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The Atlantic Idea and Its European Rivals

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warfare being waged in South Vietnam and the true nature of the Viet Cong. The third part of the book is devoted to brief studies of Communist activity in Laos, the Philippines, and Korea. Lastly, there are five studies which are devoted to the global implications of the conflict in South Vietnam.

Vietnam: Seen from East and West is a timely, thought-provoking book. The issues are clearly enumerated, and the writers argue their positions with logic and thoroughness. This book should be widely read throughout the free world, particularly by military officers and those interested in foreign policy.

O.W. HAMILTON, JR.
Commander, U.S. Navy

Cleveland, Harold Van B. *The Atlantic Idea and Its European Rivals*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1966. 186 p.

The author, personally convinced that the Atlantic Alliance is not about to crumble even though it is beset by divisive forces, sets out to take an objective look at the organization in the mid-1960's. Although he does suggest lines which U.S. policy might best take in the immediate future, this is not his objective. Rather, he is interested in an objective look at the political, military, and economic factors underlying the Alliance in an effort to expose the weaknesses and strengths of the Alliance and of the several different possible courses it might follow in the immediate future. There is sufficient documentation and background material to support his discussions which, overall, accomplish his objective. The three major facets of the problem are treated separately--the control of the nuclear deterrent or the military security problem, the international monetary difficulties, and trade policy. He notes that the first two are the most divisive and that they are so because they are prime elements of national power. Even so, a measure of supranational control in these areas has supported the viability of member nations in the past and may again in the future, but today sovereign nations are reluctant to give up any portion of these powers to an outsider, i.e., the United States. In his final two chapters, the author discusses the two major themes underlying the future course of the Alliance--the European idea and the Atlantic idea. In fact, he dissects the three main ideas--the Atlantic Union, a United Europe as a

coequal partner of the United States, and the Gaullist Europe as a third power in competition with the United States and the Soviet-dominated Eurasian grouping. He indicates that none will prevail in pure form and that the only true form of world security still requires a balance of power between superpowers.

R.W. BATES
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Gladwyn, H.M. Gladwyn Jebb, Baron. *Halfway to 1984*.
New York: Columbia University Press, 1966.
89 p.

Lord Gladwyn, Sir Gladwyn Jebb, assisted in drafting the United Nations Charter and was acting Secretary-General in 1946. He subsequently became Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations, then British Ambassador to France. Currently, he holds a number of positions, including those of President of the Atlantic Treaty Association and Chairman of "Britain in Europe," and he is the Liberal representative to the Council of Europe and the Western European Union. This short, fascinating book is based on lectures that he delivered under the auspices of the School of International Affairs at Columbia University. In broad but related strokes, Lord Gladwyn paints a picture of the centers, conflicts, and responsiveness of power since World War II. He writes from the vantage point of a participant, active analyst, and observer, and does so with great candor--leaving the reader to agree or dissent from his clear interpretation of events of the period. The world is indeed about halfway from the end of World War II to 1984, a date made famous in the title of a 1949 work by the late George Orwell, who described and prophesied the state of the world 35 years in the future. Gladwyn disregards some of Orwell's sociological predictions and other "nightmarish" facets of it, but also claims that the distance already covered toward fulfillment of the remarkable prophecy is incredible. The three parts of the book--past, present, and future--are entitled: "The Struggle for Power since World War II," "The Present Nuclear Stalemate or Balance of Terror," and "The Superpowers of the Future." The first two chapters are essentially historical fact enhanced by interesting interpretations. In the third chapter, Gladwyn turns to the great problems of the future: regional power blocs, automation, industrialization, population growth, and food production. Although