

1969

## U.S. Policy and the Security of Asia

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the people and leaders are realistic and do not foresee or expect reunion with East Germany. And, if some miracle should occur and unification were to happen, the Oder-Neisse situation would be approached from the practical viewpoint; it would only be a conversation piece, since nothing of a practical nature can be done to solve the situation. It is also interesting to note that the authors credit the decisions and political and economic appointments made by United States and British occupation officials as being nearly as important to the economic rebound of West Germany as the aid that came through the Marshall Plan. This is an interesting and informative book, a bit slow at times, but the content makes possible the understanding of the two Germans and whither they go.

F. C. GILMORE  
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Greene, Fred. *U.S. Policy and the Security of Asia*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1968. 429p.

Asia, a huge landmass, includes in addition to China and the U.S.S.R. in its descriptive total the subcontinent of India and Pakistan, the appendages of Korea and Southeast Asia, and many large Western Pacific islands comprising offshore Asia. The geographic enormity of the area forces author Fred Greene to scrutinize the security of this continent by carving it into its nationally divided bits and pieces, then defining their respective security problems, and finally exploring how U.S. security is concerned with these problems. In his foreword to this work, Mr. Lucian W. Pye, Director of the series on the United States and China in World Affairs, succinctly and accurately describes the author's technical efforts in examining these security interests as follows.

Quite properly, he [Greene] has rejected a narrow and purely military concept of our national security interests. Similarly, he has avoided the pitfall of trying to evaluate in an

absolute, and hence static, sense the importance of different geographical locations in Asia for American security. His approach has been to see the problems of national security within the context of a dynamically changing Asia.

The problems discussed are both numerous and diverse, and individually taken, are definable only by a systematic historical examination. Mr. Greene's treatise reflects thorough handling of the task. Intricately and delicately he has woven together historical fact, treaty commitment, public pronouncements by prominent figures, and the published feelings and concepts of the nonaligned nations of the area, all in their confrontations (real and imagined) with the rapidly swelling spectre of Mainland China.

This book is not easy reading, but it is highly recommended for its scholarly treatment of the United States' present Asian security interests. The inclusion of the American treaty system in the area and the author's painstaking coverage of the Communist threat and of the Chinese nuclear capability and its impact on China's neighbors combine to make this work a fine starting point for any comprehensive research relating to the political and strategic ties between the United States and the nations of Asia.

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International Study Conference on World Peace through World Economy, 6th. *World Peace through World Economy*. New York: Humanities Press, 1968. 147p.

This work is a compilation of speeches and papers, all relating to the title but diversified in that they address the various aspects of how to achieve a world economy. The group expresses the view that a world federation will be long in evolving, but that a world economy is practical now, since it can be achieved without nations surrender-