues ensures that these essays will have continuing use. In addition, a list of "Trends and Events" provides a ready reference to essays in earlier volumes that remain a useful commentary on the modern world.

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Kincade, William H. and Porro, Jeffrey D., eds. *Negotiating Security: An Arms Control Reader*. New York: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1979. 321 pp.

The process of arms control poses problems in four general areas if one distinguishes military planning from international politics. These areas are political (including domestic politics and foreign affairs), strategic, technical, and emotional. The title suggests that this book analyzes the process of arms control; that the linkages and conflicts between the four problem areas are discussed as generalized, recurring problems. This, however, is not the case. *Negotiating Security* addresses specific issues, not general problems, and in spite of a large number of contributors, it tends to do so from a particular viewpoint.

The book is a collection of 46 short essays on current issues in international arms control. All were originally published between 1974 and 1978 in *Arms Control Today*, the newsletter of the Arms Control Association. The essays are organized in convenient chapter groupings such as Nuclear Strategy and Weapons, Nuclear Proliferation and

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Testing, and Non-Nuclear Arms Control. Many are written in the style of short editorials. There is also an interesting but probably not very useful section consisting of answers to questions on arms control provided by the campaign committees of Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter in 1976.

The contributors are evenly balanced between government officials, academicians, politicians, and defense analysts. The selection of opinions is not so diverse, however, and this might have been predicted, given the organizations sponsoring the book. The contributors seem to start with the assumption that any arms control under any circumstances is beneficial to mankind, but there are notable exceptions including George Rathjens, Jeffrey Record, and Richard Burt.

Although most of the essays reflect a general sameness of view, the analyses are not simplistic. Thomas J. Downey makes an interesting case for preventing both the United States and the Soviet Union from providing their submarine-launched ballistic missiles with a hard-target kill capability. The assessment of factors relating to U.S. arms sales to the People's Republic of China written by Nancy V. Yinger and Angus Simmons is equally sophisticated. Essays on tactical nuclear weapons by Jeffrey Record and Hans Günter Branch are particularly good in that they present briefly but clearly the complex political and military problems arising from the roles these weapons are assigned in NATO. The main problem with this book is wading through outright advocacy, particularly at the beginning, in order to find thought-provoking ideas.

If the reader is already convinced that arms control is compatible with national security objectives and he or she is well read in the subject area, then there is not much new in this book. However, two other types of reader might find it useful. Someone uninitiated in the field will find it a

valuable compendium of pro arms control arguments on current issues if it is balanced by an equally thoughtful work arguing the opposing points of view. Additionally, someone assuming that international arms control in the current situation can most likely harm the nation's security but wishing to broaden his perceptions on the subject will find this anthology thought-provoking.

Although some of the articles are as much as 5 years old, and none was published later than last year, the editors have been careful to select only those relevant to current issues. In view of the debates over SALT II, nuclear weapon modernization in NATO, a comprehensive test ban treaty, and the transfer of sophisticated arms to developing countries, this work should be of particular interest to one who studies or participates in current international affairs. It is regrettable that more and deeper analysis could not have been substituted for the editorializing by the contributors.

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McCarthy, James R. and Allison, George B. *Linebacker II: A View from the Rock*. Maxwell Air Force Base: Airpower Research Institute, Air War College, 1979. 208pp.

The question of the effectiveness of strategic bombing will continue to be debated ad infinitum. What direct effect the B-52 raids on Hanoi in December 1972 had on the signing of the Paris Peace Accords may never be known, at least not until the emotions of the Vietnam war are long forgotten or until the North Vietnamese leaders choose to tell it as it was. *Linebacker II: A View from the Rock* does not answer either question, nor do the authors purport to do so.

Linebacker II, though, is a fascinating account of the preparation and execution of the Hanoi raids from