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The Framework of Economic Activity

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volving recent threats or uses of violence in international affairs, he successfully demonstrates just what "international law can and cannot do in the existing international environment." His book is an eloquent plea against what he characterizes the "human inertia, bureaucratic rigidity, and vested interests" that today prevent meaningful work "toward the drastic disarmament of states at the national level and toward the evolution of security substitutes for national military power at the supranational level, whether of regional or global scope, or both."

As one who has found himself "progressively alienated from that mainstream of American foreign policy which has culminated in the United States involvement in the Vietnam War," the author is naturally at odds with the low priority generally accorded international law by Government decisionmakers in recent years. Moreover, while acknowledging that "Professor McDougal has made the most significant statement of our time about the relevance of international law to the management of international violence," Falk often disagrees with the "ideological orientation of his former mentor at Yale, which he believes "confirms the auto-interpretative role of national elites so as virtually to nullify the distinction I deem crucial between the impartial application of international law and its adversary use." Although this reviewer does not agree with many of the conclusions reached in these profoundly pessimistic studies, he has used them repeatedly in their previously published forms and welcomes their collection in this convenient volume. Anyone seriously concerned with the management of international violence, both now and in the future, cannot overlook the wealth of ideas contained in this thought-provoking book.

RICHARD B. LILLICH
Charles H. Stockton Chair of
International Law

Harrison, Anthony. *The Framework of Economic Activity*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1967. 189p.

The British author Anthony Harrison in his book *The Framework of Economic Activity* covers basic economic theories and practices existing throughout the world since the beginning of the 20th century. He is both complimentary and critical of certain U.S. economic practices during the period. His discussion of the international gold standard and its relationship to pound sterling in the initial chapter is particularly well done. He uses the gold standard as a foundation to support many of the views that he advances throughout the book. Perhaps the best presented portions of the volume are the pre- and post-World War I and II periods and the depression of the early thirties. While Harrison's treatment of the replacement of the United Kingdom by the United States as the center of world finance appears, at times, to be exceedingly caustic, his account of the efforts of the League of Nations and the United Nations toward providing, or attempting to provide, world economic stability is excellently developed. Also, his explanation of economic progress in the Soviet Union while the countries of North America and Western Europe were in the depths of depression is successfully handled. Likewise, he offers a commendable review of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Furthermore, state-controlled or managed economies are discussed for both democratic and totalitarian countries and can generate some thought-provoking concepts for the interested reader.

This book is a comprehensive primer for students of international economics and provides, along with its well-researched charts and graphs, a valuable review for even the most knowledgeable in that field. It permits the career naval officer unfamiliar with the field to

acquire a tremendous appreciation of international economics with minimum expenditure of time and effort.

R.L. O'NEIL
Commander, SC, U.S. Navy

Laqueur, Walter Z. *The Road to Jerusalem*. New York: Macmillan, 1968. 368p.

The sudden and complete victory by the Israelis in June 1967 has overshadowed the events that preceded this unique war. In the Introduction, Mr. Laqueur establishes the focus of his book as the 3 weeks immediately prior to the Israeli-Arab war in June 1967. In dealing with the repercussions of the conflict, the impact on public opinion, and the policies of the various governments, Mr. Laqueur fashions an implied indictment of political coldbloodedness and diplomatic unreality. The intransigence and irrational actions of the Arabs, particularly Egypt and Syria, are clearly displayed. The worsening internal political strife in Israel, De Gaulle's deliberate aggrandizement, the well-intentioned fumbling of the British and American Governments, and Russia's doctrinal rigidity are logically derived from the pronouncements of senior officials of the various governments. The United Nations also acquires a few regretful, but accurately placed thumps on its body politic.

There are a number of assumptions and deductions by the author that are not fully supported by his source material. He admits freely that many of the answers he found were located in radio broadcasts and in the newspapers. This becomes a vital point. The source material for this book was—essentially—a basis for opinion makers and decision-makers the world over. Mr. Laqueur has, in his own words, "tried to the best of my ability to write a truthful history." If he had been given access to secret governmental documents, would it have changed his description of the truth? The reviewer doubts it, and so does the

author. The alternative requires a hyper-cynical approach to the world realpolitik. Remember, the result of all these international maneuverings was a war in the Middle East with all of its attendant dangers to the world. Mr. Laqueur's style is easy to read, and the construction of the story he tells lends both interest and excitement. He has attached an appendix containing speeches by U Thant, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Abba Eban, and Gen. Itzhak Rabin which vividly illustrate the complex issues and emotional atmosphere. Mr. Laqueur has written a thought-provoking analysis that is both enlightening and entertaining.

R.L. DODD
Commander, U.S. Navy

LeMay, Curtis E. *America Is in Danger*. New York: Funk & Wagnalls, 1968. 346p.

This book is a mirror of its author, gruff and blunt but honest. Underneath the words one feels the frustrations of a senior career military man who has been confronted by the "whiz kids" of the Pentagon. General LeMay provides the reader with the broad military issues that face the decisionmakers in the U.S. Government today. He punches to the gut point of these issues, criticizing past decisions with which he has disagreed. Most importantly, he does not stop with criticism, but offers solutions. Typical of his pungent approach is this statement on Vietnam: "the way to fight the war in North Vietnam is to fight it. Pussy footing with bombing pauses and exempting the vital targets is the way to lose it." He then follows with an eight-step campaign that "aspires to decisive victory." There are times when General LeMay becomes extremely parochial (Air Force) in his proposed solutions of the issues raised, but this does not detract from the value of the book. Rather, it provokes the military reader into thinking of alternatives. Public airing of *military* points of view of