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Defense, Science, and Public 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;